

**Sistema Nazionale per le Linee Guida**



**Diagnosi,  
stratificazione del  
rischio e continuità  
assistenziale delle  
Fratture da Fragilità**



**Linea guida pubblicata nel Sistema Nazionale Linee Guida  
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La presente LG è stata sviluppata dalla Università di Milano-Bicocca  
in collaborazione con l'Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS)

## **Presentazione**

Le linee guida (LG) rappresentano uno strumento utile per l'elaborazione delle conoscenze da trasferire nella pratica clinica quotidiana, in cui un panel multidisciplinare di esperti/stakeholders formula le raccomandazioni di buona pratica, utili a garantire assistenza e cura al paziente di migliore qualità e appropriatezza. Ad oggi, le LG nel campo delle Fratture da Fragilità (FF) scarseggiano, con un forte impatto sia sulla salute che sulla sostenibilità economica del Servizio Sanitario Nazionale (SSN). Così, questo strumento è finalizzato al sostegno dei professionisti sanitari ed all'implementazione di nuovi interventi, per la diagnosi e per la prevenzione delle FF, da parte delle Regioni e delle Aziende Sanitarie.

La presente LG è stata sviluppata in collaborazione con l'Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS), previa condivisione con le Società scientifiche ed Enti clinici:

- FIRMO - Fondazione Italiana Ricerca sulle Malattie
- SIOMMMS - Società Italiana dell'Osteoporosi del Metabolismo Minerale e delle Malattie dello scheletro
- SIOT - Società Italiana di Ortopedia e Traumatologia
- SIE - Società Italiana di Endocrinologia
- SIMFER - Società Italiana di Medicina Fisica e Riabilitativa
- SIMG - Società Italiana di Medicina Generale e delle Cure Primarie
- SIR - Società Italiana di Reumatologia
- FNOPI - Federazione Nazionale degli Ordini delle Professioni Infermieristiche

La metodologia utilizzata è quella del Sistema Nazionale Linee Guida-ISS, basata sulla sintesi della miglior evidenza disponibile in letteratura, sulla sua valutazione e sull'interpretazione dei risultati da parte di esperti. Questa LG è stata sviluppata usando come riferimento metodologico il "Manuale metodologico per la produzione di linee guida di pratica clinica" elaborato dal Centro Nazionale per l'Eccellenza Clinica, la Qualità e la Sicurezza delle Cure (SNLG ISS, 2019).

È stato privilegiato il lavoro a distanza tramite conferenze telefoniche e utilizzo di strumenti di cloud storage per la condivisione dei documenti.









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I risultati sono stati riportati nei framework EtD tramite lo strumento GRADEPro Guideline Development tool (<https://gradepro.org>).

#### **1.3.10. Formulazione delle raccomandazioni**

Come suggerito dal GRADE, a seconda della forza assegnata in risposta al quesito clinico di partenza, la raccomandazione si distingue in «forte» o «debole, in cui la direzionalità a favore o contro l'uso del trattamento viene stabilita sulla base del bilancio tra gli effetti positivi (o benefici) e negativi (o dannosi) dell'intervento stesso:

- la forza di una raccomandazione (forte o debole) a favore esprime il livello di fiducia che nutriamo nella stima che gli effetti desiderabili di un intervento siano superiori agli effetti avversi;
- la forza di una raccomandazione (forte o debole) contro esprime il livello di fiducia che nutriamo nella stima che gli effetti avversi di un intervento siano superiori agli effetti desiderabili.

Le esperienze personali e le attitudini dei singoli panellisti sono entrate in gioco in modo importante nella valutazione finale di quegli outcome per cui il bilancio tra benefici/danni di un intervento è risultato incerto. Ciò non dovrebbe essere considerato un limite, in quanto la presentazione strutturata di tutti i dati di letteratura disponibili e la discussione tra i membri del panel, seguita dalla votazione sulle singole dimensioni e la votazione finale, consentono la tracciabilità e la trasparenza delle decisioni.



- invii postali agli assessorati regionali alla sanità;
- pubblicazione del testo integrale sul sito SNLG-ISS, sul sito di Epidemiologia dell'ISS (EpiCentro-Portale di Epidemiologia per gli operatori sanitari) e sui siti internet di società scientifiche e agenzie sanitarie;
- pubblicazioni scientifiche;
- presentazione a congressi nazionali e internazionali.





**Tabella 3.** Criteri per la ricerca bibliografica

<b>Basi di dati consultate</b>	<b>PubMed, Embase</b>
Range temporale	2020-2021
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese

**Tabella 4.** Criteri di inclusione degli studi secondo il metodo PICO

<b>Popolazione</b>	Pazienti, secondo alcuni parametri, definiti a rischio di fragilità ossea
<b>Tipo di intervento</b>	Intervento oggetto della raccomandazione per <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Diagnosi di frattura da fragilità</li><li>• Stratificazione del rischio di frattura da fragilità</li><li>• Continuità assistenziale dei soggetti con frattura da fragilità</li></ul>
<b>Confronto</b>	Qualsiasi intervento di confronto
<b>Outcome</b>	Rischio di frattura da fragilità

**Tabella 5.** Importanza relativa degli outcome da considerare

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Importanza</b>
Rischio di frattura	Critico
Densità minerale ossea	Critico

**Tabella 6.** Significato e conseguenze della qualità delle evidenze

<b>Livello qualità</b>	<b>Significato</b>	<b>Consequenza</b>
ALTA	Alto grado di confidenza nei risultati	È improbabile che ulteriori studi possano cambiare la nostra fiducia nella stima dell'effetto
MODERATA	Discreto grado di confidenza nei risultati	È probabile che ulteriori studi possano confermare o cambiare la nostra fiducia nella stima dell'effetto
BASSA	I risultati sono poco credibili	È necessaria una ulteriore ricerca per ottenere stime affidabili sugli effetti positivi e negativi dell'intervento
MOLTO BASSA	I dati esaminati sono totalmente inaffidabili	Non è possibile fare affidamento sulle stime dell'effetto disponibili







I principali cambiamenti che possono determinare la fragilità ossea si verificano:

- con l'avanzare dell'età, dove si riscontra:
  - l'accumularsi di prodotti di glicazione avanzata (AGEs - advanced glycated end products), che compromettono le proprietà della matrice extracellulare diminuendo la resistenza (Wang, 2002) e aumentando la fragilità ossea (Vashishth, 2007; Willett, 2019). Risulta quindi importante mantenere l'osso in uno stato ottimale in termini di proprietà meccaniche, ed è stato mostrato come l'esercizio fisico, influenzando positivamente il turnover osseo, possa favorire il rinnovo del collagene della matrice ossea, limitando la formazione di tali legami (Avery, 2005);
  - un aumento della porosità ossea corticale, soprattutto dopo i 40 anni (Forsmo, 2005);
  - la perdita di massa ossea, che risulta rallentata negli uomini, predomina sulla sostituzione ossea, e, con l'avanzare dell'età, mette in atto un meccanismo compensativo o un aumento del diametro a seguito del rimaneggiamento osseo (Turner, 1993);
- dopo la menopausa, con:
  - elevati livelli di bone turnover markers (BTM) associati a livelli di densità minerale ossea inferiori e ad una rapida perdita della densità ossea (Rogers, 2000);
  - aumento della porosità ossea corticale (Forsmo, 2005) e della distanza tra le trabecole ossee (Khosla, 2006), soprattutto nei primi 5-10 anni dalla menopausa;
  - mancanza di estrogeni associata ad un aumento del rimodellamento osseo che provoca la perdita ossea (Manolagas, 2000).



<b>Malattie endocrine</b>	<b>Malattie renali</b>
Ipogonadismo Ipercortisolismo Iperparatiroidismo Ipertiroidismo Iperprolattinemia Diabete mellito tipo 1 e 2 Acromegalia Deficit GH	Ipercalciuria idiopatica renale Acidosi tubulare renale Insufficienza renale cronica
<b>Malattie ematologiche</b>	<b>Malattie neurologiche</b>
Malattie mielo- e linfoproliferative Mieloma multiplo Mastocitosi sistemica Talassemia Gammopatie monoclonali Anemia falciforme Emofilia	Parkinson Sclerosi multipla Paraplegia Esiti di ictus Distrofie muscolari
<b>Malattie apparato gastro-enterico</b>	<b>Malattie genetiche</b>
Epatopatie croniche Cirrosi biliare primitiva Morbo celiaco Malattie infiammatorie croniche gastro-intestinali Resezione gastro-intestinale Bypass gastrico Intolleranza al lattosio Malassorbimento intestinale Insufficienza pancreatica	Osteogenesi imperfetta Ehlers-Danlos Sindrome di Gaucher Glicogenosi Ipofosfatasia Emocromatosi Omocistinuria Fibrosi cistica Sindrome di Marfan Sindrome di Menkes Porfiria Sindrome di Riley-Day
<b>Malattie reumatiche</b>	<b>Altre malattie</b>
Artrite reumatoide Lupus eritematoso sistemico Spondilite anchilosante Artrite psoriasica Sclerodermia Altre connettiviti	Broncopneumopatia cronica ostruttiva Anoressia nervosa AIDS/HIV Amloidosi Sarcoidosi Depressione

**Figura 4.** Patologie associate all'osteoporosi. (Riadattato da Rossini, 2016a).











dovrebbe essere coordinato in modo da garantire la migliore gestione medica dei pazienti ricoverati con frattura, e ridurre il rischio di successive fratture (Borgström, 2020; Curtis, 2017a; Lems, 2017a; Santy-Tomlinson, 2018; Tarantino, 2017). Il principale obiettivo riguarda quindi la riduzione del rischio di rifrattura e di mortalità (Tarantino, 2017), e l'aumento dell'aderenza al trattamento (Tarantino, 2017). Si stima che ogni anno, estendendo l'accesso ai FLS per tutti i cittadini di età superiore ai 50 anni, potrebbero essere evitate 19.262 rifratture da fragilità (Borgström, 2020).









invecchiamento, e che richiede urgentemente di pianificare trattamenti post-frattura per evitare l'innalzamento incontrollato dei costi.

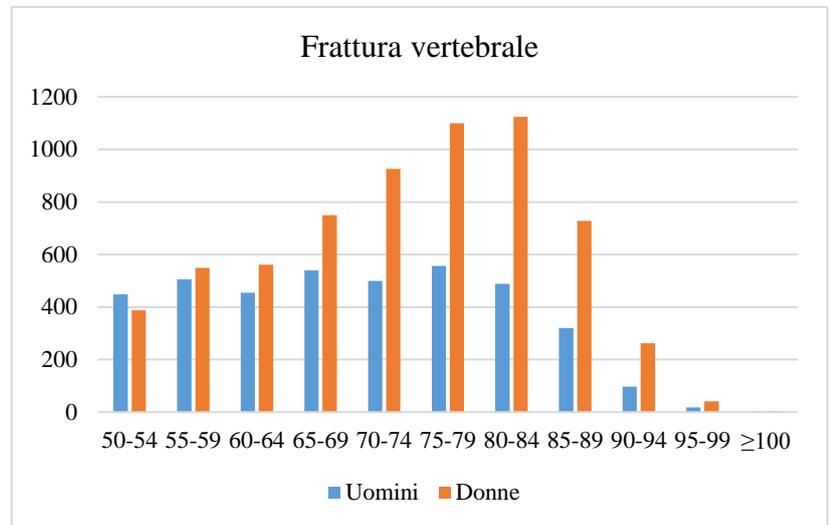
Per questo è nata l'iniziativa di IOF "Capture the Fracture", che vuole agevolare l'implementazione di modelli di trattamento coordinati di assistenza sanitaria e multidisciplinari per la prevenzione secondaria delle fratture (International Osteoporosis Foundation, 2018b). Il progetto mira ad ampliare l'accesso ai modelli di assistenza FLS post-frattura, i quali hanno l'obiettivo di identificare, diagnosticare e trattare in modo sistematico tutti i pazienti idonei che hanno subito una frattura da fragilità, in modo da ridurre il rischio di rifrattura. Ciò risulterebbe conveniente non solo per la popolazione, ma anche per il SSN: un'analisi economica suggerisce che l'introduzione di un modello FLS per tutti gli individui over-50enni potrebbe prevenire ogni anno 2.868 rifratture da fragilità in Italia.





## D) FRATTURA VERTEBRALE (N=10.356)

Fasce d'età	Uomini	Donne
50-54	448	387
55-59	505	549
60-64	454	561
65-69	539	750
70-74	499	926
75-79	556	1100
80-84	488	1124
85-89	319	728
90-94	97	262
95-99	18	41
≥100	2	3
<b>Totale</b>	<b>3925</b>	<b>6431</b>













La corretta percezione circa l'onere epidemiologico delle fratture da fragilità è essenziale per poter consentire alle istituzioni di pianificare, su larga scala, iniziative di prevenzione ed identificazione della popolazione target da trattare con farmaci che siano in grado di ridurre il rischio di fratture (Curtis, 2017b).













di pazienti che già necessitano di terapia, ma li guida anche nel caso ci sia necessità di una procedura di approfondimento diagnostico come la densitometria ossea. Tale algoritmo è integrato nella cartella informatizzata usata dai medici di medicina generale e quindi di uso immediato su tutta la popolazione che accede alle cure primarie (Michieli 2018).

Il FRA-HS ha tuttavia dei limiti importanti:

- come riconosciuto dagli Autori, non predice in maniera abbastanza accurata le fratture maggiori;
- non considera la familiarità per frattura e molti altri fattori di rischio, tra cui quelli recentemente riconosciuti da AIFA;
- fornisce indicazioni non aggiornate e non coerenti con le attuali disposizioni delle Autorità Sanitarie e quindi poco utili nella pratica clinica.























Muschitz, 2017 Austria; n=433.499 <b>54 - 70 anni</b>	Del 16% delle donne dello studio che ha subito una rifrattura, il 17,2% ha mostrato una nuova frattura al bacino, e così del 12,1% degli uomini che ha mostrato una rifrattura, il 10,8% è stata al bacino. Inoltre, è stata riscontrata sia nelle donne (4) che negli uomini (5,3) una elevata probabilità di rifrattura nello stesso sito scheletrico (ipsi e controlaterale).
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Balasubramanian, 2019 America; n=377.561 <b>donne over-65 anni</b>	Immediatamente a seguito della frattura al bacino, le donne di questo studio hanno mostrato un rischio di rifrattura più elevato, che continua ad aumentare nel tempo: nelle donne over-75 anni il rischio ad un anno, e in tutta la popolazione il rischio a due anni, di rifrattura del femore prossimale è risultato maggiore del 3%.
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#### 2.4.2.2.4. Tibia

##### Autore e anno dello studio

##### Paese; numerosità

##### Rischio di rifrattura

##### Età reclutamento soggetti

Taylor, 2011 America; n=1.694.051 <b>over-65 anni</b>	Una precedente frattura di tibia/perone può essere associata a un'insorgenza maggiore di successiva frattura al femore prossimale, vertebrale, radio distale/ulna e alla caviglia.
---	--

Gehlbach, 2012 Australia, Belgio, Canada, Francia, Germania, Italia, Paesi Bassi, Spagna, Regno Unito e Stati Uniti; n=60.393 <b>donne over-55 anni</b>	Dalle informazioni ricavate tramite questionario si evince che le donne con una precedente frattura di tibia/perone hanno riscontrato un maggior rischio (HR: 1,44; 95% CI: 1,09-1,91) di sviluppare una rifrattura in determinati siti ossei quali femore, tibia/perone, caviglia/piede o rotula.
---	--

Balasubramanian, 2019 America; n=377.561 <b>donne over-65 anni</b>	Le donne over-75 anni con precedente frattura di tibia/perone hanno un rischio a due anni di frattura del femore prossimale maggiore del 3%.
--	--

#### 2.4.2.2.5. Caviglia

Le fratture della caviglia sono associate a fattori di rischio diversi da quelli delle fratture osteoporotiche vertebrali e dell'estremo prossimale del femore (Olsen, 2013; Roux, 2018): i pazienti che hanno sviluppato una frattura alla caviglia a basso trauma risultano più giovani (Hasselmann, 2003), con un indice di massa corporea più elevato e con più frequente esposizione al tabacco (Honkanen, 1998; Valtola, 2002).

<b>Autore e anno dello studio</b>	
<b>Paese; numerosità</b>	<b>Rischio di rifrattura</b>
<b>Età reclutamento soggetti</b>	
Gunnes, 1998 Svezia; n=29.802 <b>donne 60-80 anni</b>	Lo studio mostra come una frattura alla caviglia possa aumentare il rischio di sviluppare una frattura a 5 anni del femore prossimale (OR: 1,59; 95% CI: 1,12-2,25) soprattutto tra gli under-70 enni (OR: 1,81; 95% CI: 1,02-3,19) e vertebrale (OR: 1,53; 95% CI: 1,13-2,07), soprattutto tra gli over-70 anni (OR: 1,49, 95% CI: 1,01-2,19). Il rischio è rimasto elevato per quest'ultima classe anche a 10 anni (OR: 1,5; 95% CI: 1,12-2,02).
Center, 2007 Australia; n=4.005 <b>uomini over-60 anni</b>	Gli uomini con precedente frattura alla caviglia hanno manifestato un aumentato rischio di rifrattura per qualsiasi sito osseo (RR: 4,59; 95% CI: 2,45-8,61).
Taylor, 2011 America; n=1.694.051 <b>over-65 anni</b>	Lo studio ha rilevato che una precedente storia di frattura della caviglia è associata all'insorgenza di una successiva frattura della colonna vertebrale, del radio distale/ulna, e di tibia/perone.
Gehlbach, 2012 Australia, Belgio, Canada, Francia, Germania, Italia, Paesi Bassi, Spagna, Regno Unito e Stati Uniti; n=60.393 <b>donne over-55 anni</b>	Da informazioni raccolte tramite ad un questionario, è stato riscontrato che le donne con precedente frattura alla caviglia hanno un maggior rischio di sviluppare una rifrattura presso qualsiasi sito osseo (HR: 1,42; 95% CI: 1,24-1,58).
Morin, 2014 Canada; n=39.991 <b>donne over-45 anni</b>	Considerando sia l'età che la BMD del collo del femore, nelle donne con precedente frattura alla caviglia è stata rilevata una associazione positiva (HR: 1,30; 95% CI: 1,08-1,57) rispetto all'insorgenza di future fratture maggiori osteoporotiche tra cui omero, avambraccio ed estremo prossimale del femore.
Bozkurt, 2018 Turchia; n=142 <b>età media 79 anni</b>	Il 12,4% delle fratture al femore prossimale è stata osservata in seguito a frattura della caviglia.
Roux, 2018	In assenza di precedenti fratture da fragilità, si sono rilevati tassi di ricorrenza dopo una frattura alla caviglia pari a 0,4, 1,8 e 4,6% rispettivamente a 1, 2 e 4













Oltre ad un aumentato rischio di frattura nei 12-24 mesi successivi la frattura iniziale, altri fattori sono fondamentali per prevedere e/o prevenire future fratture. Difatti, fattori costantemente associati al rischio imminente di frattura riguardano cadute precedenti entro i successivi 12 mesi (OR: 6,67; 95% CI: 6,03–7,37), età avanzata (Ahmed, 2013; Bonafede, 2016; van Helden, 2006) e pessimo stato di salute, mentre specifiche comorbidità associate a funzionalità cognitiva e fisica compromessa, farmaci concomitanti e fattori correlati alla mobilità/fragilità, sono predittivi di più specifiche fratture (Bonafede, 2016). Predittori simili sono stati osservati anche per il rischio di imminente di frattura entro i successivi 24 mesi dalla frattura indice. Tuttavia, il declino del rischio entro il termine dei lunghi periodi di follow-up può riflettere una selezione di soggetti più sani (Center, 2007) e/o esclusione di pazienti con fratture incidenti. Tuttavia, questo problema metodologico non esclude il messaggio dell'esistente rischio imminente presente a seguito di una precedente frattura.

Così, nella pratica quotidiana, la percezione dei pazienti sul ruolo delle cadute dovrebbe essere riconosciuta e applicata per l'elaborazione delle cure appropriate (Alami, 2016). In soggetti con anamnesi di cadute frequenti, questo fattore di rischio altamente rilevante dovrebbe essere incorporato negli algoritmi di valutazione del rischio di frattura a breve termine (Masud, 2011). Inoltre negli anziani, l'età e le comorbidità sembrano avere un forte effetto sul rischio a breve termine della seconda frattura, più che sulla posizione della frattura indice (Bynum, 2016), così, la combinazione di parametri quantitativi e di microarchitettura dovrebbe essere studiata con questo obiettivo.

I risultati evidenziano la necessità e la possibilità di mettere in atto sistemi sanitari per intervenire rapidamente dopo una frattura, come i Fracture Liaison Services, o altre forme di intervento di assistenza organizzata, collegando i dipartimenti di ortopedia e di emergenza con medici che forniscono cure a lungo a termine per pazienti con fratture da fragilità (Banefelt, 2019). I sistemi sanitari dovrebbero, così, integrare un robusto percorso di prevenzione secondaria delle fratture per garantire che meno pazienti perdano l'opportunità di trattamento e quindi l'opportunità di ridurre il verificarsi di fratture successive (Toth, 2020).



















































































































osteoporotici e 38,9 nei pazienti con supplemento di calcio/vitamina D). In questo studio è stato così osservato non solo che il trattamento con anti-osteoporotici a seguito della frattura può ridurre il rischio di mortalità, ma anche che i tassi di mortalità sono persino più bassi tra i trattati che ricevono anche un'integrazione di calcio/vitamina D.

Il colecalciferolo (vitamina D3) è la forma più comune per l'integrazione della vitamina D. È stato recentemente pubblicato uno studio di farmacocinetica che ha dimostrato che l'assunzione di colecalciferolo a dosi adeguate, specie se giornaliera ma anche settimanali, porta ad una correzione dell'ipovitaminosi in tempi brevissimi. (Fassio, 2020)

Talvolta, in alcune condizioni, come il malassorbimento intestinale (Heaney, 2008; Cianferotti, 2015), la grave insufficienza epatica, l'uso di farmaci interferenti con l'attività 25-idrossilasica epatica o l'insufficienza renale (Michaud, 2010), può essere preferibile somministrare il calcidiolo (Brandi, 2013). Uno studio multicentrico randomizzato (Minisola, 2017) ha valutato l'effetto di diversi dosaggi di calcidiolo in 87 donne con carenza di vitamina D. Sono stati somministrati dosaggi pari a 20, 40 e 125 µg, rispettivamente a 27, 28 e 29 pazienti. In tutti e tre i gruppi, i valori di vitamina D sono aumentati significativamente rientrando nell'intervallo di sicurezza dopo 14 giorni dal trattamento. I diversi dosaggi non hanno mostrato differenze nell'efficacia del controllo dell'iperparatiroidismo secondario e nei cambiamenti del metabolismo di calcio e fosfato, a conferma della sicurezza di questo composto e della possibile equivalenza dei benefici documentati con colecalciferolo nella prevenzione e nel trattamento dell'osteomalacia, delle cadute e delle fratture. L'utilizzo di altre forme attive di vitamina D (es. calcitriolo) va riservato a casi specifici (es. grave insufficienza renale per la compromissione in questo caso dell'1alfa-idrossilazione renale), poiché non è mai stata dimostrata l'efficacia anti-fratturativa né quella sulla BMD rispetto al colecalciferolo. Le forme attive sono, inoltre, gravate da maggiori rischi se utilizzate a dosi terapeutiche efficaci (es. ipercalcemia, nefrocalcinosi).

Va tenuto inoltre in considerazione che tutti i pazienti affetti da insufficienza renale o epatica andrebbero repleti anche con colecalciferolo in aggiunta agli altri analoghi idrossilati poiché questi organi hanno una ampia riserva funzionale (Chandra, 2008; Alvarez, 2012) e non si possono escludere alcuni effetti extra-scheletrici autocrini e paracrini esclusivi del colecalciferolo.

### 2.5.3 Treatment gap

“Tutti gli uomini e le donne di età superiore ai 65 anni che hanno sperimentato una frattura del femore prossimale o della colonna vertebrale dovrebbero essere trattati per l'osteoporosi”: questo è il messaggio di punta delle nuove raccomandazioni cliniche formulate dall'American Society for Bone and Mineral Research Secondary Fracture Prevention Initiative Coalition (ASBMR), un'alleanza di oltre 40 esperti, organizzazioni, società e pazienti statunitensi e internazionali (The Lancet Diabetes Endocrinology, 2018). Tuttavia, solo il 23% della popolazione negli Stati Uniti con una frattura del femore prossimale, ha ricevuto una prescrizione di farmaci per l'osteoporosi al momento della dimissione ospedaliera. Nel report britannico “Broken bones, broken lives: A roadmap to solve the fragility fracture crisis in the United Kingdom”, è stato stimato che nonostante la disponibilità di efficaci terapie preventive, il treatment gap fosse del 49% per le donne over-50 anni con frattura del femore prossimale (IOF, 2018b). Dopo una frattura da fragilità, le donne hanno una probabilità 5 volte maggiore di subire una seconda frattura entro l'anno (IOF, 2018b; Johansson, 2017) ma meno della metà continuano a ricevere cure per l'osteoporosi (Wu, 2018). Questi risultati sono sorprendenti dato che qualsiasi precedente frattura è associata ad un aumento del rischio dell'86% di una frattura futura (The Lancet Diabetes Endocrinology, 2018). Il crescente "divario terapeutico" suggerisce la necessità di una migliore valutazione da parte dei clinici al fine di identificare correttamente coloro che hanno un maggior rischio di frattura e il tipo di trattamento più adeguato. Per affrontare il problema, un gruppo di lavoro convocato dalla “European Society for Clinical and Economic Aspects of Osteoporosis and Osteoarthritis” (ESCEO) si è impegnato per rivedere i dati attuali e cercare di supportare i modelli di gestione. È stato riscontrato che solo il 20% dei pazienti eleggibili abbia ricevuto un trattamento per l'osteoporosi dopo la frattura, sebbene i dati siano eterogenei tra i diversi paesi (Greenspan, 2012; Hernlund, 2013). Nel tempo si è riscontrata una diminuzione nel trattamento (Hernlund, 2013) che desta grande preoccupazione (Hernlund, 2013) soprattutto nei pazienti più anziani (Solomon, 2014), dimostrando che coloro che necessitavano di un trattamento avevano meno probabilità di riceverlo.

A ciò si aggiunge la bassa aderenza alla terapia da parte del paziente, come dimostrato in uno studio svedese in cui circa il 50% di tutti i pazienti naïve ha sospeso il trattamento per l'osteoporosi entro 1 anno (Johnell, 2001).

In letteratura, gli interventi educativi personalizzati sono risultati efficaci nel migliorare l'aderenza ai piani farmacologici e agli stili di vita sani nelle donne in post-menopausa con osteoporosi. Fra gli interventi educativi, i più efficaci sono risultati quelli che utilizzano il counseling e il rapporto interpersonale tra professionista sanitario e paziente (Alvaro, 2015a; Basilici Zannetti, 2017). È stato dimostrato che gli interventi educativi erogati da infermieri adeguatamente formati (Pennini, 2016) consentono agli individui affetti da osteoporosi di migliorare gli stili di vita scorretti e l'aderenza farmacologica così da ridurre il rischio di frattura e/o rifrattura e di conseguenza ridurre i ricoveri e i costi sanitari (Alvaro, 2015b; Celi, 2013).

Inoltre, l'intervento educativo mirato condotto dagli infermieri sia in presenza che con follow-up telefonici con cadenza trimestrale e per un anno, ha permesso di migliorare il self-care e l'aderenza terapeutica (Alvaro, 2015b; Cittadini, 2016).

Nonostante la disponibilità dei farmaci, ad oggi esiste ancora una lacuna nel trattamento dell'osteoporosi a causa di diversi fattori, tra cui la mancata diagnosi di osteoporosi nelle donne e la differente interpretazione delle misurazioni BMD (Lems, 2015). Per comprendere meglio il gap

terapeutico e le sue caratteristiche, diversi studi hanno esaminato i predittori dell'uso di farmaci per l'osteoporosi. I fattori principali che contribuiscono all'aumentare del gap terapeutico comprendono la giovane età, un livello di istruzione inferiore, un T-score relativo alla BMD elevato, un elevato BMI, il mancato uso di glucocorticoidi e l'assenza del trattamento anti-osteoporotico prima della frattura da fragilità (Cole, 1999; Brennan, 2004; Lems, 2015).

In generale, la percentuale di pazienti ammissibili al trattamento dipende dalla definizione della "soglia di intervento", cioè, la soglia del rischio di frattura al di sopra della quale può essere raccomandato il trattamento. Diverse linee guida europee definiscono tale soglia come la probabilità di frattura a 10 anni equivalente alla probabilità riscontrata nelle donne con una precedente frattura da fragilità, senza alcuna informazione sulla BMD (Compston, 2009; Lekamwasam, 2012; Kanis, 2013b). Lo studio di Hernlund (Hernlund, 2013), riporta come in Italia per l'anno 2010, tra 2,9 e 18,4 milioni di uomini e donne che eccedono tale soglia di rischio, solamente 1,7 e 10,6 milioni, rispettivamente, sono stati trattati, con relativo treatment gap del 30% e 26%. Inoltre, uno studio RCT condotto in 7 centri del Regno Unito, con follow-up di 5 anni, ha valutato l'efficacia di screening dello strumento FRAX in donne ad alto rischio di frattura del femore prossimale (Shepstone, 2018). Lo studio ha confermato la fattibilità dello screening, e anche se non è stata rilevata una riduzione complessiva dei tassi di frattura o mortalità, è stata riscontrata una riduzione di successiva frattura del femore prossimale di quasi il 30%.

Di seguito alcuni studi che vanno a esporre il gravoso problema del divario terapeutico.

Studio	Treatment Gap
<b>Autore, Anno, Paese</b>	
Svedbom, 2013; Europa (Italia)	La popolazione con età superiore a 50 anni nel 2010 in Italia era pari a 10.791.000 uomini e 12.997.000 donne, di cui 3.790.000 a rischio di osteoporosi, come definito dai criteri diagnostici dell'OMS, con un aumento previsto del numero totale di fratture del 28%, da 465.000 nel 2010 a 598.000 nel 2025. Al fine di valutare il potenziale gap terapeutico in Italia sono stati definiti idonei al trattamento i soggetti con una probabilità di frattura a 10 anni superiore a quella di una donna con una precedente frattura da fragilità, come riportato dallo strumento FRAX. Il gap di trattamento negli uomini e nelle donne è stato stimato rispettivamente al 30% e al 59%, tuttavia la stima risulta conservativa dato che presuppone l'attuale uso dei trattamenti per l'osteoporosi diretti solo a uomini e donne ad alto rischio.
Kanis, 2014; Australia, Austria, Estonia, Francia, Italia, Lituania, Messico, Russia, Spagna e Regno Unito	Lo studio prospettico ha incluso 1.795 pazienti che hanno subito una frattura da fragilità del femore prossimale, tra cui solo il 27% ha ricevuto un trattamento farmacologico preventivo a seguito della frattura.
Solomon, 2014; America	Un'ampia analisi retrospettiva ha coinvolto circa 100.000 soggetti over- 50 anni ricoverati per frattura del femore ed ha mostrato come nell'anno successivo solamente il 28,5% riceveva farmaci per l'osteoporosi.
Keshishian, 2017;	Lo studio ha utilizzato il database Medicare ed ha reclutato donne over-65 anni che hanno manifestato una frattura da fragilità (femore, bacino, clavicola, omero, avambraccio e

America	mano, tibia/fibia o vertebrale), con l’obiettivo di esaminare i tempi di prescrizione dei farmaci anti-osteoporotici entro 12 mesi dalla frattura. L’analisi ha mostrato come solo il 28% dei pazienti abbia iniziato il trattamento dopo la frattura da fragilità e che il gap terapeutico era di quasi 3 mesi. Quasi la metà dei pazienti con frattura vertebrale clinica ha ricevuto un trattamento per l’osteoporosi entro 12 mesi dalla frattura indice e ha iniziato il trattamento prima dei pazienti che hanno manifestato frattura del bacino, femore ed altre fratture non vertebrali. Tuttavia, le fratture vertebrali cliniche sono spesso associate a dolore cronico e fratture successive; ciò può spiegare la maggiore probabilità di utilizzo del trattamento anti-osteoporotico (van Geel, 2010). In più, la presenza di malattie renali e la demenza sono risultati essere possibili predittori del treatment gap. Lo studio ha anche mostrato come essere stati sottoposti a misurazione della BMD o aver ricevuto prescrizione di farmaci anti-osteoporotici aumenti la probabilità di ricevere ulteriori prescrizioni per tali farmaci. Infine, nei soggetti con una seconda frattura si è verificato un aumento nella probabilità di iniziare il trattamento anti-osteoporotico nel 48,7% delle donne coinvolte nello studio.
Hoggard, 2020; UK	Lo studio ha reclutato soggetti over-50 anni con diagnosi di osteoporosi o storia di MOF mai trattati per osteoporosi: è stata stimata un’incidenza a 3 annidi 875 fratture (223 fratture dell’anca, 208 vertebrali, 126 dell’omero e 318 del polso). Se tra questi pazienti venisse adottato il trattamento, questo impedirebbe 274 fratture (74 anca, 114 vertebrale, 26 omero e 60 fratture del polso).
Iconaru, 2020; Belgio	Lo studio prospettico ha reclutato una coorte di 3.560 donne in post-menopausa tra 60 e 85 anni (età media 70,1 ± 6,4 anni) con 386 fratture di fragilità, ed ha mostrato una percentuale globale di donne non trattate pari all’85,0%.
Skjødt, 2020; Regno Unito, Catalonia e Danimarca	Un recente studio ha coinvolto 648.369 pazienti con fratture. Nel 2011-2013, il 37% di tutti i pazienti di età pari o superiore a 50 anni che presentavano una prima frattura sono stati trattati con farmaci anti-osteoporotici entro 1 anno. Il gap terapeutico registrato risulta nel Regno Unito del 63-73%, in Catalogna dell’80–88%; stabile in Danimarca all’88-90%.

Paradossalmente, il divario dell’assistenza terapeutica può essere particolarmente ampio negli anziani in cui l’importanza e l’impatto del trattamento sono elevati. Vi sono tuttavia diverse ragioni alla base di questo ampio divario, ad esempio i clinici potrebbero non aderire adeguatamente alle linee guida (Kanis, 2013b), e avere diverse interpretazioni circa le misurazioni DXA e la sicurezza dei farmaci anti-osteoporotici. Inoltre, concorrono al treatment gap il mancato screening dei pazienti che hanno avuto una recente frattura o che sono ad alto rischio di rifrattura (Lems, 2015) e la riduzione dei test BMD a causa di problemi di rimborso. Un altro contributo è apportato dalla scarsa aderenza al trattamento da parte del paziente, che può essere influenzata dal fatto che i più anziani hanno spesso comorbidità e devono assumere più farmaci, richiedono dosaggi frequenti, subiscono effetti collaterali (Kanis, 2013b) o il farmaco abbia un’efficacia moderata (Cummings, 2017). Inoltre, i pazienti non vedono un cambiamento immediato delle loro condizioni e allo stesso tempo potrebbero non comprendere i corretti comportamenti da adottare in vista di un regolare monitoraggio (Kanis, 2017), che risulta in una bassa consapevolezza nei pazienti, e talvolta nel personale sanitario, del rischio di future fratture (Lems, 2015).

Con l’obiettivo di porre le basi per la prevenzione secondaria delle fratture, l’ASBMR ha così riunito una coalizione di esperti per sviluppare raccomandazioni cliniche utili alla prevenzione della frattura

secondaria tra le persone di età  $\geq 65$  anni con frattura del femore prossimale o della colonna vertebrale (Conley, 2020). La coalizione ha sviluppato 13 raccomandazioni (7 primarie e 6 secondarie) fortemente supportate dalla letteratura. Si raccomanda di comunicare tre semplici messaggi ai pazienti e alla loro famiglia/caregiver in modo coerente durante il processo di cura e guarigione della frattura quali:

- la frattura è probabilmente indicativa di osteoporosi e questo significa che i pazienti sono a più alto rischio di frattura, specialmente nei successivi 1-2 anni;
- la frattura provoca diminuzione della mobilità o indipendenza aumentando il rischio di mortalità;
- è necessario comunicare regolarmente con il proprio medico così come con qualsiasi altra condizione cronica.

Inoltre, le raccomandazioni riportano quanto sia importante da parte del clinico i) assicurarsi che il paziente sia consapevole del verificarsi della frattura, ii) iniziare terapia farmacologica per ridurre il rischio di successive fratture, iii) data la condizione cronica della malattia seguire e valutare regolarmente il paziente che ha già subito frattura, e che è in trattamento con anti-osteoporotici, eventualmente indirizzandolo allo specialista adeguato per un'ulteriore monitoraggio di presunte cause secondarie di osteoporosi.

Per tali motivi, sono urgenti nuove strategie da adottare per diminuire il gap terapeutico, riconoscendo in primo luogo i pazienti a rischio di una seconda frattura, che dovrebbero essere attentamente e regolarmente monitorati, anche grazie ad una stretta collaborazione tra tutte le specialità coinvolte. È necessario, inoltre, riconoscere che l'osteoporosi incide fortemente sull'insorgenza delle fratture da fragilità che si traducono in sostanziale morbosità, mortalità, spese sanitarie e altri costi sociali (Clarke, 2020). Tuttavia, le conseguenze delle fratture persistono, nonostante i notevoli progressi nella capacità di prevedere future fratture sulla base dei test sulla BMD (Clarke, 2020). Una speranza nel ridurre il divario terapeutico riguarda lo sviluppo delle FLS per meglio identificare e trattare i pazienti che hanno già subito una frattura da fragilità (Akesson et al, 2013).

## 2.5.4 Mancata diagnosi di frattura

I pazienti con una frattura da fragilità hanno il doppio delle probabilità di avere un'altra frattura (Kanis, 2004). La frattura da fragilità del femore prossimale è un problema di salute globale in forte aumento da 1,66 milioni nel 1990 a 6,26 milioni entro il 2050 in tutto il mondo a causa delle crescenti aspettative di vita e dell'aumento dell'aspettativa di vita (Cooper, 1992b). In particolare, è stato stimato come tra pazienti che presentano una frattura del femore prossimale, quasi la metà abbia subito una precedente frattura (Gallagher, 1980), mentre individui con una frattura vertebrale hanno un rischio quadruplicato di sostenere un'altra frattura vertebrale (Lewiecki, 2015). Pertanto, una frattura da fragilità è un evento allarmante in un soggetto osteoporotico e ciò dovrebbe innescare un'adeguata attenzione clinica per ridurre il rischio di fratture future (Lewiecki 2015). Si rende così necessario adottare strategie di prevenzione delle fratture secondarie per identificare sistematicamente gli individui con una frattura da fragilità iniziale e istituire una terapia farmacologica adeguata con l'obiettivo di prevenire le rifratture (Gupta, 2018).

Tuttavia, durante l'anamnesi del paziente potrebbero insorgere errori diagnostici con conseguenti implicazioni per la cura del paziente ed un aumento dei costi (Bartlett, 1998; Catapano, 2017).

<b>Autore, Anno e Paese</b>	<b>Rischio di rifrattura</b>
Moonen, 2017	Le cause che portano a errori diagnostici vengono classificate in due gruppi principali: incapacità di eseguire un'adeguata anamnesi e/o esame fisico e interpretazione non corretta degli esami effettuati, influenzando significativamente sull'errata interpretazione dei sintomi o sulla mancata esecuzione delle indagini tecniche pertinenti.
Hallas, 2006	È stato dimostrato come tra 5.879 pazienti visitati al pronto soccorso di cui 1.323 trattati per frattura, 40 presentavano fratture non diagnosticate alla visita iniziale (diagnosi di falsi negativi) mentre a 21 era stata erroneamente diagnosticata una frattura (diagnosi di falsi positivi). Pertanto, l'1% di tutte le visite al pronto soccorso ha comportato un errore nella diagnosi della frattura e il 3,1% di tutte le fratture non è stato diagnosticato alla visita iniziale. Lo studio conclude affermando come i tassi di errore potrebbero essere ridotti a meno dello 0,3% introducendo dei cambiamenti quali una maggiore cooperazione tra medici di emergenza e radiologi (Espinosa, 2000).
Catapano, 2017; Italia	Con l'obiettivo di esaminare il tasso di discrepanza tra ortopedici e radiologi nell'interpretazione degli esami di imaging, sono stati sottoposti a imaging 19.512, di cui il 70,1% è stato eseguito in assenza di un radiologo, mentre il 29,9% è stato interpretato da un radiologo. Risultati discrepanti sono stati individuati in 337 soggetti (età media $36.7 \pm 23.7$ anni) principalmente negli arti inferiori, (45%) e tra questi, la caviglia era il sito più comune di discrepanza (42% dell'arto inferiore o 19% complessivo). Discrepanze negli arti superiori sono state riscontrate nel 30% dei casi, soprattutto nel gomito (34% dell'arto superiore o 10% complessivo). Tra i casi discrepanti, sono stati individuati 293/337 falsi negativi (87%) con fratture non diagnosticate e 44/337 falsi positivi (13%) con diagnosi iniziale errata di frattura identificata dal radiologo.

## *Fratture vertebrali*

Le fratture vertebrali (VF) da fragilità sono le più comuni fratture osteoporotiche (Kanis, 2000; Samelson, 2006) in particolare negli anziani, dove ogni anno se ne verificano negli USA circa 1,5 milioni (Barr, 2000). Lo European Vertebral Osteoporotic Study ha scoperto come il 12% di uomini e donne di età compresa tra 50 e 80 anni abbiano VF (O'Neill, 1996; Cummings, 2002). In Italia solo il 27,6% delle VF cliniche è ricoverato in ospedale, come mostrato da uno studio multicentrico di 3 anni (2004-2006, 2792 VF) (Tarantino, 2010). Tuttavia, è difficile valutare la loro reale incidenza (Delmas, 2005), poiché si stima che 2/3 delle VF non arrivino mai all'attenzione clinica (Fechtenbaum, 2005) e molto frequentemente sono associate ad altre fratture da fragilità (Giannotti, 2014) (in particolare fratture del collo del femore e dell'omero). È stato anche rilevato come molteplici VF possano portare a deformità progressiva della spina dorsale (Cummings, 2002; Kanis, 2002). In più, data la gravità associata alle VF, le linee guida cliniche del 2014 della NOF considerano la presenza di una VF compatibile con la diagnosi di osteoporosi, come nel caso di qualsiasi frattura non vertebrale di caratteristiche osteoporotiche, anche in assenza di osteoporosi densitometrica, e così sufficienti per raccomandare un trattamento che vada a migliorare la prevenzione secondaria di nuove fratture osteoporotiche (Cosman, 2010). Inoltre, IOF considera la diagnosi precoce di VF osteoporotiche come un elemento essenziale nella prevenzione di nuove fratture, sia VF osteoporotiche che non (Capdevila-Reniu, 2019).

Lo studio di Bottai (Bottai, 2016) include 478 pazienti, di cui 424 donne (età media 81,43 anni) e 54 uomini (età media 80,25 anni), trattati per fratture da fragilità. Alla prima visita, non tutti i pazienti avevano un precedente diagnosi di osteoporosi e non tutte le fratture erano necessariamente da fragilità. Dei 478 pazienti considerati, i pazienti con una frattura da fragilità erano 322 (279 donne e 43 uomini), pari al 67,6% delle fratture totali, e, in particolare, le VF sono state riscontrate in 47 pazienti (tra cui 44 donne e 3 uomini), pari al 14,6% delle fratture da fragilità: 18 VF erano " isolate" (38,3% di VF, il 5,60% delle fratture da fragilità) e 29 VF erano associate ad altre fratture (61,7% di VF, 9% di fragilità). Tuttavia, di questo 14,6%, solo il 38,3% dei pazienti aveva una diagnosi di VF alla prima valutazione ambulatoriale mentre nel 61,7% dei casi la diagnosi è stata effettuata durante la visita ambulatoriale eseguita per altre fratture (principalmente collo del femore e fratture dell'omero) ed in questi casi la VF era considerata "non diagnosticata".

In generale, l'insorgenza delle VF in concomitanza con altre fratture da fragilità avviene tipicamente in pazienti di età più avanzata (Bottai, 2016). Tuttavia, la gravità della "frattura iniziale" e, in alcuni casi, la necessità di sottoporsi a un trattamento chirurgico in breve tempo, spesso porta alla mancata diagnosi della VF (Bottai, 2016). Per questo motivo lo studio di Bottai (Bottai, 2016) raccomanda per tutti i pazienti che manifestano frattura del femore prossimale e fratture omerali, la prescrizione di un esame in due proiezioni radiografiche della colonna vertebrale, con l'obiettivo di trovare una possibile VF, recente o remota, non diagnosticata. Difatti, uno screening adeguato, come la prescrizione di una semplice radiografia della colonna vertebrale in 2 proiezioni, in pazienti ad alto rischio come pazienti anziani con fratture da fragilità in altri siti (> 65 anni), aumenterebbe la diagnosi di queste fratture portando ad una terapia corretta (Bottai, 2016).

Inoltre, lo studio di Bottai (Bottai, 2016) evidenzia la necessità di sviluppare delle "unità di frattura" che coinvolgano il chirurgo ortopedico, in primis, per una corretta diagnosi e un adeguato trattamento chirurgico o non chirurgico delle fratture, supportato da figure interne e dal fisiatra. Ciò consentirebbe di applicare percorsi standardizzati e riproducibili con l'obiettivo di ottimizzare il recupero funzionale

del paziente, riducendo così i costi e i problemi associati alle VF (permanenza del dolore, limitazione funzionale, diminuzione della qualità della vita) e le loro conseguenze, come le rifratture (Bottai, 2016). Soprattutto per quanto riguarda le VF, l'entità del problema è molto ampia considerando la mancata diagnosi delle fratture con conseguenze dettate dalla frattura stessa e dal suo non trattamento: il rischio di rifrattura (Bottai, 2016).

Infine, è messa a punto nell'articolo di Kanis (Kanis, 2008b) una strategia utile all'identificazione dei soggetti osteoporotici e ad alto rischio di fratture alla presenza di determinati fattori di rischio clinici associati alla frattura, dove è stato dimostrato come una certa misurazione della BMD suggerisce l'inizio del trattamento, raccomandato tuttavia anche nelle donne con una precedente frattura da fragilità e senza necessariamente la misura della BMD (Kanis, 2002). Pertanto, oltre che la BMD, si rende necessario considerare ulteriori fattori di rischio clinici associati alla frattura per aumentare la sensibilità della previsione per l'insorgenza della frattura stessa (De Laet, 2005). Lo strumento FRAX permette una valutazione del rischio a 10 anni, considerando sia la frattura del femore prossimale che le MOF, tuttavia queste probabilità appaiono correlate e sembra che il peso dei fattori clinici differisca quando si adotta l'algoritmo per il calcolo a 10 anni di fratture del femore prossimale (Kanis, 2008b). Sulla base di queste considerazioni, si ritiene fondamentale adottare soglie di intervento che si basino principalmente sulle MOF, come è stato effettuato nel lavoro di Kanis (Kanis, 2008b) dove sono stati considerati sia fattori di rischio clinici che la prospettiva economico-sanitaria.

### 2.5.5 Diagnosi delle fratture vertebrali: il ruolo del radiologo

Le VF sono le fratture da fragilità più frequenti la cui prevalenza colpisce 117 su 100.000 individui (Cooper, 1992a). Rappresentano un potente predittore del rischio di fratture future, specialmente per le fratture del femore prossimale (Howlett, 2020), la cui corretta identificazione permette di trarre beneficio dalla terapia anti-fratturativa. Tuttavia, ciò appare problematico in quanto le apparenti radiografie "normali" nella colonna vertebrale possono essere fuorvianti a causa di errori radiografici o di interpretazione (Sosa, 2015). D'altro canto, nonostante le VF siano associate a una riduzione della qualità della vita e all'aumento della mortalità, sono spesso non segnalate o segnalate erroneamente dai radiologi (Borges, 2015).

Di seguito alcuni studi che vanno ad investigare il ruolo e le performance dei radiologi nell'identificazione delle VF.

<b>Autore, Anno, Paese</b>	<b>Identificazione della VF</b>
Kim, 2004; Canada	Lo studio ha raccolto 100 radiografie del torace di pazienti over-60 anni (età media $75,2 \pm 8,5$ anni) con una storia di osteoporosi identificata nel 12% dei casi e nel 27% in presenza di una VF di severità moderata/grave, la cui prevalenza è stata identificata, dal radiologo di riferimento, pari al 22%. Solamente la metà di queste VF è stata rilevata nei rapporti radiologici. È improbabile che questa sottostima sia il risultato della mancanza di formazione o esperienza, poiché è stato riscontrato un relativo accordo tra i referti di radiologi con variabili livelli di competenza. Piuttosto, quando vengono effettuate radiografie del torace a causa di potenziali anomalie, rilevare una lesione non "correlata" nella colonna vertebrale potrebbe non essere considerato importante o pertinente (Kim, 2004). Inoltre, è stato riscontrato come le VF non siano sempre riportati nei referti radiologici.
Majumdar, 2005; Canada	Sono stati reclutati 500 pazienti over-60 anni che si sono presentati al pronto soccorso e sono stati sottoposti a radiografia del torace: solo 43 delle 72 VF sono state documentate nei rapporti radiologici ufficiali.
Sosa, 2015; Spagna	Lo studio ha dimostrato come, selezionando tre diversi esperti clinici (un chirurgo ortopedico, un radiologo, un esperto di metabolismo minerale osseo) risultavano esserci notevoli differenze nella diagnosi di VF.
Mitchell, 2017; UK	Sono stati identificati 732 soggetti over-50 anni con frattura del femore prossimale di cui 157 che presentavano imaging spinale prima della frattura, e il 41% presentava valori VF rilevabili. Tuttavia, solo il 46% è stato segnalato correttamente come "fratturato" dal radiologo nel rapporto ufficiale, inoltre, sulle radiografie spinali, dove l'obiettivo primario dell'imaging è identificare deformità ossee, sono state riportate tutte le fratture. Ciò suggerisce che non è il rilevamento della VF a rappresentare una sfida per il radiologo, ma la mancanza di consapevolezza circa la necessità di identificarle specificamente. Inoltre, lo studio mostra quanto sia più probabile che il radiologo segnali correttamente i casi di VF multiple oppure gravi. Ciò suggerisce che le fratture che causano un'ovvia deformità alla colonna vertebrale hanno maggiori probabilità di essere commentate.
Li, 2018; Cina	Sono stati inclusi 295 pazienti over-50 anni con VF riconosciute dai radiologi, di cui solo 98 avevano VF documentate nei rapporti radiologici originali. Queste VF sono state descritte da termini imprecisi come "biconcavità" o "deformità a cuneo" e la loro gravità non è stata annotata. Pertanto, la mancata diagnosi di frattura vertebrale era del 66,8%.

Pertanto, i radiologi svolgono un ruolo fondamentale nell'elaborazione della diagnosi di VF (Link, 2009).

È stata eseguita anche una revisione della letteratura degli studi che riguardano la prevalenza delle fratture accidentali circa la compressione vertebrale (Bartalena, 2010). L'interpretazione dei risultati di imaging da parte dei radiologi ha dimostrato di essere basso con una percentuale media del 27,4% mentre solamente 4 studi hanno riportato un tasso superiore al 50% e un punteggio elevato del 66,3%.

Un'altra questione riguarda l'incoerenza della terminologia (ad esempio "perdita di altezza" e "incuneamento" anziché "frattura" (Howlett, 2020), come in "Vi è un incuneamento lieve delle vertebre medio-toraciche" (Lentle, 2019)) utilizzata per riportare questi risultati. Nello studio IMPACT, che ha incluso 934 donne (65-80 anni), una parte consistente di falsi negativi (27%) era dovuta a termini ambigui utilizzati nelle relazioni radiologiche (Delmas, 2005). Inoltre, quando è stata identificata una deformità vertebrale, è stata utilizzata una terminologia ambigua, portando a potenziale confusione circa la diagnosi di VF (Lenchik, 2004; Delmas, 2005). Un recente studio (Howlett, 2020), che ha coinvolto 127 dipartimenti di radiologia dell'UK, è stato dimostrato come il termine raccomandato "frattura vertebrale" è stato impiegato nel 60,1% dei casi mentre una classificazione della gravità è stata tuttavia fornita solo nel 26,1%.

Pertanto, è necessario che i radiologi imparino a comunicare i risultati in modo coerente e usino un linguaggio comprensibile dai medici di riferimento, evitando frasi ambigue, poiché la comunicazione inefficace ha lo stesso effetto di una diagnosi mancata (Bartalena, 2010). È probabile che la ragione principale potrebbe essere la mancanza di consapevolezza da parte dei radiologi rispetto le implicazioni cliniche (Bartalena, 2010). Ancora peggio, i tassi di segnalazione dei radiologi non sembrano migliorare, come dimostrato dalla tendenza negativa nonostante molte considerazioni in letteratura (Bartalena, 2010).

Sulla base di queste considerazioni, è stata formulata una guida (Adams, 2006) che sottolinea l'importanza di un'adeguata diagnosi delle VF nell'osteoporosi e fornisce una base per la standardizzazione dell'acquisizione e dell'interpretazione radiologica che non richiede attrezzature specializzate e che possono essere eseguite da qualsiasi medico adeguatamente preparato. Difatti, grazie ad una diagnosi precisa e accurata delle VF è possibile migliorare la valutazione dei pazienti e la capacità di indirizzarli agli interventi terapeutici appropriati, riducendo così il rischio di future fratture (Adams, 2006). Di recente la National Osteoporosis Society ha elaborato le buone pratiche per la corretta identificazione delle VF (Adams, 2017). Inoltre, gruppi di lavoro sono stati creati in Europa e dalla IOF per aumentare la consapevolezza dell'importanza della diagnosi delle VF. La European Society of Musculoskeletal Radiology (ESSR) e l'IOF hanno prodotto congiuntamente un programma educativo interattivo a tal fine (IOF & ESSR, 2005). Inoltre, corsi di formazione utili a riconoscere le VF sono garantiti dall'International Society for Clinical Densitometry (ISCD, 2018), supportata dall'IOF.

## 2.5.6 Presa in carico del paziente

Le molteplici cause dell'importante divario diagnostico-terapeutico, come la difficile identificazione delle fratture da fragilità, la mancanza di specifiche linee guida, la scarsa comunicazione tra specialisti e medici di medicina generale (MMG), il complicato monitoraggio dei pazienti anziani con diverse comorbidità e terapie (Marsh, 2011; Kanis, 2014), ha portato la IOF (Hernlund, 2013) e la American Society for Bone and Mineral Research (ASBMR) (Javaid, 2015) a richiedere la creazione e l'attuazione di modelli di gestione volti a migliorare l'identificazione e la presa in carico dei soggetti che hanno già sperimentato, o che sono ad alto rischio di sperimentare, fratture da fragilità (Caffetti, 2020). Inoltre, di recente, la Fragility Fracture Network (FFN) (Dreinhofer, 2018) ha affermato che una collaborazione, multidisciplinare e multiprofessionale, potrebbe essere il giusto passo per garantire un corretto approccio clinico alle fratture da fragilità (Lim, 2019; Caffetti, 2020). Di fatto, migliorando l'efficienza organizzativa grazie a protocolli condivisi, il paziente ricoverato per una frattura da fragilità potrà essere inserito in un percorso che ne garantisca il corretto inquadramento clinico prima della dimissione (Ministero della Salute, 2010). Per questo, è fondamentale mettere in atto interventi i) di prevenzione circa l'insorgenza di ulteriori fratture da fragilità o il rischio di recidive, ii) assistenziali per garantire la continuità delle cure, mediante l'elaborazione di percorsi diagnostico-terapeutici condivisi. Una diagnosi precoce della frattura da fragilità garantisce, infatti, percorsi ottimali per l'assistenza del paziente, in termini di diagnosi, trattamento, e di educazione terapeutica che ne promuova l'attiva partecipazione. Occorre così realizzare una rete di integrazione fra territorio e ospedale, e favorire iniziative di formazione e aggiornamento di medici e personale sanitario, in quanto lo specialista e il MMG ricoprono un ruolo di riferimento sia per il processo di deospedalizzazione che per l'individuazione di misure che possano prevenire o ritardare la disabilità o la mancata autosufficienza. Inoltre, si rende necessaria una riorganizzazione del sistema in modo che ponga al centro il paziente, e in cui il percorso assistenziale sia basato sul lavoro interdisciplinare d'equipe (pur appartenenti a unità operative diverse o a diversi livelli gestionali), adibito alla valutazione dei risultati clinici e organizzativi, nonché al monitoraggio dei costi. Ciò, dovrà prevedere una comunicazione chiara, responsabile, e condivisa fra: gli operatori sanitari, Istituzioni e cittadino, operatori sanitari e pazienti. Risulta, dunque, necessario un profondo rinnovo che comporti il passaggio da una medicina di “attesa” a una medicina d’“iniziativa”, basata sull'identificazione dei bisogni e delle disuguaglianze nella salute, sulla definizione di percorsi di cura e di assistenza integrati, sull'organizzazione della medicina generale e sull'integrazione tra didattica, ricerca e assistenza (Ministero della Salute, 2010).

Così una **gestione integrata** presuppone, secondo quanto riferito dall'Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS), “l'adozione di programmi gestionali particolari in cui ogni componente della relazione assistenziale deve svolgere un'azione definita, valutabile e quantificabile e in cui fondamentale è la centralità del paziente”. In particolare, per i pazienti con fratture da fragilità, il modello integrato dovrebbe prevedere, oltre ai servizi di diagnostica (laboratorio e strumentale), un servizio multi-specialistico costituito da competenze specifiche nella gestione dell'osteoporosi e delle malattie del metabolismo osseo, che sia centro di riferimento di II livello per la gestione dei pazienti con problemi più complessi di diagnosi o di trattamento. Inoltre, sarebbe opportuno un centrale coordinamento tra le unità di ortopedia e di riabilitazione, in modo da assicurare la continuità assistenziale del paziente con frattura da fragilità, garantendo la continua collaborazione con il MMG ed i servizi territoriali (Ministero della Salute, 2010).

Dalla letteratura internazionale si evince che, a fronte di notevoli progressi delle tecniche chirurgiche che consentono ormai il trattamento e il recupero funzionale, almeno parziale, della quasi totalità





prevista presso l'ospedale, le strutture specializzate o a domicilio, ii) la fornitura di ausili e protesi, e iii) il monitoraggio da parte dei MMG del paziente rispetto l'aderenza alle terapie ed ai successivi controlli specialistici prestabiliti al momento della dimissione ospedaliera (Ministero della Salute, 2010; Falchetti, 2011). Pertanto, i principali obiettivi del modello consistono nel i) migliorare i livelli di salute della popolazione anziana e l'efficacia ed efficienza dei servizi sanitari già disponibili; ii) prevenire il rischio di fratture e cadute negli anziani, promuovendo un corretto stile di vita aumentando il grado di autosufficienza; iii) applicare le migliori pratiche internazionali derivanti da evidenze scientifiche; iv) stimolare la collaborazione tra i chirurghi ortopedici e gli altri specialisti operanti nella medesima struttura sanitaria, sia essa azienda ospedaliera o azienda sanitaria locale, affinché il paziente possa usufruire di tutti i più qualificati servizi specialistici disponibili, e favorire il dialogo tra gli specialisti ospedalieri e i servizi territoriali afferenti ai distretti sociosanitari; v) valorizzare il ruolo degli specialisti non ortopedici nella gestione del paziente con fratture da fragilità, al fine di inquadrare e trattare al meglio le diverse cause che hanno determinato il verificarsi dell'evento fratturativo; vi) prevenire o limitare la disabilità attraverso un percorso riabilitativo integrato intra- ed extra-ospedaliero, adattabile secondo le condizioni del paziente e grazie al coinvolgimento di fisiatri; vii) strutturare sinergie tra gli specialisti ospedalieri e i MMG i quali possono più agevolmente monitorare il decorso del paziente, in termini di compliance terapeutica e identificazione dei fattori di rischio clinici che richiederebbero un approfondimento diagnostico. È auspicabile che venga implementato un sistema su web, costantemente aggiornato per condividere le informazioni e tracciare i processi. Il progetto presuppone la partecipazione attiva del personale infermieristico con la formazione di una specifica figura professionale, la "Bone Care Nurse". Inoltre, l'aspetto educativo del paziente e dei familiari sarà parte integrante del modello operativo e dovrà essere affrontato anche con la distribuzione di brochure informative (Ministero della Salute, 2010).

I modelli di Fracture Unit sono già stati sperimentati in Inghilterra (British Orthopaedic Association, 2007), in Israele (Adunsky, 2005) e in Australia (Rae, 2007), e hanno mostrato un effetto positivo misurabile in termini di riduzione delle complicanze post-fratturative (tra cui il deterioramento cognitivo, le piaghe da decubito, la trombosi venosa profonda e le sequele respiratorie o cardiocircolatorie), tra il 21% e il 45%, della mortalità pari al 3%, della durata del ricovero e della necessità di ulteriori ospedalizzazioni, abbattendo la riammissione ospedaliera a 6 mesi del 20% (Cogan, 2010; Kammerlander, 2010; Ministero della Salute, 2010). Inoltre, grazie alla prescrizione sistematica di appropriate terapie a pazienti ad elevato rischio, si ipotizza una riduzione delle nuove fratture da fragilità. La riduzione delle complicanze e dei ricoveri ospedalieri ha portato anche ad effetti economici in termini di consumo di risorse massimizzando l'efficacia e l'efficienza delle procedure, ricercando maggiore equità nell'accesso alle cure e alla riabilitazione, ed integrando servizi ospedalieri già disponibili o presso l'area metropolitana del distretto sanitario urbano/locale (Ministero della Salute, 2010; Falchetti, 2011).

Poiché molte fratture da fragilità richiedono un intervento immediato e, in genere, portano a disabilità fisica, dolore persistente, compromissione della qualità della vita e aumento della mortalità (Sánchez-Riera, 2017), risultano necessarie cure erogate non prettamente dal personale medico, come dietisti, infermieri, terapisti occupazionali, farmacisti e fisioterapisti, in stretta collaborazione con reumatologi, chirurghi ortopedici, specialisti della riabilitazione e i MMG (Adams, 2020). Inoltre,

dato che la ridotta mobilità e la compromissione dell'equilibrio e della forza muscolare sono fattori di rischio per caduta e frattura, tali interventi dovrebbero prevederne un miglioramento. I professionisti sanitari assumono, così, un ruolo importante nell'individuare strategie adeguate per la riduzione del rischio di caduta e per la gestione del dolore: i soggetti osteoporotici dovrebbero evitare le attività ad alto impatto, i movimenti bruschi, i carichi flessori sulla colonna, i movimenti di torsione e gli esercizi dinamici per i muscoli addominali; si dovrebbero, invece, promuovere l'estensione del rachide e l'espansione del torace, la rieducazione posturale del tronco e degli arti inferiori, e consigliare la posizione prona, eventualmente con appoggio sui gomiti, per stimolare l'estensione della colonna dorsale, e gli esercizi a terra o in acqua per stimolare la respirazione diaframmatica, rinforzare gli estensori dell'anca e del rachide e allungare la muscolatura degli arti (Ministero della Salute, 2010).

In generale, la **riabilitazione** (Laziosanità-Agenzia di Sanità Pubblica, 2013) può essere:

- intensiva, se caratterizzata da interventi sanitari volti al recupero di disabilità importanti ma recuperabili, che richiedono un elevato impegno assistenziale (almeno 3 ore giornaliere) erogato dal medico specialista della riabilitazione, dai professionisti sanitari specializzati nella riabilitazione e dal personale infermieristico, con l'eventuale contributo dell'assistente sociale e dello psicologo (Ministero Salute 2011);
- estensiva, se contraddistinta da interventi sanitari (almeno 1 ora giornaliera), per pazienti non autosufficienti che non possono sostenere un trattamento riabilitativo intensivo e richiedono di essere ricoverati in quanto affetti da instabilità clinica, ed erogati dal medico specialista in riabilitazione, dai professionisti sanitari specializzati nella riabilitazione, dal personale infermieristico, con l'eventuale contributo dell'assistente sociale e dello psicologo (Ministero Salute 2011);
- a domicilio, come naturale continuità a livello territoriale del percorso riabilitativo integrato. Il domicilio risulta, infatti, essere il luogo privilegiato per gli interventi di competenza del terapeuta occupazionale, per l'adattamento ambientale e la formazione all'utilizzo di ausili e tecnologie riabilitative (Ministero Salute 2011).

Diversi studi hanno sottolineato come sia possibile fornire una riabilitazione precoce e intensiva anche in anziani fragili con deficit cognitivo e demenza (Morghen, 2011; Seitz, 2016; Lee, 2018a; Guerzoni, 2020). La riabilitazione intensiva può portare a un significativo miglioramento dello stato funzionale al termine del processo di riabilitazione (Morghen, 2011; Seitz, 2016; Guerzoni, 2020). Una recente revisione sistematica supporta il ruolo del team multidisciplinare durante il processo di riabilitazione ma non è ancora chiaro quali siano le migliori procedure di riabilitazione nei pazienti con demenza (Resnick, 2016). In Italia è stato creato un gruppo specifico (GIOG, Gruppo Italiano Orto geriatria) per studiare i pazienti più anziani con fratture femorali durante il ricovero acuto (Pioli, 2014). Inoltre, in alcune regioni si è registrata una maggiore frequenza della riabilitazione a domicilio, mentre altri pazienti vengono indirizzati nelle unità di riabilitazione. Anche i tempi del trasferimento dai reparti ortopedici a quelli di riabilitazione risulta variabile in base alla presenza di **unità ortogeriatriche** per la gestione dei pazienti con fratture del femore prossimale. Dato l'invecchiamento della popolazione e l'aumento dei casi di demenza si rende necessario individuare i migliori interventi per ottimizzare il percorso riabilitativo dei soggetti con demenza (Guerzoni, 2020).





informazioni del paziente circa l'evento fratturativo ed il conseguente intervento chirurgico, così come i risultati delle scale di valutazione (Indice di Barthel ed eventuali altre scale utilizzate), l'eventuale necessità di assistenza infermieristica, e la descrizione del programma riabilitativo. Il piano riabilitativo varia a seconda dell'età, del grado di osteoporosi e dello stato funzionale del paziente: in pazienti anziani osteoporotici lo scopo dell'esercizio fisico, più che stimolare il mantenimento della massa ossea, mira alla prevenzione delle cadute ed a migliorare la funzionalità fisica. (Quaderno del ministero)

### *Esperienza dei pazienti*

È stato riscontrato come, a fronte della diffusione delle fratture da fragilità nella popolazione italiana e della loro incidenza in termini di costi sulla spesa socio-sanitaria, l'organizzazione del Servizio Sanitario Nazionale non riesca a rispondere a tutte le esigenze dei pazienti. Ciò è quanto viene riportato anche dal **XXI Rapporto PIT Salute** (Cittadinanzattiva, 2018), dove viene presentato il punto di vista dei cittadini che nel corso del 2017 si sono rivolti all'associazione di Cittadinanzattiva al fine di ricevere informazioni, assistenza e tutela. L'accesso alle prestazioni sanitarie risulta essere il tema più rilevante: la problematica maggiore interessa le liste d'attesa, in particolare per le visite specialistiche e gli interventi di chirurgia, come di ortopedia. Le tipologie di prestazioni richieste sono molteplici e le professionalità coinvolte rappresentano quasi l'intero panorama delle specializzazioni e livelli di presa in carico. A seguito dell'accesso alle prestazioni sanitarie, si trova l'assistenza territoriale (di base, domiciliare, protesica ed integrativa), costantemente al secondo posto e con una percentuale in costante aumento. L'assistenza territoriale è caratterizzata dal coordinamento delle cure, non più affidate al singolo professionista, ma ad una équipe multidisciplinare in grado di supportare la rete di servizi territoriali. Questo è garantito dalla forte integrazione tra i professionisti sanitari, che permette di migliorare e velocizzare lo scambio di informazioni riguardo l'erogazione delle prestazioni, raggiungendo uno stesso standard fra tutte le strutture del territorio regionale. Per contro, le barriere nella messa in atto dell'assistenza territoriale consistono nella difformità dello sviluppo e dell'offerta territoriale, nel fallimento nell'organizzazione dell'assistenza primaria, e nel mancato coordinamento tra ospedale e territorio. Inoltre, possono esserci discrepanze riguardo l'assistenza erogata nell'ambito dei diversi territori regionali: ad esempio i dispositivi che vengono, ad oggi, concessi dal servizio sanitario risultano essere inadeguati rispetto ai bisogni dei pazienti (37%) e non personalizzati (29,6%), pertanto per ottenere un ausilio adeguato è necessario un contributo diretto da parte dei cittadini (25,9%) e addirittura nell' 11% dei casi non riceve ciò che è stato prescritto dallo specialista. Nelle situazioni più estreme, la fornitura viene interrotta (7,4%) o sono erogati dispositivi difettosi (3,7%) (PDTA Cittadinanzattiva, 2019).

## **2.5.7 Fracture Liaison Service**

Le Fracture Liaison Service sono considerate il modello di cura più efficace per la prevenzione delle fratture ricorrenti essendo ritenute un modello ottimale di assistenza (McLellan, 2003; Eisman, 2012; Akesson, 2013; Lems et al; 2017), grazie a strategie coordinate e intensive (Ganda, 2013) che garantiscono l'aderenza al trattamento (Luc, 2018; Swart, 2018).

Per l'avvio di un programma FLS, è necessario il supporto dei medici, specialmente dei chirurghi ortopedici (Miller, 2015), dato che sono i primi professionisti a trattare la frattura da fragilità (Tarantino, 2017), un coordinatore FLS e un infermiere-manager (Noordin, 2018). Di seguito i compiti delle figure appartenenti al team multidisciplinare:

- Il coordinatore deve assicurarsi che tutti i pazienti idonei a rischio siano registrati nel programma (facendo riferimento alle cartelle cliniche elettroniche che riportano specifici codici diagnostici o di procedura) e facilitare la comunicazione all'interno del team, fornendo materiale educativo all'infermiere-manager (Noordin, 2018). Il coordinatore assicurerà e documenterà anche le raccomandazioni nutrizionali e lo stile di vita (Noordin, 2018).
- L'infermiere-manager dovrebbe motivare i pazienti ad iscriversi al programma e supportare la famiglia del paziente nel continuare la propria partecipazione (Noordin, 2018), e dovrebbe anche essere consapevole delle attuali linee guida e algoritmi di trattamento riguardanti l'osteoporosi e le fratture, specialmente da fragilità. Inoltre, per ottenere risultati ottimali, dovrebbe collaborare con altri servizi specializzati come la fisioterapia per la prevenzione delle cadute, la medicina interna, l'endocrinologia, i servizi di nutrizione, la neurochirurgia e la radiologia (Noordin, 2018).
- Una volta stabilita la diagnosi di osteoporosi, il medico curante o il “bone specialist” dovrebbero istruire i pazienti e le loro famiglie in merito alle linee guida per la cura dell'osteoporosi e delle fratture, specialmente da fragilità (Noordin, 2018).

Inoltre, le cure di follow-up, compresa la fisioterapia e l'aderenza al trattamento, devono essere supervisionate dal coordinatore e dall'infermiere-manager. In più, dovrebbero essere realizzati comunicati stampa locali e regionali, webinar e presentazioni in occasione di incontri anche a livello regionale per documentare la comunità (Noordin, 2018).

Così, come riportato dal recente studio di Geusens (Geusens, 2019a), la costruzione di una FLS richiede quattro pilastri. Il primo pilastro è costituito da un esperto detto “bone leader”, un coordinatore, un team multidisciplinare ed un business plan per gestire la FLS (Majumdar, 2007; Eisman, 2012; Akesson, 2013; Lems et al; 2017). Il “bone leader” è uno specialista in malattie metaboliche dell'osso che si occupa dell'organizzazione del team multidisciplinare in comunicazione con i chirurghi ortopedici (Geusens, 2019a). Il coordinatore, spesso un infermiere case manager specializzato, è responsabile dell'organizzazione delle indagini diagnostiche e dell'assistenza all'avvio degli interventi e della comunicazione di adeguate informazioni mediche ai pazienti e ai medici di medicina generale (McLellan, 2003; Eisman, 2012; McLellan, 2011; Akesson, 2013; Lems et al; 2017). Il secondo pilastro consiste nell'identificazione di tutti i pazienti con una frattura recente e nell'identificazione dei pazienti eleggibili (Eisman, 2012; Akesson, 2013; Lems et al; 2017), i quali devono essere istruiti e contattati (Marsh, 2011; Ganda, 2013). Ciò può essere eseguito presso il pronto soccorso, in ospedale al momento del ricovero, presso l'unità di cure ortogeriatriche oppure post-frattura, tramite lettera informativa, telefonata ed e-mail

(Geusens, 2019a). Tale approccio, supportato dal coordinatore, permette di aumentare significativamente la valutazione e l'inizio del trattamento (Ganda, 2012; Jaglal, 2012).

Tuttavia, le definizioni circa le fratture sono altamente variabili ed a volte provocano confusione rispetto alla valutazione ed al trattamento nel contesto delle FLS. Dalla letteratura relativa alle FLS emerge un'elevata variabilità rispetto alle caratteristiche dei pazienti, quali l'età media (64-80 anni), la percentuale di uomini (13-30%) ed i siti di frattura (2-51% del femore prossimale, <1-41% vertebrale e 49-95% non del femore prossimale, NVF) (Vranken, 2017).

In generale si invitano ad aderire i pazienti che:

- hanno età  $\geq$  50 anni e una recente frattura;
- hanno subito frattura presso un qualsiasi sito (tranne dita, viso e cranio) e più specificamente fratture a basso trauma;
- subiscono una frattura da trauma da lieve a moderato, in quanto hanno un rischio maggiore di avere una frattura successiva (Geusens, 2019a).

Un terzo pilastro è costituito dall'assistenza ortogeriatrica, che si concentra specialmente sui pazienti con una recente frattura del femore prossimale (Geusens, 2019a). I servizi sono progettati per fornire assistenza geriatrica specializzata al paziente anziano e fragile e sono parte integrante della gestione multidisciplinare dopo l'ammissione pre-operatoria, peri-operatoria e post-operatoria. Tra gli obiettivi, c'è la riabilitazione per facilitare il ritorno alla propria abitazione garantendo il benessere a lungo termine ed, a seconda dei casi, integrare i servizi di assistenza quali la prevenzione delle fratture secondarie (Geusens, 2019a). Lo sviluppo di modelli FLS guidati da unità ortogeriatriche potrebbe anche essere adattato alla cura degli anziani fragili con una recente frattura, mentre i pazienti ambulatoriali con fratture non vertebrali (NVF) e VF sono preferibilmente gestiti in regime ambulatoriale FLS (Javid, 2015; Hawley, 2016). Il quarto pilastro riguarda la comunicazione con il medico curante ed il monitoraggio del paziente.

Così, l'introduzione e l'implementazione di una FLS (e la cura ortogeriatrica post-frattura del femore prossimale) hanno migliorato la corretta valutazione ed il trattamento dei pazienti ad alto rischio di rifrattura (Geusens, 2019a). Difatti, questi modelli di integrazione del Servizio Sanitario Nazionale si sono mostrati altamente validi, come mostrato nella realtà anglosassone (McLellan, 2011), americana (Newman, 2003) e, in via preliminare, in quella italiana (Pennestrì, 2019). Dai dati pubblicati dalla FLS implementata a Glasgow, in Scozia, risulta un'alta efficacia riguardo la prevenzione di ulteriori fratture nei pazienti con fratture da fragilità, e sono state mostrate sia una riduzione delle fratture che risparmi sui costi per i sistemi sanitari (McLellan, 2011). Esistono dati emergenti secondo cui questo approccio possa ridurre oltre al rischio di frattura, anche la mortalità, sebbene una sopravvivenza più lunga potrebbe ridurre l'effetto sul rischio di fratture (Geusens, 2019a).

Una revisione sistematica della letteratura recentemente pubblicata e una meta-analisi basata su 159 pubblicazioni scientifiche hanno messo in evidenza i **vantaggi delle FLS** (IOF, 2018b; Wu, 2018):

Misura rilevata	Effetto, in valore assoluto, del modello FLS	Durata del periodo di osservazione (mesi)	Numero di studi inclusi
Test della BMD	+24%	3-26	37
Inizio del trattamento	+20%	3-72	46
Tasso di rifrattura	-5%	6-72	11
Mortalità	-3%	6-72	15

Tuttavia, non tutte le FLS sono uguali tra loro: differiscono nei servizi offerti, dall'identificazione e informazione dei pazienti, al trattamento e monitoraggio, influenzando gli esiti sanitari (Walters, 2017). Il primo passo consiste nell'identificare i pazienti affetti da una recente frattura da fragilità. I criteri di inclusione possono variare in base all'area geografica, al livello di trauma e al sito di frattura. Inoltre, è importante iniziare il trattamento con farmaci anti-osteoporotici il prima possibile post-frattura, in modo da ridurre il rischio di fratture nel periodo di rischio imminente (Pinedo-Villanueva, 2019). Difatti, l'avvio di un trattamento adeguato entro 12–16 settimane è più appropriato e dovrebbe essere l'obiettivo delle FLS, dato l'alto rischio di frattura imminente (Pinedo-Villanueva, 2019).

L'effetto di diversi modelli di cura sul trattamento dell'osteoporosi e la frequenza con cui sono effettuati i test della BMD, sono stati valutati nella meta-analisi di Ganda (Ganda, 2013), la quale mostra l'effetto dalla messa in atto del modello a **3 “i” quali “Identificare, Investigare ed Intervenire”** o raccomandare l'inizio del trattamento con anti-osteoporotici (IOF, 2018b):

	% sottoposti a valutazione della BMD	% che hanno ricevuto il trattamento anti-osteoporotico
Identificare+Investigare+Intervenire (modello a tre “i”)	79%	46%
Identificare+Investigare (modello a due “i”)	60%	41%
Identificare (modello a una “i”)*	43%	23%
Zero “i”**	Nessuno studio	8%

\* i pazienti fratturati ricevono istruzioni riguardo l'osteoporosi e consigli sullo stile di vita, compresa la prevenzione delle cadute. Si raccomanda al paziente di richiedere un'ulteriore valutazione, inoltre, il medico di fiducia viene avvisato che il paziente ha subito una frattura e che è necessaria un'ulteriore valutazione. Questo modello non esegue una valutazione della BMD o circa la necessità di un trattamento per l'osteoporosi.

\*\* questo modello educa il paziente circa la gravità dell'osteoporosi ma non fornisce alcun corso di formazione o avviso riguardo i relativi pazienti fratturati.



Fracture Best Practice Framework (BPF), che valuta le FLS a livello organizzativo (Akeson, 2013) grazie a 13 standard, è stato implementato a livello globale (Javaid, 2015) con oltre 380 FLS attualmente partecipanti. Il BPF è stato progettato per misurare le FLS in termini di caratteristiche organizzative e tassi globali di identificazione, valutazione delle cadute e tipi di trattamento, comunicazione e follow-up (Javaid, 2020). Questi standard sono utili per identificare le principali lacune nell'erogazione del servizio che coprono l'identificazione del soggetto fratturato al monitoraggio dello stesso. Il prossimo passo perché un modello FLS sia efficace, riguarda il miglioramento del servizio locale per garantire un uso efficiente delle risorse (Javaid, 2020). Una recente analisi economica ha suggerito come l'implementazione di un modello FLS per tutti gli over-50 anni potrebbe prevenire ogni anno 2.868 fratture da fragilità successive in Italia, garantendo un risparmio potenziale di 55,7 milioni di euro all'anno (IOF, 2018a).

Così, nel settembre 2016, la rete globale FFN ha convocato una tavola rotonda dei rappresentanti delle organizzazioni globali e regionali, durante il 5° Congresso globale della FFN tenutosi a Roma (Mitchell, 2019), coinvolte nella lotta delle rifratture in soggetti che presentano fratture da fragilità. Le organizzazioni rappresentate erano le seguenti:

- European Federation of National Associations of Orthopaedics and Traumatology (EFORT)
- European Geriatric Medicine Society (EuGMS)
- Fragility Fracture Network (FFN)
- International Collaboration of Orthopaedic Nursing (ICON)
- International Geriatric Fracture Society (IGFS)
- International Osteoporosis Foundation (IOF)

Durante il meeting è stato riconosciuto come, nonostante gli enormi sforzi da parte delle organizzazioni partecipanti e di molte altre organizzazioni in tutto il mondo, era stato raggiunto un potenziamento non ancora sufficiente riguardo la qualità delle cure (Mitchell, 2019). È stato così stabilito che il primo passo fosse quello di preparare una **Global Call to Action (CtA)**, pubblicata nel luglio 2018, in cui è stata riportata l'urgente necessità di progressi a livello globale (Dreinhöfer, 2018), tramite i) la collaborazione a livello nazionale e locale, ii) la produzione di linee guida che stabiliscano chiari standard per un'assistenza adeguata (grazie all'utilizzo delle migliori evidenze disponibili) e iii) l'elaborazione di programmi (di istruzione e di ricerca) in grado di migliorare le pratiche cliniche in questo campo.



**Autore, Anno e Paese****Rischio di rifrattura**

Schousboe, 2005; USA	Lo studio si è focalizzato sugli interventi utili a migliorare l'aderenza sia ai farmaci che ad uno stile di vita sano, tramite consulenze telefoniche, durante le quali l'infermiere ha eseguito sessioni di formazione individuale della durata di 15 minuti a 3, 6 e 9 mesi fornendo informazioni riguardo il rischio di frattura, la corretta assunzione giornaliera del calcio, l'importanza dell'esercizio fisico e dell'aderenza alla terapia. Al termine dello studio si è riscontrato, come questa tipologia di intervento fosse efficace solamente nel migliorare l'aderenza ad uno stile di vita sano ma non al trattamento farmacologico.
Sewerynek, 2013; Polonia	Si sono testate tre tipologie di intervento con l'obiettivo di migliorare l'aderenza ai farmaci dividendo i pazienti in tre gruppi: nel primo gruppo è stato fornito un intervento di assistenza infermieristica con telefonate periodiche a 3 e 9 mesi dal trattamento in modo da monitorare e rammentare al paziente l'assunzione dei farmaci; nel secondo gruppo, è stato utilizzato un approccio di consulenza, con una sessione educativa di 30 minuti sull'osteoporosi, i metodi diagnostici, il trattamento e i comportamenti da adottare; nel terzo gruppo, sono stati applicati test biochimici con l'obiettivo di informare i pazienti rispetto ai propri livelli di calcio e fosforo. Dallo studio emerge che l'intervento di assistenza infermieristica, con ulteriori interventi durante il periodo di studio rispettivamente relative al supporto, la consulenza, oppure l'esecuzione dei test biochimici, è stato efficace nel migliorare l'aderenza ai farmaci a 3, 6, 9 e 12 mesi di follow-up.

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## PARTE TERZA: QUESITI E RACCOMANDAZIONI

### QUESITO 1

L'identificazione della fragilità come causa o concausa della frattura può migliorare la prognosi del paziente?

### RACCOMANDAZIONE 1

Si raccomanda l'inquadramento del paziente al fine di identificare la fragilità come causa ovvero concausa della frattura corrente [raccomandazione forte, qualità delle prove alta].

### INTERPRETAZIONE DELLE PROVE

Per rispondere al Quesito Clinico volto a valutare se l'identificazione della fragilità come causa o concausa della frattura possa migliorare la prognosi del paziente fratturato, è stata effettuata una prima ricerca sistematica in letteratura. Pertanto, è stata realizzata una revisione sistematica della letteratura utilizzando le banche dati Embase, Medline e Cochrane CENTRAL al 6 ottobre 2020, da cui sono stati individuati 4729 records. Tuttavia, poiché per motivi etici tali studi non sono realizzabili, non è stato possibile identificare articoli che confrontassero direttamente il rischio di rifrattura in pazienti fratturati con corretta diagnosi di frattura da fragilità, rispetto ai pazienti fratturati senza diagnosi di fragilità. A seguito di tali considerazioni, si è ipotizzato che per poter rispondere al Quesito Clinico fosse plausibile assumere come proxy dei pazienti correttamente diagnosticati i soggetti fratturati e trattati con farmaci anti-fratturativi, e come proxy dei pazienti non diagnosticati i soggetti fratturati ma non trattati.

Si è considerato come punto di partenza una revisione sistematica già pubblicata (Saito T, Sterbenz JM, Malay S, et al. Effectiveness of anti-osteoporotic drugs to prevent secondary fragility fractures: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Osteoporos Int.* 2017;28(12):3289-3300), pertanto, con l'obiettivo di aggiornarla, è stata effettuata una revisione sistematica della letteratura sulle banche dati Embase, Medline e Cochrane CENTRAL dal 2015 (ultimo anno considerato dalla revisione sistematica) al 20 ottobre 2020. Sono stati individuati 5967 records da cui sono state selezionate 17 referenze che soddisfano i criteri per rispondere al quesito clinico proposto, rispettivamente 8 studi primari e 9 revisioni sistematiche da cui sono stati ulteriormente estratti 17 studi. Infine, dalla revisione sistematica di partenza sono stati estratti ulteriori 17 articoli e da hand-search sono stati individuati altri 4 studi, per un totale di 46 pubblicazioni considerate.

Gli studi inclusi sono controllati e randomizzati in cui il gruppo di controllo è rappresentato dal trattamento con placebo (Calcio e/o Vitamina D).

Si è valutato l'outcome relativo alla rifrattura nei pazienti trattati con farmaci anti-fratturativi (per cui si suppone abbiano ricevuto una corretta attribuzione della fragilità, considerata causa o concausa della frattura), rispetto ai pazienti non trattati (o trattati solamente con supplemento di Calcio e Vitamina D).

Il bilancio degli effetti dipende da tutte le variabili che possono agire da modificatrici dell'effetto dell'intervento. Nell'ambito delle fratture da fragilità il bilancio è a favore del trattamento come evidenziato dalla ricerca in letteratura.

## **QUESITO 2**

Quali caratteristiche operative e applicabilità mostrano gli strumenti diagnostici/algoritmi di valutazione del rischio?

## **RACCOMANDAZIONE 2**

Si raccomanda l'uso degli strumenti di valutazione del rischio per una miglior definizione del rischio di frattura [raccomandazione forte, qualità delle prove moderata].

### **INTERPRETAZIONE DELLE PROVE**

La valutazione del rischio e dell'appropriatezza terapeutica dovrebbe essere effettuata attraverso un adeguato strumento, quale un algoritmo ampiamente validato in letteratura, o il FRAX, oppure un algoritmo da esso derivato, quale il DeFRA.

È stata realizzata una revisione sistematica in letteratura utilizzando le banche dati Embase, Medline e Cochrane CENTRAL dal 14 settembre 2011, per l'aggiornamento del medesimo Quesito Clinico elaborato dalla LG NICE (UK, CG146) che interessava lo strumento FRAX, al 7 dicembre 2020, da cui sono stati individuati 3441 records. La ricerca è stata realizzata impiegando le stesse banche dati, all'8 dicembre 2020, per i tool di predizione DeFRA e FRA-HS, da cui sono emersi 93 studi.

Sono stati selezionati 50 studi osservazionali che soddisfano i criteri per rispondere al quesito clinico proposto: 47 articoli per il FRAX, 2 studi per il DeFRA, 1 studio per il FRA-HS. Sono stati valutati i seguenti aspetti: discriminazione/calibrazione, sensibilità/specificità, area sotto la curva (AUC).

È stata valutata la validità del tool di predizione del rischio di frattura, riportando le caratteristiche operative di sensibilità e specificità. Ciò ha permesso di determinare la capacità predittiva dell'algoritmo valutando il rischio predetto di frattura a 10 anni (maggiore osteoporotica o del femore prossimale) rispetto alle fratture realmente osservate.

Aggiornando il Quesito Clinico del NICE (UK, CG146), sono state considerate diverse soglie, sia per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche che per la frattura del femore prossimale, quali 3%, 5%, 10%, 20% e 30%. In generale si osserva come all'aumentare del cut-off (dal 3% al 30%) si registri una riduzione della sensibilità ed un aumento della specificità, i cui valori delle caratteristiche operative si mostrano solitamente più elevati considerando il FRAX con BMD rispetto all'applicazione del FRAX senza BMD.

Comparando i livelli di AUC per i tre strumenti di valutazione del rischio, risulta come per tutti gli strati della popolazione il FRAX abbia una capacità discriminatoria maggiore (di rischio di frattura maggiore osteoporotica o di frattura del femore prossimale a 10 anni) rispetto all'algoritmo italiano FRA-HS. Tuttavia, considerando la stima meta-analitica dell'algoritmo FRAX, la capacità

discriminatoria nel predire MOF nelle donne risulta essere superiore nell'algoritmo italiano DeFRA (71 [68-74] vs 74 [69-80]) che rappresenta, tuttavia, una ulteriore elaborazione del FRAX da cui deriva.

Il bilancio degli effetti dipende da tutte le variabili che possono agire da modificatrici dell'effetto dell'intervento. Nell'ambito delle fratture da fragilità il bilancio è a favore di interventi che favoriscano la valutazione del rischio di frattura (maggiore osteoporotica o del femore prossimale) come evidenziato dalla ricerca in letteratura.

### **QUESITO 3**

Come identificare i pazienti a rischio imminente di frattura?

#### **RACCOMANDAZIONE 3.1**

3.1 Si raccomanda al personale sanitario di considerare attentamente i seguenti fattori di rischio, per la predizione del rischio di frattura imminente risultati sia dalla rassegna sistematica della letteratura che dalla verifica empirica eseguita: età avanzata, pregresse fratture da fragilità (quantificandone il numero e la sede), diabete, malattie autoimmuni (quali artrite reumatoide, artrite psoriasica, sclerodermia, sclerosi multipla, lupus eritematoso sistemico), Parkinson, malattia infiammatoria intestinale, bronco pneumopatia cronico ostruttiva, malattia renale cronica e uso di corticosteroidi; oltre che i seguenti fattori di rischio risultati essere rilevanti dalla sola ricerca sistematica della letteratura: basso BMI, storia familiare di fratture, menopausa, demenza (es. morbo di Alzheimer) [raccomandazione forte, qualità delle prove molto bassa].

#### **RACCOMANDAZIONE 3.2**

3.2 Si suggerisce al personale sanitario di considerare infine i seguenti fattori di rischio ritenuti essere rilevanti dalla sola valutazione empirica effettuata con database amministrativi: genere, AIDS, grave disabilità motoria, altre malattie del connettivo, malattia vascolare periferica, blocco ormonale adiuvante [raccomandazione condizionata, qualità delle prove molto bassa].

### **INTERPRETAZIONE DELLE PROVE**

È stata effettuata una revisione sistematica con ricerca della letteratura sulle banche dati Embase, Medline, Cochrane CENTRAL da cui sono stati individuati 35214 articoli. Inoltre, a seguito di una ulteriore ricerca manuale della letteratura, sono stati selezionati 46 studi per rispondere al seguente quesito clinico di interesse.

Oltre all'approccio precedente, è stata effettuata un'analisi circa il rischio di rifrattura imminente nei residenti in Lombardia con età tra i 40-90 anni, ricoverati e dimessi vivi per frattura ossea. Ogni fattore di rischio è stato analizzato e messo in relazione col rischio di rifrattura nei due anni successivi la frattura indice.

Il bilancio degli effetti dipende da tutte le variabili che possono agire da modificatrici dell'effetto dell'intervento o calcolo del rischio di frattura imminente (a 2 anni). Nell'ambito delle fratture da fragilità il bilancio è a favore dell'intervento.

#### **QUESITO 4**

Quale strategia terapeutica, sia a breve che a lungo termine, risulta più efficace nel trattamento del paziente con frattura da fragilità?

#### **RACCOMANDAZIONE 4**

Nei pazienti a più elevato o imminente rischio di rifrattura si raccomanda di pianificare un trattamento sequenziale da anabolico ad anti-riassorbitivo [raccomandazione forte, qualità delle prove moderata].

#### **INTERPRETAZIONE DELLE PROVE**

I clinici coinvolti nel Panel hanno fornito un supporto, anche in termini di letteratura, che ha permesso di individuare, tramite hand search, una revisione sistematica, di cui si sono considerati eleggibili 13 articoli, e 4 pubblicazioni relative a clinical trial. Inoltre, poiché la pubblicazione più recente risultava datata al 2019, è stata realizzata una revisione sistematica in letteratura utilizzando le banche dati Embase, Medline e Cochrane CENTRAL dal 2019 al 22 febbraio 2021, da cui si sono individuati 381 records. Al fine di esaminare la miglior evidenza scientifica possibile, si sono considerati eleggibili i soli articoli relativi a clinical trial o revisioni sistematiche (n=2).

Sono state, così, individuate, in totale, 19 pubblicazioni che soddisfano i criteri per rispondere al quesito clinico proposto.

Gli studi analizzati per il presente Quesito Clinico hanno valutato cambiamento nella BMD rispetto al baseline e il rischio di frattura, a seguito di uno switch nella strategia terapeutica, passando da trattamento anabolico ad anti-riassorbitivo o viceversa.

Il bilancio degli effetti dipende da tutte le variabili che possono agire da modificatrici dell'effetto dell'intervento. Nell'ambito delle fratture da fragilità il bilancio è a favore di interventi che favoriscano il trattamento sequenziale da anabolico ad anti-riassorbitivo come evidenziato dalla ricerca in letteratura.

## QUESITO 5

È razionale interrompere il trattamento in un paziente ad alto rischio di rifrattura optando per la cosiddetta vacanza terapeutica per ridurre il rischio di eventi avversi?

### RACCOMANDAZIONE 5.1

Si suggerisce ai professionisti sanitari di monitorare e incentivare l'alta aderenza e la persistenza al trattamento anti-fratturativo nei pazienti con frattura da fragilità [raccomandazione condizionata, qualità delle prove moderata].

### RACCOMANDAZIONE 5.2

Nei pazienti con frattura da fragilità ad alto rischio di rifrattura, salvo che per gravi effetti avversi, si suggerisce di non interrompere il trattamento anti-fratturativo, sia esso definitivo o temporaneo [raccomandazione condizionata, qualità delle prove moderata].

### RACCOMANDAZIONE 5.3

Si suggerisce che la riduzione del dosaggio o la sospensione temporanea di un trattamento a lungo termine con bisfosfonati sia valutata dallo specialista solamente quando le condizioni a lungo termine siano migliorate dal trattamento farmacologico e fino a una nuova valutazione del rapporto rischio/beneficio [raccomandazione condizionata, qualità delle prove moderata].

## INTERPRETAZIONE DELLE PROVE

È stata realizzata una revisione sistematica in letteratura utilizzando le banche dati Embase, Medline e Cochrane CENTRAL al 13 novembre 2020, da cui sono stati individuati 4165 records. La ricerca è stata ripetuta, allargando la stringa di ricerca, al 25 novembre 2020 da cui sono emersi ulteriori 5992 studi.

Sono state selezionate 15 pubblicazioni che soddisfano i criteri per rispondere al quesito clinico proposto: 6 studi randomizzati controllati (RCT) e 9 osservazionali. Gli studi individuati permettono di rispondere alle seguenti comparazioni:

- i) *Aderenza al trattamento anti-fratturativo vs non aderenza*
- ii) *Persistenza al trattamento anti-fratturativo vs non persistenza (o discontinuità)*
- iii) *Trattamento anti-fratturativo continuo vs intermittente (o ciclico)*

Poiché i diversi autori hanno definito l'aderenza e la persistenza in modo eterogeneo, abbiamo adottato una metodologia che consiste nell'aggregare i risultati degli studi a condizione che la definizione dell'esposizione sia omogenea.

Il bilancio degli effetti dipende da tutte le variabili che possono agire da modificatrici dell'effetto dell'intervento. Nell'ambito delle fratture da fragilità il bilancio è a favore di interventi che

favoriscano la continuità del trattamento farmacologico e che evitino per quanto possibile episodi di interruzione (vacanza) terapeutica come evidenziato dalla ricerca in letteratura.

## **QUESITO 6**

È opportuno attivare modelli di clinical governance come specifici Fracture Liaison Services?

## **RACCOMANDAZIONE 6**

È fortemente raccomandato che sistemi di cura multidisciplinari, come il Fracture Liaison Service, garantiscano la continuità assistenziale ospedale-territorio, per una corretta gestione del paziente con frattura da fragilità [raccomandazione forte, qualità delle prove moderata].

## **INTERPRETAZIONE DELLE PROVE**

È stata condotta una revisione sistematica su Medline, Embase e Cochrane CENTRAL che ha portato a individuare 10781 articoli. Sono state selezionate 35 pubblicazioni che soddisfano i criteri per rispondere al quesito clinico proposto, di cui 30 studi primari e 5 revisioni sistematiche da cui sono stati estratti ulteriori 47 studi (di cui uno studio già considerato dalla LG SIGN).

Sono stati valutati outcome critici fra i soggetti afferenti ad un modello di clinical governance e non, quali: esame della BMD, inizio del trattamento anti-osteoporotico, aderenza al trattamento anti-osteoporotico, rischio di frattura, mortalità; e outcome importanti: qualità della vita.

Il bilancio degli effetti dipende da tutte le variabili che possono agire da modificatrici dell'effetto dell'intervento. Nell'ambito delle fratture da fragilità il bilancio è a favore degli interventi che favoriscono la continuità assistenziale, come evidenziato dalla ricerca in letteratura: non sono infatti stati riportati effetti indesiderabili.

## CQ1. Identificazione della fragilita' come causa o concausa della frattura

### Appendice A. Quesito clinico e strategia di ricerca.

<b>Obiettivo:</b> L'identificazione della fragilita' come causa o concausa della frattura puo' migliorare la prognosi del paziente?	
<b>Popolazione</b>	Pazienti con frattura non derivante da un trauma efficiente.
<b>Intervento</b>	Trattamento anti-fratturativo
<b>Comparatore</b>	Calcio e/o Vitamina D
<b>Outcomes</b>	Rifrattura a: - 12-18 mesi - 18-24 mesi - 3 anni - puu' di 3 anni
<b>Esclusione</b>	Pazienti con frattura da trauma maggiore
<b>Stringa di ricerca</b>	Databases: Medline, Embase, Cochrane Library Data: dal 2015 Lingua: Inglese, Italiano Disegno dello studio: RCTs o Revisioni Sistematiche di RCTs
<b>Valutazione di qualita'</b>	Valutazione della qualita' metodologica: strumento Cochrane per la valutazione del rischio di bias nei RCT e GRADE.
<b>Analisi</b>	Stratificazione per tempo di rifrattura, frattura al baseline e tipo di rifrattura Materiale supplementare: stratificazione secondo il numero di fratture vertebrali o tipo di frattura.

## Search algorithm for Ovid MEDLINE

#1.:

((wrist\* or colles or radius or articulatio radiocarpea or carpus or carpal or radiocarp\* or radial or forearm\* or humerus or metacarp\* or barton or monteggi\* or ulna or ulnar or upper limb\* or hip or hips or trochanteric or intertrochanteric or subtrochanteric or femoral neck or femur neck or spine or spinal or vertebra or vertebral or vertebrae or lumbar or shoulder\* or glenohumeral or humeroscapular or scapulo humeral or proximal humeral) adj3 fractur\*) or (exp hip fractures/ or spinal fractures/ or shoulder fractures/ or osteoporotic fractures/ or exp radius fractures/) or (fractures, bone/ and (exp wrist joint/ or exp spine/ or shoulder/ or shoulder joint/ or hip/)) and (exp osteoporosis/ or (osteoporo\* or bone loss\*))

#2:

“fragility fracture”[ti] OR “fragility fractures”[ti] OR “low energy fracture”[ti] OR “low energy fractures”[ti] OR “low-energy fracture”[ti] OR “low-energy fractures”[ti] OR “low trauma fracture”[ti] OR “low trauma fractures”[ti] OR “low-trauma fracture”[ti] OR “low-trauma fractures”[ti] OR “low energy trauma”[ti] OR “low-energy trauma”[ti] OR “low level trauma”[ti] OR “low-level trauma”[ti] OR “minor trauma fracture”[ti] OR “minor trauma fractures”[ti] OR “minor-trauma fracture”[ti] OR “minor-trauma fractures”[ti] OR “minor fracture”[ti] OR “minor fractures”[ti] OR “minor-fracture”[ti] OR “minor-fractures”[ti] OR “osteoporotic fracture”[ti] OR “osteoporotic fractures”[ti]

#3:

#1 OR #2

#4.:

exp bone density conservation agents/ or exp diphosphonates/ or exp calcitonin/ or exp selective estrogen receptor modulators/ or exp raloxifene hydrochloride/ or exp teriparatide/ or (exp antibodies, monoclonal/ and exp rank ligand/) or (aclasta or actonel or alend or alendro\* or alovell or amgiva or aminodron\* or aminobutane\* or aminohexane\* or aminohydroxy\* or aminomux or aminopropane\* or aminopropylidene\* or aredia or aredronet or arendal or atelvia or belfosdil or benet or bifemelan or bifosa or binosto or bisphonal or bisphospon\* or bonapex or bondenza or bondronat\* or bonefos or boniva or bonmax or bonviva or butedron\* or calcitar or calciton\* or calcitrin or cangrelor or celvista or cibalcin or cimadron\* or clodron\* or coldron\* or cycloheptylaminomethylenebis or defixal or denosumab or dequest or destara or diadronel or dichlorometh\* or didronal or didronat\* or didronel or difosfonal or difosfen or dinol or diphos or diphospon\* or dronal or dronate or editron\* or ehdp or endronax or ethane\* or ethylenehydroxy\* or ethylidenebisphospon\* or etibon or etidron\* or eucalen or evista or fixopan or forsteo or forteo or fosalan or fosamax or fosmin or fosval or hedp or hexane\* or hydroxyeth\* or hydroxyhex\* or hydroxyl\* or iasibon or ibandron\* or incadron\* or kengreal or kengrexal or keoxifene or lidadronate or lodronat\* or loxar or loxifen or marvil or maxibone or mebonat or medron\* or medrotec or methane\* or methanon\* or methylene\* or minodron\* or neobon or neridron\* or nerixia or olpadron\* or oncalst or onclast or optinate or opruma or orazol or osdron or osdronat or oseotenk or osficar or oslene or ossiten or ostac or osteof\* or osteopam or osteopor or osteosan or osteotop or osteovan or osticalcin or pamidronate or pamisol or panolin or parathar or parathormone\* or parathyroid hormone\* or porosal or prolia or propane\* or propylidenediphospon\* or raloxifene or raxeto or reclast or ribastamin or risedron\* or serm or serms or skelid or staporos or teiroc or teriparatide or thyreocalciton\* or thyrocalciton\* or tiludron\* or tibolene or turpinal or voroste or xgeva or xidifon or xidiphone or xydiphon\* or zoledron\* or zomera or zometa or abaloparatide or “strontium ranelate” or bazedoxifene) or (bone resorpti\* adj3 inhibitor\*) or ((estrogen or oestrogen) adj3 receptor modulator\*) or ((anti-resorpti\* or anti-osteopor\* or bone density) adj3 (drug\* or agent\* or medicin\* or medication\* or therap\* or treatment\*))

#5:

bisphosphonates[tiab] OR "etidronic acid"[tiab] OR "clodronic acid"[tiab] OR "pamidronic acid"[tiab] OR "alendronic acid"[tiab] OR "tiludronic acid"[tiab] OR "ibandronic acid"[tiab] OR "risedronic acid"[tiab] OR "zoledronic acid"[tiab] OR alendronate[tiab] OR risedronate[tiab] OR zoledronate[tiab] OR ibandronate[tiab] OR abaloparatide[tiab] OR teriparatide[tiab] OR denosumab[tiab] OR pamidronate[tiab] OR "strontium ranelate"[tiab] OR "selective estrogen receptor modulators"[tiab] OR SERM[tiab] OR bazedoxifene[tiab] OR raloxifene[tiab] OR ((treatment[ti] OR treated[ti] OR treat\*[ti] OR untreated[ti] OR medication[ti] OR medications[ti] OR drug[ti] OR drugs[ti] OR therapy[ti] OR therapeutic[ti] OR "Therapeutics"[Mesh] OR antifracturative[ti]) AND (osteoporosis[ti] OR osteoporotic[ti] OR osteop\*[ti]))

#6:

#4 OR #5

#7:

#3 AND #6

#8: 1,820 articles

#7 AND Filters: Humans, from 2015/1/1 - 2020/10/20

## Search algorithm for EMBASE.com

#1:

'wrist fracture'/exp OR 'hip fracture'/exp OR 'spine fracture'/exp OR 'shoulder fracture'/exp OR 'fragility fracture'/exp OR 'radius fracture'/exp OR ((wrist\* OR colle\* OR radius OR 'articulatio radiocarpea' OR carpus OR carpal OR radiocarp\* OR radial OR forearm\* OR humerus OR metacarp\* OR barton OR monteggi\* OR ulna OR ulnar OR 'upper limb' OR 'upper limbs' OR hip OR hips OR trochanteric OR intertrochanteric OR subtrochanteric OR 'femoral neck' OR 'femur neck' OR spine OR spinal OR vertebra\* OR lumbar OR shoulder\* OR glenohumeral OR humeroscapular OR 'scapulo humeral' OR 'proximal humeral') NEAR/3 fractur\*):ab,ti OR ('fracture'/exp AND ('wrist'/exp OR 'hip'/exp OR 'spine'/exp OR 'shoulder'/exp OR 'wrist injury'/de OR 'shoulder injury'/exp OR 'hip injury'/exp OR 'spine injury'/exp)) AND ('osteoporosis'/exp OR osteopor\*:ab,ti OR 'bone loss':ab,ti) OR

#2:

'fragility fracture'/exp

#3:

'low energy fracture'/exp

#4:

'low trauma fracture'/exp

#5:

'low energy trauma'/exp

#6:

"fragility fracture":ti OR "fragility fractures":ti OR "low energy fracture":ti OR "low energy fractures":ti OR "low-energy fracture":ti OR "low-energy fractures":ti OR "low trauma fracture":ti OR "low trauma fractures":ti OR "low-trauma fracture":ti OR "low-trauma fractures":ti OR "low energy trauma":ti OR "low-energy trauma":ti OR "low level trauma":ti OR "low-level trauma":ti OR "minor trauma fracture":ti OR "minor trauma fractures":ti OR "minor-trauma fracture":ti OR "minor-trauma fractures":ti OR "minor fracture":ti OR "minor fractures":ti OR "minor-fracture":ti OR "minor-fractures":ti OR "osteoporotic fracture":ti OR "osteoporotic fractures":ti

#7:

#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6

#8:

'bone density conservation agent'/exp OR 'osteoporosis'/exp/dm\_dt OR 'bisphosphonic acid derivative'/exp OR 'calcitonin'/exp OR 'selective estrogen receptor modulator'/exp OR 'raloxifene'/exp OR 'denosumab'/exp OR 'parathyroid

hormone[1-34]/exp OR ('osteoclast differentiation factor'/exp AND 'monoclonal antibody'/exp) OR abaloparatide:ab,ti OR (strontium ranelate):ab,ti OR bazedoxifene:ab,ti OR aclasta:ab,ti OR actonel:ab,ti OR alend:ab,ti OR alendro\*:ab,ti OR alovell:ab,ti OR amgiva:ab,ti OR aminodron\*:ab,ti OR aminobutane\*:ab,ti OR aminohexane\*:ab,ti OR aminohydroxy\*:ab,ti OR aminomux:ab,ti OR aminopropane\*:ab,ti OR aminopropylidene\*:ab,ti OR aredia:ab,ti OR aredronet:ab,ti OR arendal:ab,ti OR atelvia:ab,ti OR belfosdil:ab,ti OR benet:ab,ti OR bifemelan:ab,ti OR bifosa:ab,ti OR binosto:ab,ti OR bisphonal:ab,ti OR bisphosphon\*:ab,ti OR bonapex:ab,ti OR bondenza:ab,ti OR bondronat\*:ab,ti OR bonefos:ab,ti OR boniva:ab,ti OR bonmax:ab,ti OR bonviva:ab,ti OR butedron\*:ab,ti OR calcitar:ab,ti OR calciton\*:ab,ti OR calcitrin:ab,ti OR cangrelor:ab,ti OR celvista:ab,ti OR cibalcin:ab,ti OR cimadron\*:ab,ti OR clodron\*:ab,ti OR coldron\*:ab,ti OR cycloheptylaminomethylenebis:ab,ti OR defixal:ab,ti OR denosumab:ab,ti OR dequest:ab,ti OR destara:ab,ti OR diadronel:ab,ti OR dichlorometh\*:ab,ti OR didronal:ab,ti OR didronat\*:ab,ti OR didronel:ab,ti OR difosfonal:ab,ti OR difosfen:ab,ti OR dinol:ab,ti OR diphos:ab,ti OR diphosphon\*:ab,ti OR dronal:ab,ti OR dronate:ab,ti OR editron\*:ab,ti OR ehdp:ab,ti OR endronax:ab,ti OR ethane\*:ab,ti OR ethylenehydroxy\*:ab,ti OR ethylidenebisphosphon\*:ab,ti OR etibon:ab,ti OR etidron\*:ab,ti OR eucalen:ab,ti OR evista:ab,ti OR fixopan:ab,ti OR forsteo:ab,ti OR forteo:ab,ti OR fosalan:ab,ti OR fosamax:ab,ti OR fosmin:ab,ti OR fosval:ab,ti OR hedp:ab,ti OR hexane\*:ab,ti OR hydroxyeth\*:ab,ti OR hydroxyhex\*:ab,ti OR hydroxyl\*:ab,ti OR iasibon:ab,ti OR ibandron\*:ab,ti OR incadron\*:ab,ti OR kengreal:ab,ti OR kengrexal:ab,ti OR keoxifene:ab,ti OR lidadronate:ab,ti OR lodronat\*:ab,ti OR loxar:ab,ti OR loxifen:ab,ti OR marvil:ab,ti OR maxibone:ab,ti OR mebonat:ab,ti OR medron\*:ab,ti OR medrotec:ab,ti OR methane\*:ab,ti OR methanon\*:ab,ti OR methylene\*:ab,ti OR minodron\*:ab,ti OR neobon:ab,ti OR neridron\*:ab,ti OR nerixia:ab,ti OR olpadron\*:ab,ti OR oncalst:ab,ti OR onclast:ab,ti OR optinate:ab,ti OR opruma:ab,ti OR orazol:ab,ti OR osdron:ab,ti OR osdronat:ab,ti OR oseotenk:ab,ti OR osficar:ab,ti OR oslene:ab,ti OR ossiten:ab,ti OR ostac:ab,ti OR osteof\*:ab,ti OR osteopam:ab,ti OR osteopor:ab,ti OR osteosan:ab,ti OR osteotop:ab,ti OR osteovan:ab,ti OR osticalcin:ab,ti OR pamidronate:ab,ti OR pamisol:ab,ti OR panolin:ab,ti OR parathar:ab,ti OR parathormone\*:ab,ti OR 'parathyroid hormone':ab,ti OR 'parathyroid hormones':ab,ti OR porosal:ab,ti OR prolia:ab,ti OR propane\*:ab,ti OR propylidenediphosphon\*:ab,ti OR raloxifene:ab,ti OR raxeto:ab,ti OR reclast:ab,ti OR ribastamin:ab,ti OR risedron\*:ab,ti OR serm:ab,ti OR serms:ab,ti OR skelid:ab,ti OR staporos:ab,ti OR teiroc:ab,ti OR teriparatide:ab,ti OR thyreocalciton\*:ab,ti OR thyrocalciton\* OR tiludron\*:ab,ti OR tibolene:ab,ti OR turpinal:ab,ti OR voroste:ab,ti OR xgeva:ab,ti OR xidifon:ab,ti OR xidiphone:ab,ti OR xydiphon\*:ab,ti OR zoledron\*:ab,ti OR zomera:ab,ti OR zometa:ab,ti OR (bone NEAR/3 resorpti\* NEAR/3 inhibitor\*):ab,ti OR ((estrogen OR oestrogen) NEAR/3 receptor\* NEAR/3 modulator\*):ab,ti OR (('anti-resorption' OR 'anti-osteoporosis' OR 'anti-osteoporotic' OR 'bone density' OR osteopor\* OR decalcificat\*) NEAR/3 (drug\* OR agent\* OR medicin\* OR medication\* OR therap\* OR treatment\*)):ab,ti

#9:

#7 AND #8

#10:

#9 NOT (cancer\*:ti OR tumor\*:ti OR tumour\*:ti OR malignan\*:ti OR neoplas\*:ti OR carcinoma\*:ti) NOT [medline]/lim NOT ([animals]/lim NOT [humans]/lim)

#11: 2,879 articles

#10 AND (2015:py OR 2016:py OR 2017:py OR 2018:py OR 2019:py OR 2020:py OR 2021:py)

## Search algorithm for Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials

1:

((wrist\* or colle\* or radius or "articulatio radiocarpea" or carpus or carpal or radiocarp\* or radial or forearm\* or humerus or metacarp\* or barton or monteggi\* or ulna or ulnar or "upper limb" or "upper limbs" or hip or hips or trochanteric or intertrochanteric or subtrochanteric or "femoral neck" or "femur neck" or spine or spinal or vertebra\* or lumbar or shoulder\* or glenohumeral or humeroscapular or "scapulo humeral" or "proximal humeral") near/3 fractur\*):ti,ab or [mh "hip fractures"] or [mh "spinal fractures"] or [mh "shoulder fractures"] or [mh "osteoporotic fractures"] or [mh "radius fractures"] or ([mh "bone fractures"] and (([mh "wrist joint"] or [mh spine] or [mh shoulder] or [mh "shoulder joint"] or [mh hip])) and ([mh osteoporosis] or (osteoporo\* or "bone loss")):ti,ab)

#2:

MeSH descriptor: [Osteoporotic Fractures] explode all trees

#3:

MeSH descriptor: [Fractures, Spontaneous] explode all trees

#4:

(fragility fracture):ti OR (fragility fractures):ti OR (low energy fracture):ti OR (low energy fractures):ti OR (low-energy fracture):ti OR (low-energy fractures):ti OR (low trauma fracture):ti OR (low trauma fractures):ti OR (low-trauma fracture):ti OR (low-trauma fractures):ti OR (low energy trauma):ti OR (low-energy trauma):ti OR (low level trauma):ti OR (low-level trauma):ti OR (minor trauma fracture):ti OR (minor trauma fractures):ti OR (minor-trauma fracture):ti OR (minor-trauma fractures):ti OR (minor fracture):ti OR (minor fractures):ti OR (minor-fracture):ti OR (minor-fractures):ti OR (osteoporotic fracture):ti OR (osteoporotic fractures):ti OR (pathologic fracture):ti OR (pathological fractures):ti

#5:

#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4

#6:

[mh "bone density conservation agents"] or [mh osteoporosis/DT] or [mh diphosphonates] or [mh calcitonin] or [mh "selective estrogen receptor modulators"] or [mh "raloxifene hydrochloride"] or [mh teriparatide] or ([mh "antibodies, monoclonal"] and [mh "rank ligand"]) or (abaloparatide OR "strontium ranelate" OR bazedoxifene OR aclasta or actonel or alend or alendro\* or alovell or amgiva or aminodron\* or aminobutane\* or aminohexane\* or aminohydroxy\* or aminomux or aminopropane\* or aminopropylidene\* or aredia or aredronet or arendal or atelvia or belfosdil or benet or bifemelan or bifosa or binosto or bisphonal or bisphosphon\* or bonapex or bondenza or bondronat\* or bonefos or boniva or bonmax or bonviva or butedron\* or calcitar or calciton\* or calcitrin or cangrelor or celvista or cibalcin or cimadron\* or clodron\* or coldron\* or cycloheptylaminomethylenebis or defixal or denosumab or dequest or destara or diadronel or dichlorometh\* or didronal or didronat\* or didronel or difosfonal or difosfen or dinol or diphos or diphosphon\* or dronal or dronate or editron\* or ehdp or endronax or ethane\* or ethylenehydroxy\* or ethylidenebisphosphon\* or etibon or etidron\* or eucalen or evista or fixopan or forsteo or forteo or fosalan or fosamax or fosmin or fosval or hedp or hexane\* or hydroxyeth\* or hydroxyhex\* or hydroxyl\* or iasibon or ibandron\* or incadron\* or kengreal or kengrexal or keoxifene or lidadronate or lodronat\* or loxar or loxifen or marvil or maxibone or mebonat or medron\* or medrotec or methane\* or

methanon\* or methylene\* or minodron\* or neobon or neridron\* or nerixia or olpadron\* or oncalst or onclast or optinate or opruma or orazol or osdron or osdronat or oseotenk or osficar or oslene or ossiten or ostac or osteof\* or osteopam or osteopor or osteosan or osteotop or osteovan or osticalcin or pamidronate or pamisol or panolin or parathar or parathormone\* or "parathyroid hormone\*" or porosal or prolia or propane\* or propylidenediphosphon\* or raloxifene or raxeto or reclast or ribastamin or risedron\* or serm or serms or skelid or staporos or teiroc or teriparetide or thyreocalictron\* or thyrocalciton\* or tiludron\* or tibolene or turpinal or voroste or xgeva or xidifon or xidiphone or xydiphon\* or zoledron\* or zomera or zometa):ti,ab or (bone resorpti\* near/3 inhibitor\*):ti,ab or ((estrogen or oestrogen) near/3 "receptor modulator\*"):ab,ti or ((anti-resorpti\* or anti-osteopor\* or bone density or osteoporosis) near/3 (drug\* or agent\* or medicin\* or medication\* or therap\* or treatment\*)):ti,ab

#7:

#5 and #6

#8:

#7 with Cochrane Library publication date from Jan 2015 to Oct 2020

## VALORI:

### MEDLINE

"Attitude to Health"[Mesh] OR "Patient Participation"[Mesh] OR "Patient Preference"[Mesh] OR "Community Participation"[Mesh] OR "Patient Acceptance of Health Care"[Mesh] OR preference\*[tiab] OR patient choice[ti] OR patient value\*[ti] OR health state values[tiab] OR point of view[tiab] OR users perspective\*[tiab] OR users perspective\*[tiab] OR user's perspective\*[tiab] OR patient perce\*[tiab] OR user perce\*[tiab] OR users perce\*[tiab] OR users perce\*[tiab] OR user's perce\*[tiab] OR patients view\*[tiab] OR "utility value"[tiab] OR "utility values"[tiab] OR "utility score"[tiab] OR "utility scores"[tiab] OR "preference score"[tiab] OR "preference scores"[tiab] OR "patients preference"[tiab] OR "patient preference"[tiab] OR "patients preferences"[tiab] OR "patient preferences"[tiab] OR "EuroQol 5D" [tiab] OR EuroQol5D[tiab] OR EQ5D [tiab] OR "EQ 5D" [tiab] OR SF6D [tiab] OR "SF 6D" [tiab] HUI [tiab] OR 15D[tiab]

### EMBASE

'patients preference\*':ti,ab OR 'patient preference\*':ti,ab OR 'users perce\*':ti,ab OR 'patients view\*':ti,ab OR 'utility value\*':ti,ab OR 'utility score\*':ti,ab OR 'preference score\*':ti,ab OR 'users perspective\*':ti,ab OR 'patient perce\*':ti,ab OR 'point of view\*':ti,ab OR 'user perspective\*':ti,ab OR 'patient value\*':ti OR 'health state values':ti,ab OR 'patient choice\*':ti,ab OR preference\*':ti,ab

### COCHRANE

"patient choice" OR "patient value\*" OR "health state values" OR "point of view" OR "users perspective\*" OR "user perspective\*" OR "patient perce\*" OR "user perce\*" OR "users perce\*" OR "user's perce\*" OR "patients view\*" OR "utility value" OR "utility values" OR "utility score" OR "utility scores" OR "preference score" OR "preference scores" OR "patients preference" OR "patient preference" OR "patients preferences" OR "patient preferences" OR "EuroQol 5D" OR EuroQol5D OR EQ5D OR "EQ 5D" OR SF6D OR "SF 6D" HUI OR 15D

## ACCETTABILITÀ/FATTIBILITÀ:

### MEDLINE

"Patient Participation"[Mesh] OR "Patient Participation"[All fields] OR "Patient Participation"[Text word] OR "Patient Satisfaction"[Mesh] OR "Patient Satisfaction"[All fields] OR "Patient Satisfaction"[Text word] OR "Attitude to Health"[Mesh] OR "Attitude to Health"[All fields] OR "Attitude to Health"[Text word] OR "Patient Acceptance of Health Care"[Mesh] OR "Patient Acceptance"[All fields] OR "Patient Acceptance"[Text word] OR "Feasibility Studies"[Mesh] OR feasibility[tiab] OR acceptability[tiab] OR satisfaction[tiab] OR acceptance[tiab] OR feasible[tiab] OR perspective[tiab] OR inequit\*[tiab] OR equit\*[tiab]

### EMBASE

'feasibility study' OR 'patient attitude' OR 'patient participation' OR 'attitude to health' OR 'patient satisfaction' OR feasibility:ti,ab OR acceptability:ti,ab OR satisfaction:ti,ab OR acceptance:ti,ab OR feasible:ti,ab OR perspective:ti,ab OR inequit\*:ti,ab OR equit\*:ti,ab

### COCHRANE

'feasibility study' OR 'patient participation' OR 'attitude to health' OR 'patient satisfaction' OR 'patient acceptance' OR feasibility:ti,ab OR acceptability:ti,ab OR satisfaction:ti,ab OR acceptance:ti,ab OR feasible:ti,ab OR perspective:ti,ab OR inequit\*:ti,ab OR equit\*:ti,ab

**Appendice B. Tabelle delle caratteristiche degli studi inclusi ed esclusi.**

<b>Study</b>	<b>Treatment with Denosumab Reduces the Incidence of New Vertebral and Hip Fractures in Postmenopausal Women at High Risk</b> <b>Boonen 2011</b>
Study type	Post-hoc analysis of <b>FREEDOM</b> (Fracture REduction Evaluation of Denosumab in Osteoporosis every 6 Months), a 3-yr, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial.
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 7808 (759 interest subgroup of patients with <b>prevalent vertebral fracture status</b> )
Countries and Settings	213 study sites worldwide
Funding	This work was supported by Amgen Inc.
Duration of study	3 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: 73.7 (5.2) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	Postmenopausal <b>women</b> with osteoporosis were enrolled: ambulatory postmenopausal women with a BMD T-score less.

	<p>Than -2.5 at the lumbar spine or total hip but not less than -4.0 at either site were eligible to enroll in this study. Women with 2 or more vertebral deformities could be eligible, as long as there were no severe vertebral deformities and at most two moderate vertebral deformities.</p> <p>For new <b>vertebral fractures</b> the higher-risk subgroups included women with the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) 2 or more preexisting <b>vertebral fractures</b> of any degree of deformity, or one or more vertebral fracture of moderate or severe deformity, or both (prevalent vertebral fracture status);</li> <li>2) a femoral neck BMD T-score of -2.5 or less;</li> <li>3) both multiple and/or moderate or severe vertebral deformities and a femoral neck BMD T-score of -2.5 or less.</li> </ol> <p>For <b>hip fractures</b> the higher-risk subgroups included women:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) 75 yr old or older;</li> <li>2) with a femoral neck BMD T-score of -2.5 or less;</li> <li>3) 75 yr old or older and with a femoral neck BMD T-score of -2.5 or less.</li> </ol> <p>Women who did not have the risk factor(s) specified were included in the lower-risk subgroups.</p>
Intervention	<p>In the subgroup of interest, subjects received <b>sc denosumab</b> (60 mg) (Intervention group, n=359) or placebo (Placebo group, n=343) every 6 months.</p> <p>All subjects received also a daily supplements of calcium (<math>\geq 1000</math> mg) and vitamin D (<math>\geq 400</math> IU).</p>
Outcomes	<p>The primary end point of FREEDOM study was the incidence of new vertebral fractures over 3 yr.</p> <p>This post hoc analysis evaluated fracture incidence in women with known risk factors for fractures including multiple and/or moderate or severe prevalent vertebral fractures, aged 75 yr or older, and/or femoral neck bone mineral density T-score of -2.5 or less.</p>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Treatment with denosumab reduces secondary fracture risk in women with postmenopausal osteoporosis Palacios 2015</b>
Study type	A post-hoc analysis of <b>FREEDOM</b> , a 3-year international multicentre trial with a placebo-controlled, randomized, double-blind design
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=3,484
Countries and Settings	International multicentre study
Funding	This manuscript was funded by Amgen (Europe) GmbH and GlaxoSmithKline; the FREEDOM study was funded by Amgen Inc.
Duration of study	36 months
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: 73.2 (5) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	<b>Women</b> aged 60–90 years with a BMD T-score of less than –2.5 but not less than –4.0 at either the lumbar spine or total hip were eligible for inclusion in the study. Women with previous therapy for osteoporosis were eligible as long as they had not used intravenous bisphosphonates or strontium within the past 5 years; an oral bisphosphonate for more than 3 years; or parathyroid hormone or its derivatives, systemic hormone-replacement therapy, or selective estrogen-receptor modulators within 6 weeks before study enrollment. If they had taken bisphosphonates for less than 3 years, they were eligible after 12 months without treatment.  Women were excluded if they had any severe or more than two moderate prevalent vertebral fractures.

	Incidence of fragility fracture was assessed in all FREEDOM subjects and in those with <b>prior fragility fracture</b> for the evaluation of secondary fragility fracture.
Intervention	Eligible subjects were randomized to subcutaneous injections of either <b>denosumab</b> 60 mg (Intervention group, n=1,742) or placebo (Placebo group, n=1,742) every 6 months for 36 months.  All women received daily supplements containing at least 1000 mg of calcium and 400 IU of vitamin D.
Outcomes	Primary endpoint was the incidence of new vertebral fractures over 36 months, assessed on annual spine radiographs using the Genant semiquantitative method for diagnosis <sup>20</sup> . Secondary endpoints included the incidences of nonvertebral and hip fractures. In the subgroup of subjects with prior fragility fracture, the secondary fragility fracture efficacy was further evaluated by baseline age ( $\geq 75$ years and $< 75$ years) and type of prior fragility fracture (vertebral or non-vertebral). Adverse events (AEs) were reported by physicians and were summarized by the prior fragility fracture subgroup.

<b>Study</b>	<b>The risk of subsequent osteoporotic fractures is decreased in subjects experiencing fracture while on denosumab: results from the FREEDOM and FREEDOM Extension studies</b> <b>Kendler 2019</b>
Study type	Analysis on a placebo-controlled trial and its open label extension.
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 710
Countries and Settings	International multicentre study
Funding	This study was funded by Amgen Inc.
Duration of study	3 years + extension for up to 7 years, for a total of up to 10 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: 73.2 (5.1) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	This post-hoc analysis compared subsequent osteoporotic fracture rates between <b>women</b> receiving denosumab during <b>FREEDOM</b> [1] or the Extension [2] with women receiving placebo during FREEDOM. Subsequent osteoporotic fracture was defined as a new vertebral fracture (including both radiographic and clinical vertebral fractures) or nonvertebral fracture that occurred after an initial on-study fracture in subjects who received at least two doses of investigational product (placebo or denosumab) during FREEDOM or two doses of denosumab during the Extension and who continued treatment post-fracture.  [1] FREEDOM is an international, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study. Eligible women were postmenopausal, 60–90 years old, with a lumbar spine or total hip BMD T-score less than – 2.5 at either site, but greater than or equal to – 4.0 at both locations. Eligible women could not have had any severe, or

	<p>more than two moderate, vertebral fractures and were free of other secondary causes of bone loss. Randomization was 1:1 to subcutaneous placebo or 60 mg denosumab every 6 months for 3 years, with daily calcium (<math>\geq 1</math> g) and vitamin D (<math>\geq 400</math> IU) supplements.</p> <p>[2] in FREEDOM Extension eligible subjects were women who completed the FREEDOM study 3-year visit and did not discontinue or miss more than one dose of investigational product in either the denosumab or placebo arm. In the Extension, all participants were scheduled to receive subcutaneous open-label 60 mg denosumab every 6 months (<math>\pm 1</math> month) with daily calcium and vitamin D. The Extension duration was for up to 7 years, for a total of up to 10 years of denosumab treatment from the start of the FREEDOM study.</p>
Intervention	<p>Participants were evaluated in three groups: FREEDOM placebo (Placebo group, n=438), FREEDOM <b>denosumab</b> (Intervention group, n=272), and combined denosumab. The combined denosumab group included subjects from the FREEDOM trial who received denosumab, subjects from the Extension long-term group who received denosumab, and subjects from the Extension crossover group who switched to denosumab during the Extension.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Multiple confirmed fractures with the same x-ray date (e.g., ulna and radius fractures) were counted as one fracture event. Nonvertebral fractures were reported and confirmed as they occurred throughout FREEDOM and the Extension. Vertebral fractures were confirmed from scheduled spine x-rays annually in FREEDOM and at years 2, 3, 5, and 7 in the Extension (i.e., years 5, 6, 8, and 10 from FREEDOM baseline). Clinical vertebral fractures were also confirmed from unscheduled spine x-rays throughout FREEDOM and the Extension.</p>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Effects of Abaloparatide-SC on Fractures and Bone Mineral Density in Subgroups of Postmenopausal Women with Osteoporosis and Varying Baseline Risk Factors</b> <b>Cosman 2016</b>
Study type	Analysis of Abaloparatide Comparator Trial In Vertebral Endpoints ( <b>ACTIVE</b> ) Phase 3 trial Trial registration: Clinicaltrials.gov, NCT01343004.
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=1,645 (1,186 interest subgroup of patients with <b>previous vertebral or nonvertebral fracture</b> )
Countries and Settings	28 sites in 10 countries
Funding	This trial was funded by Radius Health, Inc.
Duration of study	3 years: March 2011-October 2014
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age (% <65; % 65-75; % ≥ 75): Intervention group: 18.4%, 62.7%, 18.8%; Placebo group: 19.6%, 62.4%, 18% Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: Note reported
Patient characteristics	Postmenopausal <b>women</b> aged 49 to 86 years were enrolled in the ACTIVE trial if they had a radiographically confirmed vertebral fracture or a history of nonvertebral fracture within the preceding 5 years, in addition to a BMD T-score ≤ -2.5 at the lumbar spine or hip or ≤ -2.0 for those above age 65 years. Women above age 65 years were also enrolled without prior fracture if they had a BMD T-score ≤ -3.0.  Participants were subgrouped by confirmed radiographic vertebral fracture and prior nonvertebral fracture (yes vs no)

Intervention	Participants were randomized to blinded <b>abaloparatide</b> -SC 80 µg (Intervention group, n=824; with previous vertebral fracture n=177; with previous non vertebral fracture n=405) or blinded <b>placebo</b> (Placebo group, n=824; with previous vertebral fracture n=188; with previous nonvertebral fracture n=416) by daily subcutaneous.
Outcomes	BMD was measured at the total hip, femoral neck, and lumbar spine at baseline, 6, 12, and 18 months. New morphometric vertebral fractures were assessed, and nonvertebral fractures were confirmed and adjudicated by review of medical and radiographic records.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Abaloparatide effect on forearm bone mineral density and wrist fracture risk in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis</b> <b>Watts 2019</b>
Study type	Analysis of a multicenter, multinational, randomized controlled <b>ACTIVE</b> study (clinicaltrials.gov identifier: NCT01343004)
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=2,463 (509 interest subgroup of patients with <b>previous wrist fracture</b> )
Countries and Settings	28 sites in 10 countries
Funding	Funded by Radius Health, Inc.
Duration of study	18 months
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group 1: 68.7 (6.5); Intervention group 2: 68.8 (6.6); Placebo group: 68.9 (6.5) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity (% White, Asian, Black or African-American, Other): Intervention group 1: 79.8%, 16%, 2.8%, 1.5%; Intervention group 2: 78.9%, 16.7%, 2.9%, 1.5%; Placebo group: 80.5%, 15.5%, 3.2%, 0.8%
Patient characteristics	Postmenopausal <b>women</b> , ages 49 to 86 years, with osteoporosis as defined by prior radiographic vertebral fracture or recent (within 5 years of enrollment) nonvertebral fracture with a BMD T-score $\leq -2.5$ at the lumbar spine or femoral neck if age $\leq 65$ years or $\leq -2.0$ if age $> 65$ years. For those aged $> 65$ years, no prior fracture was required if the lumbar spine or femoral neck BMD T-score was $\leq -3.0$ .

Intervention	<p>Women were randomized 1:1:1 to receive double-blinded daily subcutaneous injections of <b>abaloparatide</b> 80 µg (Intervention group 1, n=824, subgroup of interest: n=178) or matching placebo (Placebo group, n=821, subgroup of interest: n=173), or open-label daily injections of <b>teriparatide</b> 20 µg (Intervention group 2, n=818, subgroup of interest: n=158) for 18 months.</p> <p>All women received supplements of 500 to 1000 mg/day calcium and 400 to 800 IU vitamin D based on regional standard of care.</p>
Outcomes	<p>The primary endpoint of ACTIVE was the incidence of new vertebral fractures from baseline to 18 months in women treated with abaloparatide compared with placebo.</p> <p>Between group comparisons of changes in BMD from baseline at the ultradistal and 1/3 radius, and the incidence of wrist fractures, were prespecified exploratory efficacy endpoints for abaloparatide versus placebo and abaloparatide versus teriparatide.</p>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Randomised trial of effect of alendronate on risk of fracture in women with existing vertebral fractures Black 1996</b>
Study type	Fracture Intervention randomized double blind Trial
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=2,027
Countries and Settings	Participants were recruited from population-based listings in 11 metropolitan areas of the USA
Funding	This study was supported by funding from Merck Research Laboratories, Rahway, New Jersey, USA.
Duration of study	followed up for 36 months
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group: 70.7 (5.6); Placebo group: 71 (5.6) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity (% Caucasian, Asian, African-american): 97%, 1%, 1%
Patient characteristics	All <b>women</b> in the <b>Fracture Intervention Trial</b> were aged between 55 and 81 years at baseline, had been postmenopausal for at least 2 years, and had femoral neck BMD of 0.68 g/cm <sup>2</sup> or less (QDR-2000 Hologic, Waltham, MA, USA), about 2.1 SDs below peak bone mass based on the manufacturer's normative data.  The authors excluded women with peptic-ulcer disease (a single hospital admission for upper-gastrointestinal bleeding or two or more documented ulcers within the preceding 5 years), dyspepsia requiring daily treatment, abnormal renal function (serum creatinine >144 µmol/L), major medical problems that would be likely to preclude participation for 3 years, severe malabsorption syndrome, uncontrolled hypertension (blood pressure >210 mm Hg systolic or >105 mm Hg diastolic), myocardial infarction during the previous 6 months, unstable angina, or evidence of disturbed thyroid or parathyroid function. We also excluded women who had taken oestrogen or calcitonin within the preceding 6 months or bisphosphonates or sodium fluoride (>1 mg daily for 2 weeks or longer) at any time.

Intervention	Study participants were randomly assigned to receive <b>alendronate</b> (Intervention group, n=1,022) or placebo (Placebo group, n=1,005). The alendronate dose was increased from 5 mg to 10 mg for each participant at her 24-month clinic visit; the double-blinding was maintained.
Outcomes	New vertebral fractures, the primary endpoint, were defined by morphometry as a decrease of 20% (and at least 4 mm) in at least one vertebral height between the baseline and latest follow-up radiograph. Non-spine clinical fractures were confirmed by radiographic reports. New symptomatic vertebral fractures were based on self-report and confirmed by radiography.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Effect of Alendronate on Vertebral Fracture Risk in Women With Bone Mineral Density T Scores of –1.6 to –2.5 at the Femoral Neck: The Fracture Intervention Trial</b> <b>Quandt 2005</b>
Study type	A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 940
Countries and Settings	At 11 clinical centers in the United States, the coordinating center for which was the University of California, San Francisco.
Funding	This research was supported by Merck Research Laboratories, Rahway, NJ.
Duration of study	From May 1992 to March 1997.  Patients were followed up for up to 4.5 years (mean, 3.8 years).
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age (mean): Intervention group: 69.6; Placebo group: 70.2  Gender (% F): 100%  Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	The trial had 2 arms: <b>FIT I</b> (n=2027) included women with a <b>vertebral fracture</b> at baseline, and <b>FIT II</b> (n=4432) included only women without a vertebral fracture. The current study population included women from FIT I and FIT II who had a diagnosis consistent with the World Health Organization (WHO) definition of osteopenia (a femoral neck BMD T score of –1.6 or less but greater than –2.5). Patients enrolled in FIT were women aged 55 to 80 years who had been postmenopausal for at least 2 years and had a femoral neck BMD of 0.68 g/cm <sup>2</sup> or less measured by using densitometers (Hologic QDR-2000, Hologic Inc, Waltham, Mass).

Intervention	<p>Patients in FIT I and FIT II were randomized to receive <b>alendronate</b> (for the interest subgroup: intervention group, n=484) or placebo (for the interest subgroup: placebo group, n=456). The dosage of alendronate was 5 mg/d for the first 2 years and 10 mg/d for the rest of the study. Women with existing vertebral fractures received alendronate for 3 years, whereas those who did not have a baseline vertebral fracture took the drug for between 4 and 4.5 years. All assessments were blinded to treatment allocation.</p> <p>Most patients in each treatment group (approximately 82%) had a baseline dietary calcium intake of less than 1000 mg/d. These patients were given a daily supplement that contained 500 mg of elemental calcium (as the carbonate salt) and 250 IU of vitamin D.</p>
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Clinical vertebral fractures;</li> <li>. Radiographic vertebral fracture.</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Natural History and Risk Factors for Adjacent Vertebral Fractures in the Fracture Intervention Trial Frankel 2013</b>
Study type	Subgroup analysis from the <b>FIT</b> Study, a large US multi-institutional randomized, placebo-controlled trial
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 1950 (984 were treated with alendronate, and 966 with placebo).
Countries and Settings	Participants were recruited from 11 metropolitan areas of the USA using population-based listings
Funding	No funds were received in support of this work.
Duration of study	mean follow-up of 2.9 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Not reported Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: 98% Caucasian
Patient characteristics	<p>Eligibility criteria for the FIT study required participating <b>females</b> to be 55- to 81-year old, have femoral neck bone mineral density (BMD) of 0.68 g/cm<sup>2</sup> or less, and to have been postmenopausal for at least 2 years.</p> <p>Exclusions were based on active serious peptic ulcer disease during the past year, recent history of abnormal renal function, uncontrolled hypertension, severe malabsorption, myocardial infarction during the previous 6 months, unstable angina, or medical problems that would interfere with participation for the 3- to 4-year study duration. Those who had used fluoride or bisphosphonates at any time in the past, or estrogen or calcitonin in the previous 6 months, were also excluded.</p> <p>To examine the natural history of new fractures adjacent to pre-existing fractures, we have restricted our analysis to data obtained from FIT on those females with <b>prevalent fractures</b> at baseline (N = 1950) and defined an</p>

	adjacent-level fracture to be a new fracture occurring during the course of the FIT study at a level immediately above or below a prevalent fracture at baseline.
Intervention	For the 1950 FIT females with prevalent fractures at baseline, 984 were treated with <b>alendronate</b> (Intervention group), and the remaining 966 with placebo (placebo group).
Outcomes	New fractures adjacent to prevalent baseline fractures were coded and tabulated by group (alendronate vs placebo), both in total and by level from T4 to L3. Pre-treatment mean BMD (total hip, femoral neck, total spine) was also calculated by group. New adjacent-level VCF rates for the FIT study time period were calculated for each group separately and for the combined 1950 females.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Reduction of Vertebral Fracture Risk in Postmenopausal Women With Osteoporosis Treated With Raloxifene Results From a 3-Year Randomized Clinical Trial</b> <b>Ettinger 1999</b>
Study type	Multiple Outcomes of Raloxifene Evaluation ( <b>MORE</b> ) study, a multicenter, randomized, blinded, placebo-controlled trial.
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=7,705 (2,304 interes subgroup of patients with existing vertebral fracture)
Countries and Settings	180 centers in 25 countries
Funding	The research was supported by a grant from Eli Lilly and Company.
Duration of study	The study began in 1994 and had up to 36 months of follow-up for primary efficacy measurements and not serious adverse events and up to 40 months of follow-up for serious adverse events.
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Study group 1: Intervention group: 65 (7); Placebo group: 65 (7) Study group 2: Intervention group: 68 (7); Placebo group: 69 (6) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity (% White): 95.7%
Patient characteristics	<b>Women</b> who were at least 2 years postmenopausal and had no severe or long-term disabling conditions but who had osteoporosis, defined as low bone mineral density or radio graphically apparent vertebral fractures. Study group 1 included those whose femoral neck or lumbar spine bone mineral density t score was below $-2.5$ . Study group 2 included women who had low bone mineral density and 1 or more moderate or severe <b>vertebral</b>

	<p><b>fractures</b> or 2 or more mild vertebral fractures or who had at least 2 moderate fractures, regardless of their bone mineral density.</p> <p>Women were excluded if they had experienced bone disease other than osteoporosis, substantial postmenopausal symptoms or abnormal uterine bleeding, endometrial carcinoma, a history of or suspected breast carcinoma at any time, or a history of non-skin cancer in the previous 5 years; taken an androgen, calcitonin, or bisphosphonate within the previous 6 months; been taking oral estrogen within the previous 2 months; been receiving fluoride therapy for more than 3 months during the previous 2 years; undergone systemic glucocorticoid therapy for more than 1 month within the past year; taken anti-seizure drugs or pharmacologic doses of cholecalciferol; had a history of thromboembolic disorders within the last 10 years (except in association with an injury; experienced endocrine disorders requiring therapy (except for type 2 diabetes or hypothyroidism); had serum creatinine levels above 225 µmol/L (2.5 mg/dL); had active renal lithiasis, abnormal hepatic function, or untreated malabsorption; or consumed more than 4 alcoholic drinks per day. In addition, we excluded women with pathologic fractures, those from whom satisfactory thoracic and lumbar radiographs could not be obtained, and those with fewer than 2 lumbar and 4 thoracic vertebrae that were evaluable.</p>
Intervention	<p>In the study group 2 (subgroup of interest), women were randomized to receive either placebo (Placebo group, n=770) or 1 of 2 dosage amounts of raloxifene (Intervention group, n=1,534 (769+765)).</p> <p>All women received daily supplements of 500 mg of calcium and 400 to 600 IU of cholecalciferol.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Incident vertebral fracture was determined radiographically at baseline and at scheduled 24- and 36-month visits. Nonvertebral fracture was ascertained by interview at 6-month-interim visits. Bone mineral density was determined annually by dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry.</p>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Early Effects of Raloxifene on Clinical Vertebral Fractures at 12 Months in Postmenopausal Women With Osteoporosis</b> <b>Maricic 2002</b>
Study type	Multiple Outcomes of Raloxifene Evaluation ( <b>MORE</b> ) study, a multicenter, randomized, blinded, placebo-controlled trial.
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=7,705
Countries and Settings	180 centers in 25 countries
Funding	Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, Ind, provided funding for this study.
Duration of study	3 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group 1: 66.5 (7); Intervention group 2: 66.3 (7.1); Placebo group: 66.6 (7.1) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	Postmenopausal <b>women</b> with osteoporosis, defined by a lumbar spine or femoral neck BMD T score at or below 2.5 and/or radiographically apparent prevalent vertebral fractures.  For the present analysis, women were grouped according to the presence or absence of an adjudicated vertebral fracture at baseline. An adjudicated fracture was confirmed by means of at least 2 of 3 determinations, consisting of 2 independent semiquantitative assessments and 1 quantitative morphometric measurement.
Intervention	Women were randomized to treatment with <b>raloxifene hydrochloride</b> at 60 (Intervention group 1, n=2,557) or 120 (Intervention group 2, n=2,572) mg/d or an identical-appearing placebo (Placebo group, n=2,576).

	All women received daily supplements of calcium (500 mg) and cholecalciferol (400-600 IU).
Outcomes	. Incidence of new clinical vertebral fracture

<b>Study</b>	<b>Severity of prevalent vertebral fractures and the risk of subsequent vertebral and nonvertebral fractures: results from the MORE trial</b> <b>Delmas 2003</b>
Study type	Sub-group analysis of 3-year Multiple Outcomes of Raloxifene Evaluation ( <b>MORE</b> ) clinical trial
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=614
Countries and Settings	180 sites in 25 countries
Funding	Eli Lilly and Company provided funding for the Multiple Outcomes of Raloxifene Evaluation (MORE) Trial.
Duration of study	3 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group 1: 70.6 (6); Intervention group 2: 69.7 (6); Placebo group: 70.7 (5.9) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	The Multiple Outcomes of Raloxifene Evaluation (MORE) trial enrolled 7705 <b>women</b> with osteoporosis, as defined by low bone mineral density (femoral neck or lumbar spine BMD T-score $\leq$ - 2.5) and/or radiographically apparent <b>vertebral fractures</b> , who were at least 2 years postmenopausal.
Intervention	Women were randomly assigned to <b>raloxifene</b> 60 mg/day (Intervention group 1, n=197), raloxifene 120 mg/day (Intervention group 2, n=221), or an identically appearing placebo (Placebo group, n=196). All women received a daily calcium (500 mg) and vitamin D (400 to 600 IU) supplement.

Outcomes

The primary efficacy endpoint was the incidence of new vertebral fractures determined in the core treatment phase from baseline to 3 years. The relative risk of new vertebral and non-vertebral fractures at 3 years was determined in the subset of women with baseline vertebral fractures in the most severe category (n=614).

<b>Study</b>	<b>Skeletal Effects of Raloxifene After 8 Years: Results from the Continuing Outcomes Relevant to Evista (CORE) Study</b> <b>Siris 2005</b>
Study type	CORE was a multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial in which a subset of women randomized in the 4-year MORE trial participated in a 4-year follow-up to <b>MORE</b> .
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=4,011 (1,425 interest subgroup of patients with prevalent vertebral fractures) All participants (N=6,511) randomized in MORE at these 130 sites were eligible for the study, and 4,011 chose to enroll in CORE.
Countries and Settings	Of the 180 study sites participating in MORE, 130 sites in 24 countries chose to participate in CORE
Funding	Eli Lilly and Company funded the Continuing Outcomes Relevant to Evista (CORE) study.
Duration of study	8 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group 1: 65.7 (6.88 ); Placebo group: 65.9 (6.7) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	<b>Women</b> ≤80 years of age who had osteoporosis and were at least 2 years postmenopausal were eligible for the MORE trial. Osteoporosis was defined by the presence of a radiographic <b>vertebral fracture</b> or by a lumbar spine or femoral neck BMD T-score equal to or less than -2.5 using the manufacturer's reference database.
Intervention	Women randomized to receive raloxifene 60 or 120 mg/day in MORE were assigned to receive <b>raloxifene</b> 60 mg/day (Intervention group, n=2,725, subgroup of interest: n=1,005) in CORE, and those randomized to placebo (Placebo group, n=1,286, subgroup of interest: n=420) continued with placebo in CORE.

	All CORE participants received elemental calcium (500 mg/day) and vitamin D (400–600 IU/day) supplements.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>. Assessment of nonvertebral fracture;</li><li>. BMD assessment</li></ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Benefits and risks of raloxifene by vertebral fracture status</b> <b>Sontag 2010</b>
Study type	Sub-study of the <b>MORE</b> trial, a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=1,911
Countries and Settings	180 sites in 25 countries
Funding	This study was supported by Lilly USA, LLC.
Duration of study	4 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group: 68.3 (6.6); Placebo group: 68.6 (6.3) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity (% Caucasian): Intervention group: 96.4%; Placebo group: 95.4%
Patient characteristics	The <b>MORE</b> trial was a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of postmenopausal <b>women</b> with osteoporosis conducted at 180 sites in 25 countries. Patients were enrolled into two sub-studies. One sub-study included patients whose femoral neck or lumbar spine BMD T-score was less than or equal to -2.5. The other sub-study included patients with low BMD and one or more moderate or severe vertebral fractures or two or more mild vertebral fractures, or who had at least two moderate fractures regardless of their BMD.  In the present report, <b>prevalent vertebral fracture</b> status was based upon the adjudicated fracture determination.
Intervention	Study participants were stratified by site and randomly assigned by a central computer program to receive <b>raloxifene</b> 60 mg/day (Intervention group, n=975) or placebo (Placebo group, n=936).  All women were provided with supplements containing 500 mg of calcium and 400–600 IU of vitamin D/day.

Outcomes

In the MORE trial, the primary efficacy outcome was vertebral fracture. Breast cancer and safety were secondary outcomes.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Effects of Risedronate treatment on Vertebral and Nonvertebral fractures in women with postmenopausal osteoporosis. A randomized controlled trial</b> <b>Harris 1999</b>
Study type	Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=2,458
Countries and Settings	110 study centers (office-based practices, academic research centers, and regional osteoporosis clinics) in North America
Funding	This research was supported by Prcter & Gamble Pharmaceuticals and Hoechst Marion Roussel
Duration of study	4 years: Between December 1993 and January 1998
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group 1: 69 (7.7); Intervention group 2: 69 (7.1); Placebo group: 68 (7.2) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity (% White): 96%
Patient characteristics	Ambulatory <b>women</b> were eligible for the study if they were no older than 85 years, if 5 years had elapsed since natural or surgical menopause, and if they had either 2 or more radiographically identified <b>vertebral fractures</b> (T4-L4, inclusive) or 1 vertebral fracture and low lumbar-spine (11-L4) BMD (T-score < -2).  Women were excluded if they had conditions that might interfere with the evaluation of spinal bone loss, or if they had received drugs known to affect bone metabolism (calcitonin, calcitriol, cholecalciferol supplements within 1 month prior to study entry; anabolic steroids, estrogen or estrogen-related drugs, or progestin within 3 months; or bisphosphonates, fluoride, or subcutaneous estrogen implants within 6 months).

Intervention	<p>Subjects were randomly assigned to receive oral treatment for 3 years with <b>risedronate</b> (2.5 or 5 mg/d) (Intervention group 1, n=817; Intervention group 2, n=821) or placebo (Placebo group, n=820).</p> <p>All participants received a calcium supplement equivalent to 1000 mg of elemental calcium daily, to be taken with the evening meal. Subjects with low serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels at baseline (&lt;40 nmol/L) also received cholecalciferol supplementation (up to 500 IU/d).</p>
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Incidence of new vertebral fractures;</li> <li>. Worsening vertebral fractures;</li> <li>. BMD;</li> <li>. Other efficacy measurements (radiographically confirmed nonvertebral fractures, biochemical markers of bone turnover);</li> <li>. Safety evaluation (vital signs, standard hematology and clinical chemistry tests, endoscopy)</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Randomized Trial of the Effects of Risedronate on Vertebral Fractures in Women with Established Postmenopausal Osteoporosis</b> <b>Reginster 2000</b>
Study type	Randomized, double-masked, placebo-controlled, parallel-group study ( <b>VERT</b> study)
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=1,226
Countries and Settings	80 European and Australian centers.
Funding	This study was supported by Procter & Gamble Pharmaceuticals and Hoechst Marion Roussel.
Duration of study	The study duration was 3 years, the risedronate 2.5 mg group was discontinued after 2 years,
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group: 2.5 mg: 71 (6.9), 5 mg: 71 (7); Placebo group: 71 (7) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	Ambulatory <b>women</b> up to 85 years old and at least 5 years postmenopausal were eligible if they had at least two radiographically confirmed <b>vertebral</b> (T4–L4) <b>fractures</b> .  Exclusion criteria included conditions that might interfere with evaluation of spinal osteoporosis, and use of calcitonin, calcitriol or vitamin D supplements within 1 month, anabolic steroids, estrogen, estrogen-related drugs or progestogen within 3 months, or bisphosphonates, fluoride or subcutaneous estrogen implant within 6 months. Women were not excluded because of previous or current gastrointestinal illness or use of medications associated with gastrointestinal intolerance, such as nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) or aspirin.

Intervention	<p>Patients were randomized to receive <b>risedronate</b> 2.5 (Intervention group, n=410) or 5 mg/day (Intervention group, n=408), or placebo (Placebo group, n=408). Patients were instructed to take their medication with 240 ml water, 30–60 min before breakfast.</p> <p>All patients received calcium 1000 mg/day in a single dose with lunch or the evening meal and up to 500 IU/day vitamin D if baseline 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels were below 40 nmol/l.</p>
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>. Vertebral fractures incidence over 3 years;</li><li>. BMD;</li><li>. Patient-reported adverse events</li></ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Risedronate decreases fracture risk in patients selected solely on the basis of prior vertebral fracture Kanis 2005</b>
Study type	The <b>VERT</b> -MN and VERT-NA trials were randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase III clinical studies with similar protocols
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=1,802
Countries and Settings	North American, Europe and Australia
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	3 years of follow-up
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group: 69 (7.4); Placebo group 69 (7.2) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	The VERT-MN was conducted in Europe and Australia and enrolled postmenopausal <b>women</b> with at least two prevalent <b>vertebral fractures</b> . The North American trial (VERT-NA) enrolled postmenopausal women with either low lumbar spine BMD (T-score $\leq$ -2 SD) and one radiographically confirmed prevalent vertebral fracture or at least two prevalent vertebral fractures irrespective of BMD. In both trials, patients were required to be ambulatory, <85 years of age, and at least 5 years postmenopausal. Those patients enrolled because of low lumbar spine BMD and one prevalent vertebral fracture were excluded.
Intervention	Study participants were randomly assigned to receive <b>risedronate</b> (5 mg) (Intervention group, n=910) or placebo (Placebo group, n=892).

	All patients received calcium supplementation (1,000 mg/daily). Patients with baseline serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels <16 mg/ml (40 nmol/l) received vitamin D supplementation (up to 500 IU/daily).
Outcomes	The aim of the current study was to examine the effects of intervention in patients identified solely on the basis of a prior fragility fracture, without BMD as an inclusion criterion.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Strontium Ranelate Reduces the Risk of Nonvertebral Fractures in Postmenopausal Women with Osteoporosis: Treatment of Peripheral Osteoporosis (TROPOS) Study</b> <b>Reginster 2005</b>
Study type	Double-blind placebo-controlled 5-yr study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=5,091 (1,224 interest subgroup of patient with <b>at least one vertebral fracture</b> )
Countries and Settings	75 centers in 11 European countries and in Australia
Funding	This study was supported by Laboratoires Servier.
Duration of study	5 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: intervention group: 76.7 (5); Placebo group: 76.8 (5) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	Ambulatory postmenopausal <b>women</b> were eligible in the study:  1) if they had a femoral neck bone mineral density (BMD) 0.600 g/cm <sup>2</sup> or less (measured with Hologic instruments), corresponding to a T-score less than -2.5 according to the centralized normative data (D. O. Slosman);  2) were 74 yr or older, or aged between 70 and 74 yr but with one additional fracture risk factor (i.e. <b>history of osteoporotic fracture after menopause</b> , residence in a retirement home, frequent falls, or a maternal history of osteoporotic fractures of the hip, spine, or wrist).

	Exclusion criteria were: diseases interfering with bone metabolism or use of anti-osteoporotic treatments (bisphosphonates taken for more than 14 d within the previous year; estrogen, calcitonin, fluoride salts, calcitriol, or 1- $\alpha$ -vitamin D taken for more than 1 month during the previous 6 months).
Intervention	<p>Patients were randomly assigned to receive either 2 g/d <b>strontium ranelate</b> (Intervention group, n=587) or placebo powder (Placebo group, n=637) for 5 yr.</p> <p>All women received daily supplements of calcium and vitamin D.</p>
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. incidence of nonvertebral fractures;</li> <li>. BMD;</li> <li>. Blood, urine samples and biochemical tests.</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Once-weekly teriparatide reduces the risk of vertebral fracture in patients with various fracture risks: subgroup analysis of the Teriparatide Once-Weekly Efficacy Research (TOWER) trial</b> <b>Nakano 2014</b>
Study type	Subgroup analyses from the <b>TOWER</b> trial, a randomized, multi-center, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=542
Countries and Settings	Japan
Funding	This study was supported by Asahi Kasei Pharma Corporation.
Duration of study	72 weeks
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group, 75.3 (5.8); Placebo Group, 75.4 (5.8) Gender (% F): 95.8% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	The TOWER trial subjects included <b>men</b> and postmenopausal <b>women</b> with primary osteoporosis between 65 and 91 years of age, who had <b>one to five vertebral fractures</b> , and low BMD (T-score<-1.67) at the lumbar spine (L2–L4), femoral neck, total hip, or distal radius.
Intervention	Subjects were randomly assigned to receive weekly subcutaneous injections of placebo (Placebo group, n=281) or 56.5 µg of <b>teriparatide</b> (human parathyroid hormone [1–34]) (Intervention group, n=261) for 72 weeks. All subjects received daily oral supplements of calcium 610 mg, vitamin D 400 IU, and magnesium 30 mg.
Outcomes	Vertebral fracture from T4 to L4 was defined by a semiquantitative (SQ) and quantitative morphometric method using X-ray pictures of the thoracic and lumbar spine taken at baseline, 24, 48, and 72 weeks. Incident vertebral fracture assessment was conducted by an independent committee of three experts who were blinded to the

treatment. Incident vertebral fracture was defined as a vertebral fracture that was normal (SQ grade 0) at baseline of the original trial

<b>Study</b>	<b>Zoledronic Acid and Clinical Fractures and Mortality after Hip Fracture Lyles 2007</b>
Study type	The Health Outcomes and Reduced Incidence with Zoledronic Acid Once Yearly ( <b>HORIZON</b> ) Recurrent Fracture Trial was an international, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial.  (ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT00046254)
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=2,127
Countries and Settings	24 countries in North America, South America, and Europe including a variety of cultural, ethnic and racial groups
Funding	Supported by Novartis
Duration of study	Patients were monitored for up to 5 years with quarterly telephone interviews and yearly clinic visits. The median follow-up was 1.9 years.
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group: 74.4 (9.48); Placebo group: 74.6 (9.86)  Gender (% F): Intervention group: 76.7%; Placebo group: 75.5%  Ethnicity (% White, Hispanic, Black, Other):  Intervention group: 91.4%, 6.6%, 0.6%, 1.5%; Placebo group: 90.9%, 6.6%, 0.6%, 1.1%
Patient characteristics	<b>Men and women</b> 50 years of age or older were eligible for inclusion within 90 days after surgical repair of a <b>hip fracture</b> sustained with minimal trauma (i.e., a fall from standing height or a lower height). Additional enrollment criteria included being ambulatory before the hip fracture and having both legs.  Exclusion criteria were previous hypersensitivity to a bisphosphonate, a potential for pregnancy, a calculated creatinine clearance of less than 30 ml per minute, a corrected serum calcium level of more than 11.0 mg per

	deciliter (2.8 mmol per liter) or less than 8.0 mg per deciliter (2.0 mmol per liter), active cancer, metabolic bone disease other than osteoporosis, and a life expectancy of less than 6 months in the investigator's judgment.
Intervention	<p>Patients were randomly assigned to receive either <b>zoledronic</b> acid by intravenous infusion (Intervention group, n=1,065) or placebo infusion (Placebo group, n= 1,062) during a 15-minute period.</p> <p>Study drugs were infused within 90 days after the surgical repair of a hip fracture and every 12 months thereafter for the duration of the study. Thereafter, all patients received daily supplementation with oral calcium (1000 to 1500 mg) and vitamin D (800 to 1200 IU).</p>
Outcomes	The primary end point was a new clinical fracture, excluding facial and digital fractures and fractures in abnormal bone. Secondary end points included the change in bone mineral density in the nonfractured hip, as measured annually with dualenergy x-ray absorptiometry; new vertebral, nonvertebral, and hip fractures; and prespecified safety end points, including death.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Effects of Raloxifene on Fracture Risk in Postmenopausal Women: The Raloxifene Use for The Heart Trial Ensrud 2008</b>
Study type	Analysis of The Raloxifene Use for The Heart ( <b>RUTH</b> ) trial, a global multicentre randomized placebo-controlled trial
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 10,101
Countries and Settings	177 sites in 26 countries
Funding	This study was funded by Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, IN, USA.
Duration of study	Between 1998 and 2000
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group: 67.5 (6.6); Placebo group: 67.5 (6.7) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity (% White): Intervention group: 84; Placebo group: 84
Patient characteristics	Eligible women were $\geq 55$ yr of age, $\geq 1$ yr postmenopausal, and had established coronary heart disease (CHD) or were at high risk for CHD.
Intervention	Eligible women were randomly assigned to <b>raloxifene</b> 60 mg/d orally (Intervention group, n=5,044) or to identical-appearing placebo (Placebo group, n=5,057).
Outcomes	The two primary objectives of RUTH were to determine the effects of raloxifene on the incidence of coronary events and invasive breast cancer. An a priori secondary objective was to determine the effects of raloxifene on fractures in a population with or at risk for CHD not selected for osteoporosis or low BMD.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Effects of Salmon Calcitonin on Trabecular Microarchitecture as Determined by Magnetic Resonance Imaging: Results From the QUEST Study</b> <b>Chesnut 2005</b>
Study type	Double-blind, placebo-controlled trial
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=91
Countries and Settings	A single study site, UWMC-ORG, Seattle, WA, USA
Funding	This study was funded by grants from Novartis Pharmaceuticals.
Duration of study	2 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group: 67.3 (8); Placebo group: 67.6 (8.2) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	White, Asian, or Hispanic <b>women</b> were eligible to participate if they were postmenopausal for at least 5 year and with at least 1 to 5 prevalent thoracic or lumbar <b>vertebral</b> compression <b>fractures</b> , a lumbar spine BMD T-score of < 0, and no history of hip fracture.  Women with a history of diseases or receiving medications known to affect bone metabolism were excluded, as were women currently or previously treated with calcitonin, hormone replacement therapy, selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs) such as raloxifene, or PTH.
Intervention	Participants were assigned to receive <b>salmon calcitonin</b> nasal spray (Intervention group, n=46) at a daily dose of 200 IU (Miacalcin Nasal Spray; Novartis Pharmaceuticals, East Hanover, NJ, USA) or placebo nasal spray (Placebo group, n=45), using a computer-generated 1:1 randomization.

	All participants received one 500 mg calcium carbonate tablet daily.
Outcomes	<p>Study subjects were seen at baseline and at months 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 18, and 24 of the 2-year study.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Markers of bone turnover (serum bone-specific alkaline phosphatase, serum C- and N-telopeptide, urinary N-telopeptide/creatinine) were obtained at baseline, 2 weeks, and 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, and 24 months; lumbar spine, hip, os calcis;</li><li>- wrist BMD by DXA measurements was obtained at baseline and 1 and 2 years;</li><li>- MRI determinations at wrist, hip, and os calcis were obtained at baseline and 1 and 2 years;</li><li>- X-rays of the thoracic and lumbar spine, iliac crest bone biopsies, and routine blood hematology/chemistry screening and safety parameters, (hemoglobin, calcium, phosphorus, creatinine, PTH, vitamin D) were obtained at baseline and at 2 years.</li></ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>A Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Study of Romosozumab for the Treatment of Hip Fractures Schemitsch 2020</b>
Study type	Phase-2, multicenter, international, randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled study. (NCT01081678)
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 332
Countries and Settings	63 sites in 22 countries
Funding	This study was funded by Amgen, Inc. and UCB Pharma.
Duration of study	Between June 2010 and January 2013
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (range)]: Intervention group: 79 (55-94); Placebo group: 78 (55-91) Gender (% F): Intervention group: 66.3%; Placebo group: 75.3% Ethnicity (% White, Asian, Black, Hispanic): Intervention group 83.5%, 15.2%, 0.4%, 0.8%; Placebo group 86.5%, 13.5%, 0%, 0%
Patient characteristics	Patients with an acute, unilateral, low-energy hip fracture (sustained from a standing height or less) and treated with open reduction and internal fixation. Patients received 3 subcutaneous injections of <b>romosozumab</b> or a placebo postoperatively on day 1 and at weeks 2, 6, and 12. All patients took 50,000 IU of vitamin D once postoperatively and $\geq 1,000$ mg of calcium and $\geq 800$ IU of vitamin D daily from the time of screening to week 36.  Eligible patients were 55 to 95 years old and had a radiographically confirmed primary, acute, unilateral, low-energy intertrochanteric or femoral neck fracture amenable to repair by internal fixation. Exclusion criteria included severe lower extremity osteoarthritis, a preinjury inability to rise independently from an armchair or walk

	200 m, use of bone grafts or substitutes at the time of fracture fixation, major polytrauma or substantial axial trauma, and a pathological fracture or history of metabolic or bone disease (except osteoporosis).
Intervention	An interactive voice response system was used to randomize patients 2:3:3:3 to receive 70, 140, or 210 mg of <b>romosozumab</b> (Intervention group, n=243) or a placebo (Placebo group, n=89).  All participants and study personnel were blinded to the type of treatment.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For efficacy: Timed “Up&amp;Go” (TUG) Scores by visit, Time to radiographic evidence of healing, Radiographic Union Scale for Hip (RUSH) Score by visit, Harris Hip Score (HHS), Visual Analog Scale (VAS) Hip Pain;</li> <li>- For safety: serious adverse events (cardiac, vascular, and nervous system disorders), fatal adverse events, adverse events leading to discontinuation of investigational product or to study, other adverse events (hypersensitivity, hypocalcemia, injection-site reactions, hyperostosis, malignancy, and osteoarthritis).</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>The Effects of Strontium Ranelate on the Risk of Vertebral Fracture in Women with Postmenopausal Osteoporosis</b> <b>Meunier 2004</b>
Study type	Prospective, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial.
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=1,649
Countries and Settings	72 centers in 11 European countries and Australia
Funding	Supported by Servier.
Duration of study	November 1996 through July 1998
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: intervention group: 69.4 (7.2); Placebo group: 69.2 (7.3) Gender (% F): 87.4% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	<b>Women</b> were eligible for the study if they were at least 50 years old, had been postmenopausal for at least five years, had had at least one fracture confirmed by <b>spinal radiography (after minimal trauma)</b> , and had a lumbar-spine bone mineral density of 0.840 g per square centimeter or less (measured with Hologic instruments).  Women were ineligible if they had severe diseases or conditions that could interfere with bone metabolism or if they used antiosteoporotic treatments (fluoride salts and bisphosphonates taken for more than 14 days within the previous 12 months, or estrogen, calcitonin, or calcitriol taken for more than 1 month in the previous 6 months).
Intervention	The subjects were randomly assigned to receive 2 g a day of <b>strontium ranelate</b> (two packets a day of a powder that they mixed with water) (Intervention group, n=719) or placebo (Placebo group, n=723) powder for 3 years.

	Subjects received daily calcium supplements at lunchtime (up to 1000 mg of elemental calcium, depending on their dietary calcium intake), to maintain a daily calcium intake above 1500 mg, and vitamin D (400 to 800 IU, depending on the base-line serum concentration of 25-hydroxyvitamin D).
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>. Vertebral fractures;</li><li>. Non vertebral fractures;</li><li>. BMD;</li><li>. Blood and urine samples;</li><li>. Biopsies of transiliac bone.</li></ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Effects of long-term strontium ranelate treatment on vertebral fracture risk in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis</b> <b>Meunier 2009</b>
Study type	An international, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial.
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=1,649
Countries and Settings	International
Funding	This study was sponsored by Servier.
Duration of study	4 years + 1
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: intervention group: 69.4 (7.2); Placebo group: 69.2 (7.3) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	Post-menopausal ( $\geq 5$ years) <b>women</b> were ambulatory, Caucasian, 50 years of age with at least <b>one prevalent osteoporotic vertebral fracture</b> . Mean lumbar BMD had to be $\leq 0.840$ g/cm <sup>2</sup> . Exclusion criteria were mainly concomitant pathologies or treatment potentially interfering with bone metabolism.
Intervention	Patients were randomized (1:1) to receive <b>strontium ranelate</b> 2 g/day (Intervention group, n=828) or placebo (Placebo group, n=821) orally for 4 years, followed by a 1-year period in which patients in the strontium ranelate group were randomized either to switch to placebo (50%, SR/placebo group) or to continue on strontium ranelate 2 g/day (50%, SR/SR group), while all patients in the placebo group were switched to strontium ranelate 2 g/day (placebo/SR group).

	Previous to and during the study, patients were supplemented in vitamin D and calcium according to their need.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- For the 4-year treatment period, the pre-planned primary efficacy criterion was the incidence of patients experiencing a new vertebral fracture. Secondary criteria included new clinical vertebral fractures, osteoporotic peripheral fractures, changes in body height, L2–L4BMD, total hip and femoral neck BMD, bone turnover markers, and quality-of-life.</li><li>- For the fifth-year treatment-switch period, the primary efficacy criterion was L2–L4BMD. Secondary criteria included total hip and femoral neck BMD, new vertebral fractures, and bone turnover markers.</li></ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Effect of parathyroid hormone (1-34) on fractures and bone mineral density in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis</b> <b>Neer 2001</b>
Study type	Randomized controlled trial
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=1637
Countries and Settings	99 centers in 17 countries
Funding	Supported by Eli Lilly
Duration of study	24 months
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Placebo group: 69 (7); Intervention group 1: 69 (7); Intervention group 2: 70 (7). Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity (% White): Placebo group: 99%; Intervention group 1: 99%; Intervention group 2: 98%.
Patient characteristics	<b>Women</b> were eligible for enrolment if they were ambulatory, if a period of at least five years had elapsed since menopause, and if they had at least <b>one moderate or two mild atraumatic vertebral fractures</b> on radiographs of the thoracic and lumbar spine, and an ambulatory status. For women with fewer than two moderate fractures, an additional criterion for enrolment was a value for bone mineral density of the hip or lumbar spine that was at least 1 SD below the mean value in normal premenopausal white women (age range, 20 to 35 years).  We excluded women with illnesses that affect bone or calcium metabolism, urolithiasis within the preceding 5 years, impaired hepatic function, a serum creatinine concentration exceeding 2 mg per deciliter (177 µmol per liter), or alcohol or drug abuse, as well as women who had taken drugs that alter bone metabolism within the previous 2 to 24 months (depending on the drug).

Intervention	<p>The women gave themselves daily injections of placebo for two weeks and were then randomly assigned to receive placebo (placebo group, n=448) or 20 (Intervention Group 1, n=444) or 40 (Intervention Group 2, n=434) <math>\mu\text{g}</math> of <b>recombinant human parathyroid hormone</b> (1-34) in a regimen of daily, self-administered injections.</p> <p>All enrolled women received daily supplements of 1000 mg of calcium and 400 to 1200 IU of vitamin D.</p>
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>. Vertebral Fractures and change in Height;</li><li>. Non vertebral fractures;</li><li>. BMD and Total-Body Bone Mineral;</li><li>. Adverse events.</li></ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Effect of Recombinant Human Parathyroid Hormone (1-84) on Vertebral Fracture and Bone Mineral Density in Postmenopausal Women with Osteoporosis A Randomized Trial Greenspan 2007</b>
Study type	A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 1,701 (471 interest subgroup of patients with <b>any prevalent vertebral fracture</b> )
Countries and Settings	168 centers in 9 countries.
Funding	This study was sponsored and funded by NPS Pharmaceuticals Inc., Parsippany, New Jersey.
Duration of study	18-months
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group: 64 (7.4); Placebo group 64.3 (7.8) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity (% White, Hispanic, Black, Asian, Other): Intervention group: 83.3%, 13.8%, 1.6%, 0.6%, 0.7%; Placebo group: 84.9%, 12%, 1.5%, 0.8%, 0.7%
Patient characteristics	We included postmenopausal <b>women</b> 45 to 54 years of age if bone mineral density (BMD) was 3.0 SDs or more (T-score $\leq$ -3.0) below the mean peak bone mass of young adult women at the lumbar spine, femoral neck, or total hip with no prevalent vertebral fracture or if BMD T-score was -2.5 and they had <b>1 to 4 vertebral fractures</b> before enrollment. We included postmenopausal women 55 years of age or older if BMD T-score was -2.5 and they had no vertebral fractures or if BMD T-score was -2.0 and they had 1 to 4 vertebral fractures.  We excluded women if baseline serum calcium level was greater than 2.66 mmol/L (>10.7 mg/dL) or if urinary calcium– creatinine ratio was 1.0 or more. We excluded women if they had taken bisphosphonates for a total of more than 12 months or for more than 90 days in the 12 months before enrollment. We allowed previous estrogen therapy if it had been discontinued for at least 4 weeks before the screening visit. We excluded women who had

	<p>received PTH (or a peptide fragment or analogue), PTH-related protein, fluoride, or strontium and those who had a history of metabolic bone disease (other than osteoporosis), nephrolithiasis, or clinically significant hepatic or renal disorders. We also excluded women who were taking medications known to affect bone mineral metabolism.</p>
Intervention	<p>Women were stabilized for at least 2 weeks with supplemental calcium, 700 mg/d citrate salt, and vitamin D3, 400 U/d, and then received 100 µg of <b>recombinant human PTH</b> (Intervention group, n=824, subgroup of interest: n=236) or placebo (Placebo group, n= 877, subgroup of interest: n=235) daily by subcutaneous injection for 18 months with continued calcium and vitamin D3 supplementation.</p> <p>We randomly assigned the study drug to blocks of 4 patients by using a computer-generated algorithm and shipped it in blocks of 4 to each study site. Women at each site were sequentially assigned the uniquely numbered, randomly assigned study drug treatment kits by telephone.</p>
Outcomes	<p>The primary end point was the occurrence of new or worsened vertebral fractures (in all women and in women with and without a prevalent fracture) identified by radiography at baseline, month 18, or the final study visit. Secondary outcomes included changes in BMD at lumbar spine, hip, whole body, and forearm (distal one-third radius), and safety including adverse events.</p>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Teriparatide effects on vertebral fractures and bone mineral density in men with osteoporosis: treatment and discontinuation of therapy</b> <b>Kaufman 2005*</b>
Study type	A randomized, placebo-controlled trial
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=437 (114 interest subgroup of patients with <b>prevalent vertebral fracture</b> )
Countries and Settings	37 study sites in 11 countries from hospital clinics and community practices
Funding	This work was supported by Eli Lilly and Company.
Duration of study	The planned duration of the trial was 24 months, but it was stopped in December 1998 after osteosarcoma developed in a concurrent study in Fischer 344 rats treated for near lifetime periods with teriparatide as part of a routine toxicology evaluation. After discontinuation of treatment, men who had been randomized to treatment in the clinical trial were invited to participate in a follow-up study. The median duration of the treatment trial for men who enrolled for the follow-up study was 12 months, with 11 months of exposure to drug.
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age: Intervention group: 59 (13); Placebo group: 59 (13) Gender (% F): 0% Ethnicity (% White): Intervention group: 99%; Placebo group: 100%
Patient characteristics	<b>Men</b> were eligible if they were aged 30 – 85 years, ambulatory, free of chronic, disabling conditions other than osteoporosis, and had lumbar spine or proximal femur (neck or total hip) BMD at least 2 SD below the average for young, healthy men.  Men with secondary causes of metabolic bone disease, including glucocorticoid excess, were excluded. Other reasons for exclusion were the use of estrogen agonists or antagonists, coumarins and indandione derivatives, anti-convulsants (other than benzodiazepines), calcium- or aluminum-containing antacids, or any other drug known to

	<p>affect bone metabolism; nephrolithiasis or urolithiasis within 2 years of randomization; sprue, inflammatory bowel disease, malabsorption syndrome, or any indication of poor intestinal absorption of calcium, such as the combination of low urinary calcium excretion and elevated serum intact parathyroid hormone level within 1 year of randomization; significantly impaired hepatic or renal function; or alcohol (<math>\rightarrow</math>6 drinks/day) or drug abuse within 1 year of randomization. Subjects were excluded if within 1 year of randomization they had metabolic bone disorders other than primary osteoporosis, such as Paget's disease, renal osteodystrophy, osteomalacia, or other disorders that are known to affect bone metabolism. Men who had received treatment within 6 months for osteoporosis with androgen or other anabolic steroid therapy, calcitonins, progestins, fluo-rides, oral bisphosphonates, vitamin D &gt;50,000 IU/week, or calcitriol analogs were not eligible. However, hypogonadal patients whose doses of androgens or other anabolic steroids had been stable for at least 6 months before randomization were eligible and continued such therapy during the study. Subjects with growth hormone deficiency from any cause, including previous pituitary surgery, tumor, or radiation, were not eligible for enrollment. Men were also excluded if they had suspected carcinoma or a history of carcinoma (with the exception of skin cancer) within 5 years of randomization. Men with abnormalities of the lumbar spine severe enough to prohibit assessment of BMD were not eligible.</p>
Intervention	<p>Men were randomized to <b>teriparatide</b> 20 <math>\mu</math>g, teriparatide 40 <math>\mu</math>g (Intervention group, n=290 (151+139), subgroup of interest: n=72), or placebo (Placebo group, n=147, subgroup of interest: n=42) by daily subcutaneous self-injection.</p> <p>All patients received supplemental calcium (1,000 mg daily) and vitamin D (400–1,200 IU daily).</p>
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. bone density;</li> <li>. vertebral fractures</li> </ul>

\*Information extracted from: Orwoll ES, Scheele WH, Paul S, Adami S, Syversen U, Diez-Perez A, Kaufman JM, Clancy AD, Gaich GA. The effect of teriparatide [human parathyroid hormone (1-34)] therapy on bone density in men with osteoporosis. *J Bone Miner Res.* 2003 Jan;18(1):9-17. doi: 10.1359/jbmr.2003.18.1.9. PMID: 12510800.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Teriparatide and the risk of nonvertebral fractures in women with postmenopausal osteoporosis Krege 2012</b>
Study type	Post-hoc analysis of Fracture Prevention Trial, a randomized double-blind trial
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=1,085
Countries and Settings	99 centers in 17 countries
Funding	Eli Lilly and Company funded this analysis and the Fracture Prevention Trial. JH Krege and XWan are employees of Eli Lilly and Company.
Duration of study	median follow-up of 21 months
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age: Not reported Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	Postmenopausal <b>women</b> with osteoporosis and <b>vertebral fractures</b> .
Intervention	Participants were randomly assigned to daily subcutaneous self-injections of <b>teriparatide</b> (Intervention group, n=541) or placebo (placebo group, n=544) for a median of 19 months.  In addition to study drug, patients received calcium and vitamin D supplementation throughout the course of the study.
Outcomes	Non vertebral fractures (fracture at any of the following nonvertebral sites: clavicle, scapula, ribs, sacrum, humerus, forearm, carpus, pelvis, femur, proximal femur (hip), patella, tibia, fibula, ankle, calcaneus, tarsus, and metatarsal). Fractures were classified as traumatic by the investigator if they resulted from a wound or injury that was severe enough to cause a fracture in otherwise healthy persons, such as an automobile accident or a fall from

greater than a standing height. A small number of fractures were not classified as either fragility or traumatic. A variety of other nonvertebral fracture endpoints were considered. These included nonvert-6 fractures, FDA nonvertebral fracture sites, and major nonvertebral fracture sites

<b>Study</b>	<b>Oral bisphosphonates are associated with reduced mortality after hip fracture Beaupre 2011</b>
Study type	Prospectively collected long-term data from a randomized trial
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=209
Countries and Settings	Department of Physical Therapy, University of Alberta, Canada
Funding	This study was supported by the Health Research Fund of the Alberta Heritage Fund for Medical Research (AHFMR) and the Royal Alexandra Hospital Foundation
Duration of study	3 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age (mean): 50% older than 75 years Gender (% F): 65% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	To meet enrollment criteria for the original RCT, subjects were >50 years of age, able to give (or have proxy provide) informed consent, and had no contraindications to bisphosphonate therapy. Patients who were unable to consent, already on bisphosphonates, had a pathological fracture or were residing in long-term care facilities were excluded. All study subjects had the potential to become “new users” of oral bisphosphonate therapy. In addition, 11 (5%) subjects who died (n=2), withdrew (n=5), or were lost to follow-up (n=4) prior to the first planned postoperative evaluation at 3 months after <b>hip fracture</b> were excluded to prevent immortal time bias, wherein the subjects have no opportunity for exposure to bisphosphonates before experiencing the outcome(s) of interest.
Intervention	Patients were randomized to receive either usual care (educational material on osteoporosis, falls prevention, and calcium/vitamin D supplementation) (Placebo group, n=108) or to an intervention consisting of a case manager who arranged for bone mineral density (BMD) testing and prescription of bisphosphonates ( <b>alendronate</b> 70 mg

	or <b>risedronate</b> 35 mg weekly) (intervention group, n=101) if the patient had low bone mass ( $\leq -1.5$ SD t score at the spine, total hip, or femoral neck sites).
Outcomes	At each interview, deaths and further fractures were also recorded. The date of death or the last contact with the patients or their proxies was used to determine the end of follow-up. Information regarding the cause of death was not available and not requested from proxies. When further fractures were reported, the site of new fracture was recorded. Those collecting outcomes data were masked to intervention status, but could not be masked to the use of bisphosphonates since this was the primary outcome for the original study. Nonetheless, outcome assessors and analysts were blinded to all study hypotheses related to the current study.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Effect of oral alendronate on bone mineral density and the incidence of Fractures in postmenopausal osteoporosis</b> <b>Liberman 1995</b>
Study type	Combined results of two multicenter dose-ranging studies
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=881 (165 interest subgroup of patients with <b>previous fracture</b> )
Countries and Settings	One multicenter study was conducted in the United States, and the other in Australia, Canada, Europe, Israel, Mexico, New Zealand, and South America.
Funding	Supported by a grant from Merck Research Laboratories.
Duration of study	36 months
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age (mean): Intervention group: 64; Placebo group. 64 Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity (% White, Black, Other): 87.4%, 0.4%, 12.2%
Patient characteristics	<b>Women</b> who were 45 to 80 years old and postmenopausal ( $\geq 5$ years since menopause) with osteoporosis (defined as a bone mineral density of the lumbar spine that was at least 2.5 SD below the mean value in premenopausal white women) were eligible for participation. These enrollment criteria were selected to represent the general population of women with osteoporosis (i.e., women with a low bone mass, <b>with or without fractures</b> ).  We excluded women with other causes of osteoporosis (e.g., treatment with glucocorticoids) or other disorders of bone and mineral metabolism (e.g., vitamin D deficiency, Paget's disease, or hyperparathyroidism); active peptic ulcer disease, abnormal renal function (serum creatinine level, $>1.5$ mg per deciliter [ $130 \mu\text{mol}$ per liter]), or abnormal hepatic function; abnormalities of the lumbar spine precluding the assessment of bone mineral density

	<p>at a minimum of three lumbar vertebrae or a history of hip fracture; or any prior treatment with bisphosphonates or treatment within the preceding 12 months with estrogen, progestin, calcitonin, fluoride, or an anabolic steroid.</p>
Intervention	<p>The women were randomly assigned to receive placebo (Placebo group, n=355, subgroup of interest: n=68) or 5, 10, or 20 mg of <b>alendronate</b> per day (Intervention group, n=526, subgroup of interest, n=97) for two years, to be followed by open-label therapy during the third year.</p> <p>All the women received a daily supplement of calcium carbonate providing 500 mg of elemental calcium.</p>
Outcomes	<p>The bone mineral density of the lumbar spine, femoral neck, trochanter, forearm, and total body was measured by dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry.</p> <p>Vertebral deformities were assessed with the Spine Deformity Index, which was developed as a continuous measure of vertebral deformities in patients with a history of vertebral fractures.</p>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Alendronate reduced vertebral fracture risk in postmenopausal Japanese women with osteoporosis: a 3-year follow-up study</b> <b>Kushida 2004</b>
Study type	Double-blind, comparative trial
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=170
Countries and Settings	The study was performed at 57 departments of 55 institutional centers in Japan nationwide.
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	3 years: the study was first conducted as a 2-year, and then was extended for another year. The present study, including the 1-year extension, was conducted from September 1998 through November 2001
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age (mean): Intervention group: 71.2 (5.3); Control group: 72.6 (5.7) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	The <b>female</b> patients were 65 years old or older, ambulatory, and had one to four preexisting <b>vertebral fractures</b> associated with osteoporosis at the start of the preceding double-blind study.  Patients were excluded if they had ever been treated with a bisphosphonate or had been treated with any of the following within 8 weeks of the start of the study: pharmacologically active vitamin D preparations (including alfacalcidol), anabolic steroid, calcitonin, ipriflavone, vitamin K, male sex hormone (androgen), female sex hormone (estrogen), antiestrogen, or calcium preparations. Other exclusion criteria included metabolic bone diseases (e.g., hyperthyroidism, osteomalacia, renal osteodystrophy), diabetes, history of peptic ulcer, reflux

	esophagitis, rheumatoid arthritis, history of malignancy, serious liver or heart disease, renal dysfunction, or serum creatinine concentration $\geq 1.5$ mg/dl at the start of the preceding double-blind study.
Intervention	Patients were randomized to receive either ALN (5mg) (Intervention group, n=90) or alfacalcidol (1 $\mu$ g) (Control group, n=80) once daily in a double-blind fashion.
Outcomes	<p>The primary efficacy endpoint was the proportion of patients with a new vertebral fracture more than 6 months after initiating treatment (vertebral fractures that occurred within 6 months after the start of treatment were not considered).</p> <p>The secondary endpoints were (1) the 3-year cumulative incidence of patients who experienced vertebral fractures (excluding those in the first 6 months) and (2) the percentage of patients who developed multiple (more than one) new vertebral fractures.</p>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Effect of alendronate in elderly patients after low trauma hip fracture repair Cecilia 2009</b>
Study type	A 1-year, randomized prospective study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=239
Countries and Settings	University Hospital “12 de Octubre”, Madrid, Spain
Funding	This study was supported in part by a grant from “Asociación para la Investigación de Osteoporosis y Enfermedades Endocrinas” (AIOE) and from “Fundación Mutua Madrileña, Spain”.
Duration of study	18-month (April 2004 to October 2005).
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean(SD)]: Intervention group: 81 (7); Placebo group: 81 (7) Gender (% F): Intervention group: 79.8%; Placebo group: 78.4% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	Patients who sustained <b>hip fracture</b> from south Madrid area were selected on alternate days during an 18-month period (April 2004 to October 2005).  Exclusion criteria were previous hip fracture, pathological fractures, non-surgical repair, low life expectancy or refusal to participate. Patients with hyperthyroidism, primary hyperparathyroidism, cancer, sarcoidosis, chronic kidney disease or serum creatinine of more than 2.5 mg/dl at admission, active peptic disease, motor oesophageal disorders or any other major medical condition were also excluded.
Intervention	Patients were randomized immediately after the surgical procedure to be treated either with calcium (500 mg/daily) and vitamin D3 (400 IU/daily; Ca-Vit D group) (Placebo group, n=120) or with <b>alendronate</b> (ALN,

	<p>70 mg/week) plus calcium and vitamin D3 (500 mg/daily and 400 IU/daily respectively; ALN + Ca–Vit D group) (Intervention group, n=119). The therapy was initiated as soon as the patient was capable to maintain an upright position seated or standing—usually 2 to 4 days after surgical repair of fracture and always before discharge.</p>
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The primary efficacy endpoint was percent change in total hip (TH) BMD in subjects receiving alendronate plus calcium and vitamin D compared to those receiving calcium and vitamin D alone.</li><li>- Secondary outcomes included changes in other femoral sites of measurement (trochanteric (TC) and intertrochanteric (IT) sites, femoral neck (FN)) and in the lumbar spine (L2–L4; LS), also the changes in calciotropic hormones and the changes in selected bone turnover markers.</li></ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Treatment of osteoporotic intertrochanteric fractures by zoledronic acid injection combined with proximal femoral nail anti-rotation</b> <b>Li 2016</b>
Study type	Randomized, placebo-controlled trial
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 60
Countries and Settings	Department of Orthopedic Surgery of West China Hospital, Sichuan University
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	From January 2011 to December 2011. All the patients in the two groups received a 12-month follow-up.
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group: 74.99 (4.81); Placebo group: 73.96 (5.80) Gender (% F): Intervention group: 63.3%; Placebo group: 56.7% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	Study inclusion criteria included:  (1) a diagnosis of osteoporosis (Chinese Diagnosis Standards of Osteoporosis <sup>3</sup> ); (2) the presence of a <b>hip fracture</b> caused by low energy trauma; (3) age $\geq$ 65 years.  Each patient underwent an internal fixation operation performed by the same surgical team using PFNA within three days of hospitalization.  Exclusion criteria included:

	<p>(1) a history of treatment for osteoporosis prior to hip fracture;</p> <p>(2) a history of administration of calcium, heparin, glucocorticoid or other medicines affecting bone metabolism within 6 months prior to hip injury;</p> <p>(3) a history of gastrointestinal surgery;</p> <p>(4) a history of illness related to the liver, kidney, thyroid or parathyroid glands;</p> <p>(5) a history of organic psychosis or negative habits such as smoking.</p>
Intervention	<p>The included patients were divided into a treatment group (<b>zoledronic acid</b> on postoperative day 3) and a control group (placebo), each containing 30 cases.</p> <p>Patients in both groups continuously took 600 mg of Caltrate D and 0.25 mg of Calcitriol (qd) for 12 months after surgery.</p>
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Bone pain evaluation;</li> <li>. Hip joint function score;</li> <li>. Quality of life score;</li> <li>. Bone density examination;</li> <li>. Safety evaluation.</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>A 2-Year Phase II Study with 1-Year of Follow-up of Risedronate (NE-58095) in Postmenopausal Osteoporosis</b> <b>Clemmesen 1997</b>
Study type	Two-center, double-masked, placebo-controlled, randomized, oral-dose study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=132
Countries and Settings	The study was carried out at two study sites: Copenhagen County, Denmark, and Liège, Belgium.
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	The recruitment period ran from December 1990 to January 1992. 2-year treatment period extended with 1 year of follow-up (3-year study period)
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group 1: 67 (7); Intervention group 2: 68 (5); Placebo 70 (5) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	The study group comprised 132 otherwise healthy postmenopausal <b>women</b> , 53–81 years of age and at least 1 year past the menopause, with established postmenopausal osteoporosis defined as <b>at least one, but no more than four vertebral fractures</b> , and at least three intact lumbar vertebrae. Patients were mainly recruited as out-patients attending the two clinics specialized in screening, prevention and treatment of osteoporosis.  None of the women had received estrogen or calcitonin treatment within the 6–12 months prior to entrance in the study or had ever received any kind of bisphosphonate or fluoride. All women were otherwise healthy with no secondary causes of osteoporosis. None of the women received medications with known influence on bone metabolism.

Intervention	<p>Women were randomly allocated to either:</p> <p>Intervention group 1 (n=44): 2.5 mg daily (continuous) <b>risedronate</b>,</p> <p>Intervention group 2 (n=44): 2.5 mg cyclic risedronate (for 2 weeks followed by 10 weeks on placebo)</p> <p>Placebo group (n=44): placebo.</p> <p>All groups received a calcium supplement of 1 g daily.</p>
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>. Bone mass measurements and biochemical markers of bone turnover;</li><li>. New vertebral and Non-vertebral fractures;</li><li>. Adverse events and laboratory data</li></ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Risedronate Reverses Bone Loss in Postmenopausal Women with Low Bone Mass: Results From a Multinational, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Trial</b> <b>Fogelman 2000</b>
Study type	A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=543 (297 interest subgroup of patients with <b>known fracture status</b> )
Countries and Settings	13 centers in France, the UK, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Germany.
Funding	Supported by Procter & Gamble Pharmaceuticals and Aventis Pharmaceuticals.
Duration of study	24 months
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group (2.5 mg): 65 (8.1); Intervention group (5 mg): 65 (6.7); Placebo group 64 (6.7) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	<b>Women</b> up to 80 yr of age were eligible to participate in the study if they had been postmenopausal for at least 1 yr, based on the date of their last menstrual period, and had a mean lumbar spine (L1–L4) T-score of 22 or less.  Patients were excluded from the study if they had hyper parathyroidism, hyperthyroidism, or osteomalacia within a year before the study; a history of cancer; or abnormalities that would interfere with the measurement of lumbar spine BMD by dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry (DXA). Patients were also excluded if they had taken (within 6–12 months, depending on the medication) or were still taking treatment known to affect bone metabolism, including an injection of vitamin D 10,000 IU.

Intervention	<p>Initially, eligible patients were randomized in a 1:1:1 ratio to receive daily <b>risedronate</b> (2.5 mg or 5 mg) (Intervention group, n=363 (184+179), subgroup of interest: n=172 (60+112)) or placebo (Placebo group, n=180, subgroup of interest: n=125); within each center, the randomization was stratified according to the time since menopause (5 yr or less, or more than 5 yr).</p> <p>All patients were required to take elemental calcium (1 g/day), as calcium carbonate, at a different time of day from the study drug, preferably with food. Treatment was continued for 24 months.</p>
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Previous therapy for osteoporosis and prior or concomitant use of NSAIDs or aspirin were recorded at baseline and after 1, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, and 24 months of treatment.</li> <li>- BMD was measured at the lumbar spine, femoral neck, and femoral trochanter (by DXA) at baseline and after 6, 12, 18, and 24 months.</li> <li>- Biochemical markers of bone resorption and formation were assessed to provide a measure of bone turnover.</li> <li>- Safety was evaluated by assessment of adverse events (including nonvertebral fractures and vertebral fractures), vital signs, and clinical laboratory tests.</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Effect of risedronate on the risk of hip fracture in elderly women McClung 2001</b>
Study type	Clinical trial designed
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=3,886 (1,703 interest subgroup of patients with presence of <b>vertebral fracture</b> at baseline)
Countries and Settings	183 study centers in North America, Europe, New Zealand, and Australia
Funding	Supported by grants from Procter & Gamble Pharmaceuticals (Cincinnati) and Aventis Pharma (Bridgewater, N.J.).
Duration of study	Between November 1993 and April 1998.
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Group 1: Intervention group: 74 (3); Placebo group: 74 (3); Group 2: Intervention group: 83 (3); Placebo group: 83 (3); Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	One group consisted of <b>women</b> 70 to 79 years old who had osteoporosis, indicated by either a bone mineral density at the femoral neck (T-score) that was more than 4 SD below the mean peak value in young adults (-4) or a femoral-neck T-score lower than -3 plus at least one risk factor for hip fracture. The other group consisted of women 80 years of age or older who had at least one non-skeletal risk factor for hip fracture, a femoral-neck T-score lower than -4, or a femoral-neck T-score lower than -3 plus a hip-axis length of 11.1 cm or greater.  The exclusion criteria were any major medical illness, a recent history of cancer, another metabolic bone disease within the previous year, important abnormalities in the results of routine laboratory tests, recent use of drugs known to affect bone, allergy to any bisphosphonate, a history of bilateral hip fractures, and any physical or mental

	<p>condition that would preclude participation in a clinical trial. There were no specific criteria for exclusion on the basis of previous or ongoing upper gastrointestinal tract disorders or concomitant use of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, aspirin, proton-pump inhibitors, or antacids.</p>
Intervention	<p>The women in each of the two enrollment groups were randomly assigned to take either a 2.5-mg or a 5.0-mg <b>risedronate</b> tablet (Intervention group, n=2,573, subgroup of interest: n=1,128) or an identical-appearing placebo tablet daily (Placebo group, n=1,313, subgroup of interest: n=575) for 3 years.</p> <p>The women also received supplemental calcium carbonate (1000 mg of elemental calcium daily) to be taken with the midday or evening meal.</p>
Outcomes	<p>The primary end point was the incidence of radiographically confirmed hip fractures.</p> <p>A secondary end point were the incidence of non-vertebral osteoporotic fractures, defined as all radiographically confirmed fractures of the wrist, leg, humerus, hip, pelvis, or clavicle, and BMD.</p>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Continuous Therapy with Pamidronate, a Potent Bisphosphonate, in Postmenopausal Osteoporosis Reid 1994</b>
Study type	A randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled trial
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=48
Countries and Settings	Department of Medicine, University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand
Funding	This work was supported by the Health Research Council of New Zealand, Ciba-Geigy (New Zealand) Ltd., the Arthritis Foundation of New Zealand, Paykel Trust, ASB Charitable Trust, and the New Zealand Lottery Grants Board.
Duration of study	2 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group: 65 (7); Placebo group: 67 (6) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	Postmenopausal <b>women</b> with at least one <b>vertebral fracture</b> (anterior vertebral height reduced by >20% compared with the posterior height of that or the nearest normal vertebra) were invited to enter the study.  Those with other disorders of calcium metabolism; renal, thyroid, or hepatic dysfunction; or other major systemic disease were excluded. Current use of anticonvulsant or glucocorticoid drugs, or past use of hormone replacement therapy (within the last 6 months) were also exclusion criteria.  The investigators and subjects were blinded to treatment allocations until after the completion of all outcomes evaluations.

Intervention	Women were randomly assigned to oral pamidronate therapy (150 mg/day) (Intervention group, n=26) or to placebo (Placebo group, n=22) at least 30 min before breakfast. All subjects also received 1 g elemental calcium each evening.
Outcomes	. BMD; . Vertebral fracture incidence; . Calcium intake

<b>Study</b>	<b>Daily Oral Pamidronate in Women and Men With Osteoporosis: A 3-Year Randomized Placebo-Controlled Clinical Trial With a 2-Year Open Extension</b> <b>Brumsen 2002</b>
Study type	A 3-year randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, clinical trial
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=101
Countries and Settings	conducted in The Netherlands
Funding	Dr. Lips serves as a consultant and receives funding from Eli Lilly and Merck. Dr. Papapoulos receives funding from Eli Lilly, Alliance for Better Bone Health (Proctor and Gamble), Merck, and Roche.
Duration of study	At the end of the 3-year trial, patients were offered the option to participate in a 2-year extension during which both groups received active treatment.
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group: 64 (1.4); Placebo group: 65 (1.2) Gender (% F): 77.2% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	Included were women younger than 75 years and at least 5 years postmenopausal and men aged between 40 and 75 years with at least one atraumatic radiologically documented <b>vertebral fracture</b> . Patients had to have a life expectancy of at least 5 years.  Excluded were patients with abnormal liver function; serum creatinine > 140 μM; history of any malignant disease; disorders of calcium and bone metabolism other than osteoporosis; endocrine disorders; treatment with antiepileptics or glucocorticoids at a dose of > 7 mg/day of prednisolone or equivalent for 1 week or longer in the year preceding the trial; or prior treatment with bone-acting drugs such as sodium fluoride during the previous 9

	<p>months or any use for &gt; 3 months, bisphosphonates in the previous 3 years, anabolic steroids or estrogens in the previous 6 months, or calcitonin in the last 3 months before entry into the study. Peptic ulcer or gastrointestinal diseases, other than malabsorption syndromes, were not considered exclusion criteria.</p>
Intervention	<p>Women and men with osteoporosis were randomized separately per center to receive either 150 mg/day of <b>pamidronate</b> (Intervention group, n=46) or placebo (Placebo group, n=45) for 3 years, followed by 150 mg/day of pamidronate for an additional 2 years.</p> <p>In addition, all patients received cholecalciferol tablets, 400 IU/day, and calcium supplements, 500 mg/day, starting at least 3 months before the beginning of the trial.</p>
Outcomes	<p>The primary outcome of the study was the percent change in LS-BMD during the 3-year blinded period.</p> <p>Secondary efficacy measures were changes in BMD of the femoral neck (FN-BMD), incidence of vertebral fractures after 3 years, changes in stature, and changes in biochemical indices of bone turnover.</p>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Effects of Oral Ibandronate Administered Daily or Intermittently on Fracture Risk in Postmenopausal Osteoporosis</b> <b>Chesnut 2004</b>
Study type	3-year multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group antifracture study iBandronate Osteoporosis vertebral fracture trial in North America and Europe (BONE)
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=2,946
Countries and Settings	73 centers in Europe and North America
Funding	This trial was sponsored by F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., Basel, Switzerland. Dr Recker received funding from Roche Ltd.
Duration of study	3 years: between 1 October 1996 and 8 December 2000
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group: 69 (6); Placebo group: 69 (6) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	Eligible patients were 55–80 years of age and $\geq 5$ years postmenopausal <b>women</b> , with 1 to 4 <b>prevalent vertebral fractures</b> (T4–L4) and a BMD T score of -2.0 to -5.0 in at least one vertebra (L1–L4).  Patients with upper GI disorders or taking medication with a potential for GI irritation were not specifically excluded. The main exclusion criteria were a BMD T score of $< -5.0$ at the lumbar spine; more than two prevalent fractures of the lumbar spine; diseases, disorders, or therapy (within the last 6 months) known to affect bone metabolism; previous treatment with bisphosphonates; fluoride treatment within the last 12 months or for a total

	duration of >2 years; renal impairment (serum creatinine >2.4 mg/dl [ $>212 \mu\text{M}$ ]); contraindications to calcium or vitamin D therapy; and hyper- or hypocalcemia.
Intervention	<p>Patients were randomized in blocks of six to treatment with either continuous oral <b>ibandronate</b> (2.5 mg daily) (Intervention group, n=982), intermittent oral ibandronate at a similar total dose (20 mg every other day for 12 doses every 3 months) (Intermittent intervention group, n=982), or placebo (Placebo group, n=982).</p> <p>All participants received daily calcium (500 mg) and vitamin D (400 IU) supplementation.</p>
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The primary endpoint was the rate of patients with new morphometric vertebral fractures at 3 years of treatment with the study medication.</li> <li>- Secondary efficacy measures included the rate of patients with new or worsening vertebral fractures, clinical vertebral fractures, and clinical osteoporotic nonvertebral fractures; relative changes in BMD at the lumbar spine and proximal femur (including subregions); relative changes in biochemical markers of bone turnover; and changes in height (measured using a stadiometer).</li> <li>- With regards to safety, adverse events, parameters of renal and liver function, serum electrolyte concentrations, and blood counts were assessed during the study.</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Effect of daily oral minodronate on vertebral fractures in Japanese postmenopausal women with established osteoporosis: a randomized placebo-controlled double-blind study</b> <b>Matsumoto 2009</b>
Study type	A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter study ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT00212667.
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=704
Countries and Settings	98 sites in Japan
Funding	The present study was sponsored by ONO Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. and Astellas Pharmaceutical.
Duration of study	24 months
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group: 71.4 (6); Placebo group: 71.7 (5.6) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	Postmenopausal <b>women</b> aged 55 to 80 with one to five fragility <b>fractures</b> between the <b>vertebrae</b> T4 and L4 and BMD below 80% (T-score -1.7 at the lumbar spine) of the young adult mean (YAM).  Subjects were excluded if they had disorders such as primary hyperparathyroidism, Cushing's syndrome, premature menopause due to hypothalamic, pituitary or gonadal insufficiency, poorly controlled diabetes mellitus (HbA1c over 8.0%), or other causes of secondary osteoporosis, or if they had any radiographic finding that might affect the assessment of vertebral fractures and used hard or semihard corset in spine part. Subjects with peptic ulcer were excluded. Subjects were excluded if they had taken bisphosphonates at any time. Subjects were also excluded if they had taken glucocorticoids, calcitonin, vitamin K, active vitamin D compounds, or hormone replacement therapy within the previous 2 months, had serum calcium (Ca) levels above 10.6 mg/dL (2.7 mmol/L)

	or below 8.0 mg/dl (2.0 mmol/L), had serum creatinine levels above 1.5 mg/dL (133 µmol/L), or had clinically significant hepatic disorders.
Intervention	Subjects were randomized to take 1 mg <b>minodronate</b> (Intervention group, n=359) or placebo (Placebo group, n=345) once a day and were treated for 24 months.
Outcomes	The primary endpoint of the study was the cumulative proportion of patients with new morphometric vertebral fractures at 24 months of treatment with the study medication. Secondary endpoints included length of the period to the occurrence of new vertebral fractures, the risk of patients and length of the period to the occurrence of clinical fractures, changes in height, and relative changes in bone turnover markers.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Clodronate Reduces Vertebral Fracture Risk in Women With Postmenopausal or Secondary Osteoporosis: Results of a Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled 3-Year Study</b> <b>McCloskey 2004</b>
Study type	A double-blind, Placebo-controlled 3-Year Study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=593 (254 interest subgroup of patient with vertebral or nonvertebral fracture at baseline)
Countries and Settings	They were recruited at five centers in the United Kingdom, with the majority (88%) being enrolled at the Universities of Sheffield and Manchester.
Funding	This study was funded by Leiras Oy, Finland.
Duration of study	3 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Stratum I: Intervention group: 67.5 (7.9); Placebo group: 67.7 (7.8) Stratum II: Intervention group: 65.6 (10.3); Placebo group: 68.4 (7.5) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	The study included <b>women</b> with postmenopausal or secondary osteoporosis recruited from women referred to each study center for investigation and treatment of probable osteoporosis. All women had densitometrically proven vertebral osteoporosis (spine T-score $\leq$ -2.5, using the reference ranges provided by the manufacturers) and/or had at least 1 prevalent vertebral fracture at entry.  Patients excluded from the study included those receiving treatment for a malignancy; those currently taking medication likely to influence skeletal metabolism or the interpretation of results (i.e., >500 mg daily calcium

	<p>supplements, estrogens, progestogens, calcitonin, anabolic steroids, and bisphosphonates); those who had received bisphosphonates up to 1 year before enrollment; and those known to have malabsorption.</p>
Intervention	<p>After randomization, the participants received the study medication, which was comprised of either <b>clodronate</b> as a single daily oral dose of two 400-mg capsules (Intervention group, n=292, subgroup of interest: n=129) or an identical placebo (Placebo group, n=301, subgroup of interest, n=125).</p> <p>All patients also received a calcium supplement of 500 mg daily.</p> <p>The procedure comprised a block (size 8) randomization by center and stratum. The sample size calculation was confined to the numbers needed in stratum 1 (postmenopausal osteoporosis) to detect a 40% decrease in the proportion of patients sustaining new vertebral fractures, assuming an annual incidence of 5.5% in placebo-treated. The required sample size was 488, assuming a dropout rate of 20%. A planned minimum of 100 patients was to be recruited to stratum II.</p>
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. BMD;</li> <li>. Vertebral fractures;</li> <li>. Blood and urine.</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Effect of raloxifene on clinical fractures in Asian women with postmenopausal osteoporosis Nakamura 2006</b>
Study type	Post hoc analysis
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=488 (103 interest subgroup of patients with prevalent vertebral fractures)
Countries and Settings	China and Japan
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	1 year
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Japan: 64,8 (6,3); China: 65,3 (6) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: Chinese and Japanese woman
Patient characteristics	<b>Women</b> who were 2 or more years postmenopausal, no older than 80 years, and who had primary osteoporosis defined as L2–L4 BMD T-score of at least 2.5 SDs below the young adult mean were enrolled in the trials.  Women were excluded if they had secondary osteoporosis or pathologic fractures; severe postmenopausal symptoms requiring estrogen replacement therapy; a history of or suspected breast carcinoma; any history of other cancer within the previous 5 years, except for excised superficial lesions; abnormal uterine bleeding; a history of deep venous thrombosis or thromboembolic disorders; endocrinological disorders requiring pharmacologic therapy; acute or chronic hepatic disorder, or impaired kidney function. Patients had not been taking any bone active agents within the 6 months prior to the study. The present analysis used pooled data from the two studies to increase the statistical power.

Intervention	The purpose of this post hoc analysis was to assess the effects of 12 months of treatment with raloxifene (Intervention group, n=289, subgroup of interest: n=66) on the incidence of clinical fractures in postmenopausal Asian women, compared to a placebo (Placebo group, n=199, subgroup of interest: n=37), by combining two independently designed studies (one Japanese study and one Chinese study).
Outcomes	The primary objective of both studies was to evaluate the effect of raloxifene on BMD and biochemical markers of bone turnover.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Efficacy of Bazedoxifene in Reducing New Vertebral Fracture Risk in Postmenopausal Women With Osteoporosis: Results From a 3-Year, Randomized, Placebo-, and Active-Controlled Clinical Trial</b> <b>Silverman 2008</b>
Study type	International, multicenter, double-blind, randomized, placebo- and active-controlled phase 3 trial
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 7,492 (3,844 interest subgroup of patients with <b>prevalent vertebral fracture</b> )
Countries and Settings	206 sites in Asia-Pacific countries, Canada, Europe, Latin America, South Africa, and the United States.
Funding	This study was supported by Wyeth Research, Collegeville, PA, USA
Duration of study	36 months
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group 1.1: 66.5 (6.5); Intervention group 1.2: 66.2 (6.8); Intervention group 2: 66.4 (6.7) Placebo group: 66.5 (6.8) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	Generally healthy <b>women</b> between the ages of 55 and 85 yr were eligible for study inclusion if they were at least 2 yr postmenopausal and had osteoporosis, defined as low BMD or radiographically confirmed <b>vertebral fractures</b> . Subjects without prevalent vertebral fracture were required to have lumbar spine or femoral neck BMD T-scores between -2.5 and -4.0 (inclusive), whereas subjects with prevalent vertebral fracture (at least one mild vertebral fracture) were required to have lumbar spine and femoral neck BMD T-scores not worse than -4.0.  Women were excluded if they had diseases that may affect bone metabolism, conditions that could interfere with bone mineral densitometry, pathologic vertebral fractures, vasomotor symptoms requiring treatment, or serious conditions such as endometrial hyperplasia or carcinoma, abnormal vaginal bleeding, malignancy within 10 yr of

	<p>the study, endocrine disorders requiring treatment, or untreated malabsorption disorders. Subjects with an active or history of deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, or retinal vein thrombosis were also excluded, as were subjects with elevated fasting total cholesterol or triglyceride levels (<math>\geq 310</math> or <math>\geq 300</math> mg/dl, respectively). The use of androgens, systemic estrogen (except estriol <math>\leq 2.0</math> mg/d), topical estrogen (<math>&gt;3</math> times/wk), progestogens, SERMs, bisphosphonates, calcitonin, PTH, and cholecalciferol (<math>&gt;50,000</math> IU/wk) was prohibited within 6 mo of screening.</p>
Intervention	<p>Subjects were randomly assigned to receive <b>bazedoxifene</b> 20 or 40 mg (Intervention group 1, n=3,758, subgroup of interest: n=1,909 (n1=1,886, subgroup of interest: n=967; n2=1,872, subgroup of interest: 942)), <b>raloxifene</b> 60 mg (Intervention group 2, n=1,849, subgroup of interest: n=954), or placebo (Placebo group, n=1,885, subgroup of interest: n=981), taken orally once daily.</p> <p>All subjects received oral daily calcium (up to 1200 mg) and vitamin D (400–800 IU) supplements.</p>
Outcomes	<p>The primary endpoint was the incidence of new radiographically confirmed vertebral fractures (T4–L4) among women in the bazedoxifene and placebo groups after 36 mo of treatment. Secondary endpoints included the incidence of clinical vertebral fractures and nonvertebral fractures; changes from baseline in BMD of the lumbar spine, total hip, and femoral neck; and changes from baseline in the levels of biochemical markers of bone resorption (serum type-1 collagen C-telopeptide [CTX]) and bone formation (serum osteocalcin).</p>

<b>Study</b>	<b>A 7-year randomized, placebo-controlled trial assessing the long-term efficacy and safety of bazedoxifene in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis: effects on bone density and fracture</b> <b>Palacios 2015</b>
Study type	A second 2-year extension of a 3-years randomized, double-blind, osteoporosis treatment study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=1,732 (824 interest subgroup of patients with prevalent <b>vertebral fracture</b> )
Countries and Settings	Multicentre
Funding	This study was sponsored by Wyeth Research, which was acquired by Pfizer in October 2009.
Duration of study	Second 2-year extension (extension II, years 6-7)
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group: 65.7 (6.2); Placebo group: 65.7 (6.1) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity (% White, Black, Hispanic, Other): Intervention group: 84.3, 8.5, 5.6, 1.6; Placebo group: 85.2, 7.1, 5.2, 2.5
Patient characteristics	The core study enrolled generally healthy postmenopausal <b>women</b> aged 55 to 85 years with osteoporosis, as determined by low bone mineral density (BMD) or prevalent vertebral fractures. Women with prevalent vertebral fractures were required to have a lumbar spine or femoral neck BMD T score of -4.0 or higher; those without existing vertebral fractures were required to have a lumbar spine BMD T score of -2.5 or lower or a femoral neck BMD T score of -4.0 or higher. Extension II exclusion criteria included a history of venous thromboembolic events (VTEs), stroke, or transient ischemic attack, or any disease or abnormal physical finding that would preclude participation. During extension II, women who experienced a new vertebral fracture or a 7% or higher decrease from baseline in lumbar spine or hip BMD remained in the study and were prescribed bisphosphonates or calcitonin. In contrast, in the core study, women with new vertebral fractures or low BMD were withdrawn.

Intervention	<p>In the core study, women were randomized to receive daily oral BZA20, BZA40, RLX60, or PBO.</p> <p>During extension I, the RLX60 arm was discontinued after the 3-year database was finalized, and women receiving BZA40 were transitioned to BZA20 after the last participant completed 4 years of treatment.</p> <p>All women who entered extension II on active treatment continued to receive <b>BZA20</b> (Intervention group, n=1,011, subgroup of interest: n=552) and all women who entered extension II on placebo treatment continued to receive placebo (Placebo group, n=519, subgroup of interest: n=272).</p> <p>All women received up to 1,200 mg/day elemental calcium and up to 800 IU/day vitamin D.</p>
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The primary efficacy endpoint was the incidence of new radiographically confirmed vertebral fractures after 84 months. Secondary efficacy endpoints included the incidences of clinical vertebral fractures, worsening vertebral fractures, and nonvertebral fractures, and changes from baseline in spine, hip, and femoral BMD.</li> <li>- Safety and tolerability were evaluated by adverse event (AE) reporting, physical and gynecologic examinations, and clinical laboratory determinations.</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>A Randomized Trial of Nasal Spray Salmon Calcitonin in Postmenopausal Women with Established Osteoporosis: the Prevent Recurrence of Osteoporotic Fractures Study</b> <b>Chesnut 2000</b>
Study type	Double-blind, placebo-controlled trial
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=1,255 (817 interest subgroup of patients with <b>1-5 prevalent fractures</b> )
Countries and Settings	42 centers in the United States and five centers in the United Kingdom.
Funding	Sponsor: Novartis Pharmaceuticals, East Hanover, NJ. Janet Partridge, Kelly Yacuk, Alberto Gimona, Peter Richardson, Kim Andriano, Michael Keohan, Christine Hatfield, Pamela Hofker, Carol Bainbridge, Jerry Klimek, Lynn Mellor
Duration of study	Women were enrolled between February 1991 and July 1993. Duration: 3 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group: 100 IU: 86.2 (7.8), 200 IU: 69 (8.1), 400 IU: 67.9 (6.9); Placebo group: 68.2 (7.7) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: White, Asian or Hispanic
Patient characteristics	White, Asian, or Hispanic <b>women</b> were eligible to participate if they were postmenopausal for at least 1 year and had one to five prevalent thoracic or lumbar <b>vertebral</b> compression <b>fractures</b> as evaluated at the study center, lumbar spine bone mineral density at least 2 SD below normal for normal women age 30 years, and no history of hip fracture.

	<p>Women with a history of diseases, conditions, or chronic usage of medications (eg, corticosteroids) that could affect bone metabolism or bone mass measurements were excluded, as were those who had been treated with calcitonin, estrogens, or fluorides within 3 months of study entry, continuous bisphosphonates for at least 3 months within 24 months, or cyclical bisphosphonates within 18 months.</p>
Intervention	<p>Participants were assigned to receive <b>salmon calcitonin</b> nasal spray (Intervention group, n=944, subgroup of interest: n=614) at a dose of 100, 200, or 400 IU (Miacalcin Nasal Spray; Novartis Pharmaceuticals, East Hanover, New Jersey) or placebo nasal spray (Placebo group, n=311, subgroup of interest: n=203), using a computer-generated randomization list. The randomization code was stratified by center using a permuted block design with a block size of eight.</p> <p>All participants received two 500-mg OS-CAL tablets (1,000 mg oral calcium) and one Centrum tablet daily (400 IU vitamin D) to ensure a minimum daily intake of 1,500 mg of calcium and adequate vitamin D daily intake.</p>
Outcomes	<p>The primary analysis for the incident vertebral fracture endpoint was an intention-to-treat analysis among all participants with at least one follow-up radiograph. Secondary analyses were performed among participants with one to five prevalent vertebral fractures at enrollment (as per protocol) and among those who received the study drug for at least 3 years or who had a fracture during the first 3 years of treatment (3-year valid completer analysis). The 3-year duration is the minimum length required by regulatory guidelines to demonstrate a therapeutic effect on vertebral fractures. The original study design was intended to compare the risk of new vertebral fractures between the placebo group and each of the active treatment groups.</p>

<b>Study</b>	<b>A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of once-weekly elcatonin in primary postmenopausal osteoporosis</b> <b>Sugimoto 2018</b>
Study type	A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=870 (727 interest subgroup of patients with prevalent <b>vertebral fractures</b> )
Countries and Settings	107 sites in Japan
Funding	This study was supported by Asahi Kasei Pharma Corporation.
Duration of study	3 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group: 75.5 (5.7); Placebo group: 75.5 (5.7). Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	We investigated Japanese postmenopausal <b>women</b> $\geq 65$ years old who were diagnosed with primary osteoporosis based on the diagnostic criteria for primary osteoporosis (year 2000 revision) in Japan and were able to ambulate independently. Patients were included if they met both of the following conditions: 1) BMD $\leq 80\%$ of the young adult mean (YAM) (equivalent to a T-score of -1.67) as measured by dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) at the lumbar spine, hip total, femoral neck, or distal radial region or by the microdensitometric method at the second metacarpal bone; and 2) having <b>1-4 prevalent vertebral fractures</b> .  The exclusion criteria were: acute pain suggestive of vertebral fracture; bisphosphonate (BP) treatment within 52 weeks prior to giving consent; receiving other osteoporosis drugs such as selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs) or calcitonin within 8 weeks prior to giving consent; serious complications (e.g., heart disorders, renal

	dysfunction, hepatic dysfunction); undergoing treatment for malignant tumor; or susceptibility to developing hypersensitivity symptoms such as rash or bronchial asthma.
Intervention	<p>Participants were randomly divided into two groups based on the dynamic allocation method using “number of existing vertebral fractures”, “spontaneous pain at rest (chronic pain)”, and “age” as stratification factors.</p> <p>Participants received 20 units of <b>elcatonin</b> (Intervention group, n=433, subgroup of interest: n=352) or placebo (Placebo group, n=437, subgroup of interest: n=375) once a week for 144 weeks by intramuscular injection.</p> <p>In addition, all participants took calcium (400 mg) and native vitamin D (400 IU) supplements once a day.</p>
Outcomes	The primary endpoint was the incidence of new vertebral fractures at 24, 48, 72, 96, 120, and 144 weeks after the start. Secondary endpoints were the incidence of non-vertebral fractures, changes in lumbar, hip total, and femoral neck BMD, and the incidence of adverse drug reactions (ADRs).

Tabella con motivi di esclusione

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18	Comparison of the geography of fracture incidence in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis treated with abaloparatide-SC versus placebo during the ACTIVE trial	ABSTRACT
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30	Effect of odanacatib on bone density and estimated bone strength in postmenopausal women: a CT-based substudy of the phase 3 long-term odanacatib fracture trial (LOFT)	ABSTRACT
31	Effect of odanacatib on bone density and estimated bone strength in postmenopausal women: a CT-based substudy of the Phase 3 Long-Term Odanacatib Fracture Trial (LOFT)	ABSTRACT
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84	Effect of once-yearly zoledronic acid in men after recent hip fracture: results from horizon recurrent fracture trial	ABSTRACT
85	Efficacy and safety of bisphosphonates for glucocorticoid induced osteoporosis: A systematic review	OTHER LANGUAGE
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90	New development in bisphosphonate treatment. Bisphosphonates for the treatment of glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis	OTHER LANGUAGE
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93	Prevention of vertebral and non-vertebral fractures in postmenopausal women with anti-osteoporosis drugs: A network meta-analysis	OTHER LANGUAGE
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96	Sugimoto T, Shiraki M, Fukunaga M, Hagino H, Sone T, Nakano T, Kishimoto H, Ito M, Yoshikawa H, Kishida M, Irie C, Nakamura T. 24-Month Open-Label Teriparatide Once-Weekly Efficacy Research Trial Examining Bone Mineral Density in Subjects with Primary Osteoporosis and High Fracture Risk. <i>Adv Ther.</i> 2017 Jul;34(7):1727-1740. doi: 10.1007/s12325-017-0568-x. Epub 2017 Jun 19. PMID: 28631217; PMCID: PMC5504212.	COMPARISON
97	Langdahl BL, Teglbjærg 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, Abrahamsen B, Gruntmanis U, Yang YC, Wagman RB, Mirza F, Siddhanti S, Orwoll E. 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. <i>J Clin Endocrinol Metab.</i> 2015 Apr;100(4):1335-42. doi: 10.1210/jc.2014-4079. Epub 2015 Jan 21. PMID: 25607608.	POPULATION
98	Reginster JY, Al Daghri NM, Bruyere O. Abaloparatide Comparator Trial In Vertebral Endpoints (ACTIVE) confirms that abaloparatide is a valuable addition to the armamentarium against osteoporosis. <i>Expert Opin Pharmacother.</i> 2017 Dec;18(17):1811-1813. doi: 10.1080/14656566.2017.1395021. Epub 2017 Nov 14. PMID: 29048260.	POPULATION

99	Reginster JY, Hattersley G, Williams GC, Hu MY, Fitzpatrick LA, Lewiecki EM. Abaloparatide is an Effective Treatment Option for Postmenopausal Osteoporosis: Review of the Number Needed to Treat Compared with Teriparatide. <i>Calcif Tissue Int.</i> 2018 Nov;103(5):540-545. doi: 10.1007/s00223-018-0450-0. Epub 2018 Jun 27. PMID: 29951742; PMCID: PMC6182596.	POPULATION
100	Lewiecki EM, Blicharski T, Goemaere S, Lippuner K, Meisner PD, Miller PD, Miyauchi A, Maddox J, Chen L, Horlait S. A Phase III Randomized Placebo-Controlled Trial to Evaluate Efficacy and Safety of Romosozumab in Men With Osteoporosis. <i>J Clin Endocrinol Metab.</i> 2018 Sep 1;103(9):3183-3193. doi: 10.1210/jc.2017-02163. PMID: 29931216.	POPULATION
101	Henriksen K, Byrjalsen I, Andersen JR, Bihlet AR, Russo LA, Alexandersen P, Valter I, Qvist P, Lau E, Riis BJ, Christiansen C, Karsdal MA; SMC021 investigators. A randomized, double-blind, multicenter, placebo-controlled study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of oral salmon calcitonin in the treatment of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women taking calcium and vitamin D. <i>Bone.</i> 2016 Oct;91:122-9. doi: 10.1016/j.bone.2016.07.019. Epub 2016 Jul 25. PMID: 27462009.	POPULATION
102	Sone T, Kon N, Gaither KW, et al. Effects of 3-year denosumab treatment on hip structure in Japanese postmenopausal women and men with osteoporosis. <i>Bone Rep.</i> 2017;7:164-171. Published 2017 Nov 14. doi:10.1016/j.bonr.2017.11.002	OUTCOME
103	Xie Z, Chen Y, Gurbuz S, Zhang B, Li Y, Bai F, Chen Y. Effects of teriparatide in Chinese and Caucasian women with osteoporosis: bridging study on efficacy. <i>Clin Interv Aging.</i> 2019 May 27;14:959-968. doi: 10.2147/CIA.S181929. PMID: 31213783; PMCID: PMC6542327.	OUT OF SCOPE
104	Effect of medications on secondary prevention of Osteoporotic Vertebral Compression Fracture: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials	ABSTRACT
105	Miller PD, Hattersley G, Riis BJ, Williams GC, Lau E, Russo LA, Alexandersen P, Zerbini CA, Hu MY, Harris AG, Fitzpatrick LA, Cosman F, Christiansen C; ACTIVE Study Investigators. Effect of Abaloparatide vs Placebo on New Vertebral Fractures in Postmenopausal Women With Osteoporosis: A Randomized Clinical Trial. <i>JAMA.</i> 2016 Aug 16;316(7):722-33. doi: 10.1001/jama.2016.11136. Erratum in: <i>JAMA.</i> 2017 Jan 24;317(4):442. PMID: 27533157.	POPULATION
106	Duckworth AD, McQueen MM, Tuck CE, Tobias JH, Wilkinson JM, Biant LC, Pulford EC, Aldridge S, Edwards C, Roberts CP, Ramachandran M, McAndrew AR, Cheng KC, Johnston P, Shah NH, Mathew P, Harvie J, Hanusch BC, Harkess R, Rodriguez A, Murray GD, Ralston SH. Effect of Alendronic Acid on Fracture Healing: A Multicenter Randomized Placebo-Controlled Trial. <i>J Bone Miner Res.</i> 2019 Jun;34(6):1025-1032. doi: 10.1002/jbmr.3679. Epub 2019 Mar 7. PMID: 30845365.	OUTCOME
107	Nakamura T, Fukunaga M, Nakano T, Kishimoto H, Ito M, Hagino H, Sone T, Taguchi A, Tanaka S, Ohashi M, Ota Y, Shiraki M. Efficacy and safety of once-yearly zoledronic acid in Japanese patients with primary osteoporosis: two-year	OUTCOME

	results from a randomized placebo-controlled double-blind study (ZOledroNate treatment in Efficacy to osteoporosis; ZONE study). <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2017 Jan;28(1):389-398. doi: 10.1007/s00198-016-3736-y. Epub 2016 Sep 8. PMID: 27631091; PMCID: PMC5206287.	
108	Sugimoto T, Matsumoto T, Hosoi T, Shiraki M, Kobayashi M, Okubo N, Takami H, Nakamura T. Efficacy of denosumab co-administered with vitamin D and Ca by baseline vitamin D status. <i>J Bone Miner Metab.</i> 2020 Jul 15. doi: 10.1007/s00774-020-01119-9. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 32671481.	OUTCOME
109	Johansson T. PTH 1-34 (teriparatide) may not improve healing in proximal humerus fractures. A randomized, controlled study of 40 patients. <i>Acta Orthop.</i> 2016;87(1):79-82. doi:10.3109/17453674.2015.1073050	OUTCOME
110	Genant HK, Siris E, Crans GG, Desai D, Krege JH. Reduction in vertebral fracture risk in teriparatide-treated postmenopausal women as assessed by spinal deformity index. <i>Bone.</i> 2005 Aug;37(2):170-4. doi: 10.1016/j.bone.2005.04.023. PMID: 15961357.	OUTCOME
111	Sugimoto T, Matsumoto T, Hosoi T, Miki T, Gorai I, Yoshikawa H, Tanaka Y, Tanaka S, Fukunaga M, Sone T, Nakano T, Ito M, Matsui S, Yoneda T, Takami H, Watanabe K, Osakabe T, Okubo N, Shiraki M, Nakamura T. Three-year denosumab treatment in postmenopausal Japanese women and men with osteoporosis: results from a 1-year open-label extension of the Denosumab Fracture Intervention Randomized Placebo Controlled Trial (DIRECT). <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2015 Feb;26(2):765-74. doi: 10.1007/s00198-014-2964-2. Epub 2014 Nov 18. PMID: 25403903.	POPULATION
112	Bhandari M, Jin L, See K, et al. Does Teriparatide Improve Femoral Neck Fracture Healing: Results From A Randomized Placebo-controlled Trial. <i>Clin Orthop Relat Res.</i> 2016;474(5):1234-1244. doi:10.1007/s11999-015-4669-z	OUTCOME
113	Kanakaris NK, West RM, Giannoudis PV. Enhancement of hip fracture healing in the elderly: Evidence deriving from a pilot randomized trial. <i>Injury.</i> 2015 Aug;46(8):1425-8. doi: 10.1016/j.injury.2015.06.033. PMID: 26175420.	OUTCOME
114	Magaziner JS, Orwig DL, Lyles KW, Nordsletten L, Boonen S, Adachi JD, Recknor C, Colón-Emeric CS, Mesenbrink P, Bucci-Rechtweg C, Su G, Johnson R, Pieper CF. Subgroup variations in bone mineral density response to zoledronic acid after hip fracture. <i>J Bone Miner Res.</i> 2014 Dec;29(12):2545-51. doi: 10.1002/jbmr.2283. PMID: 24839241; PMCID: PMC4307640.	OUTCOME
115	Shiraki M, Ueda S, Sugimoto T, Kuroda T, Nakamura T. Treatment responses with once-weekly teriparatide therapy for osteoporosis. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2016 Oct;27(10):3057-62. doi: 10.1007/s00198-016-3640-5. Epub 2016 May 27. PMID: 27234671; PMCID: PMC5042992.	POPULATION

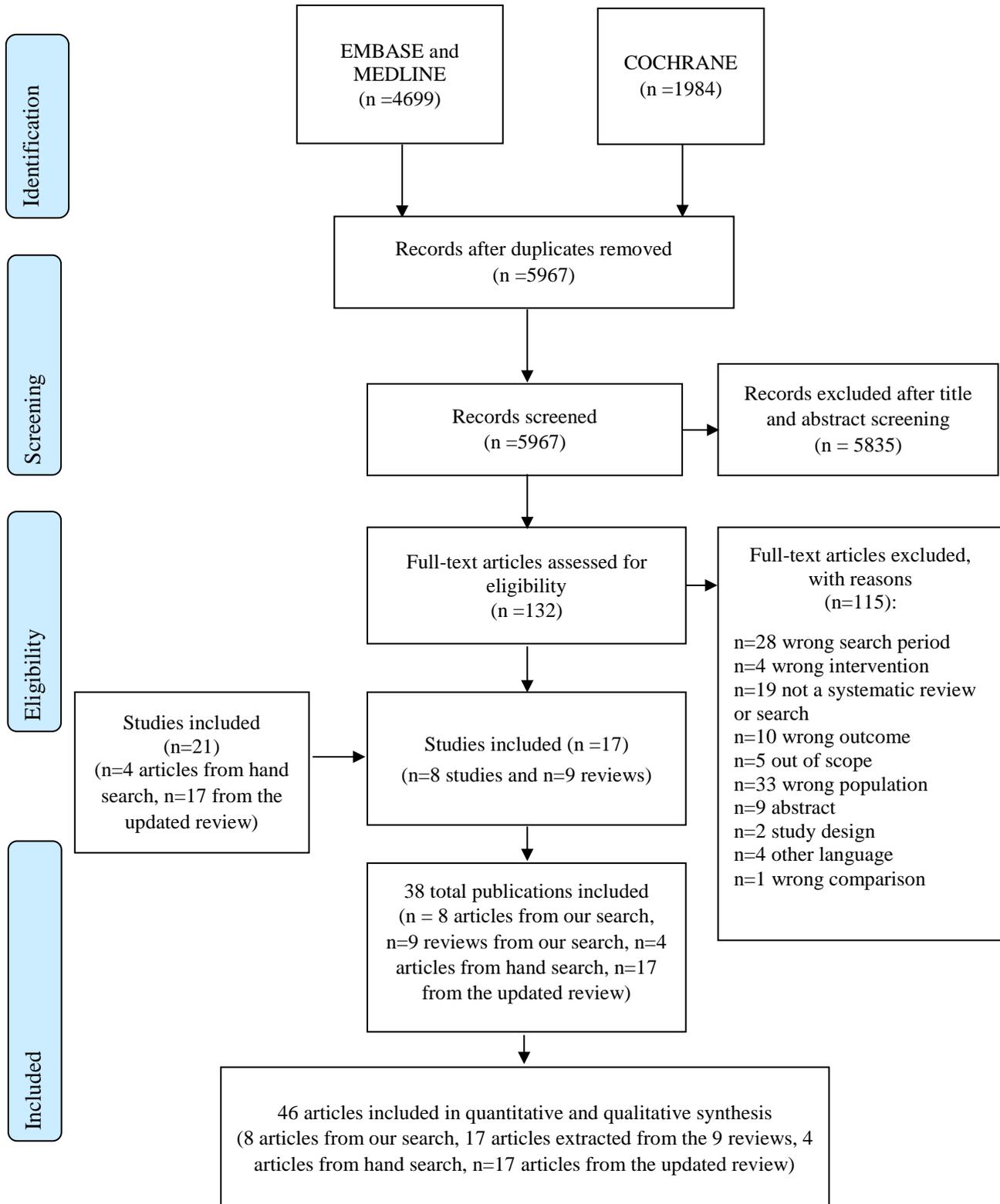
115	Shiraki M, Ueda S, Sugimoto T, Kuroda T, Nakamura T. Treatment responses with once-weekly teriparatide therapy for osteoporosis. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2016 Oct;27(10):3057-62. doi: 10.1007/s00198-016-3640-5. Epub 2016 May 27. PMID: 27234671; PMCID: PMC5042992.	POPULATION
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\*Wrong "SEARCH PERIOD" compared to the updated review: Saito T, Sterbenz JM, Malay S, Zhong L, MacEachern MP, Chung KC. Effectiveness of anti-osteoporotic drugs to prevent secondary fragility fractures: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Osteoporos Int.* 2017 Dec;28(12):3289-3300. doi: 10.1007/s00198-017-4175-0. Epub 2017 Aug 2. PMID: 28770272.

## Appendice C. Evidence synthesis Results

### SELEZIONE DEGLI STUDI

Figure 1. Flow Chart of study selection



Per rispondere al Quesito Clinico volto a valutare se l'identificazione della fragilità come causa o concausa della frattura possa essere considerato appropriato in quanto l'inquadramento che ne deriva è un elemento necessario, anche se non sufficiente, per impostare una corretta strategia terapeutica, è stata effettuata una prima ricerca sistematica in letteratura. Poiché ragioni etiche impediscono di effettuare studi che confrontino la prognosi di pazienti sottoposti e non sottoposti all'inquadramento di interesse, la ricerca della letteratura ha riguardato il confronto del rischio di rifrattura nei pazienti sottoposti e non sottoposti a trattamento farmacologico anti-fratturativo, assumendo che il trattamento di interesse sia una proxy del corretto inquadramento diagnostico. Pertanto, è stata realizzata una revisione sistematica della letteratura utilizzando le banche dati Embase, Medline e Cochrane CENTRAL al 6 ottobre 2020, da cui sono stati individuati 4729 records.

Si è considerato come punto di partenza una revisione sistematica già pubblicata (*Saito T, Sterbenz JM, Malay S, et al. Effectiveness of anti-osteoporotic drugs to prevent secondary fragility fractures: systematic review and meta-analysis. Osteoporos Int. 2017;28(12):3289-3300*), pertanto, con l'obiettivo di aggiornarla, è stata effettuata una revisione sistematica della letteratura sulle banche dati Embase, Medline e Cochrane CENTRAL dal 2015 (ultimo anno considerato dalla revisione sistematica) al 20 ottobre 2020. Sono stati individuati 5967 records da cui sono state selezionate 17 referenze che soddisfano i criteri per rispondere al quesito clinico proposto, rispettivamente 8 studi primari e 9 revisioni sistematiche da cui sono stati ulteriormente estratti 17 studi. Infine, dalla revisione sistematica di partenza sono stati estratti ulteriori 17 articoli e da hand-search sono stati individuati altri 4 studi, per un totale di 46 pubblicazioni considerate.

Gli studi inclusi sono controllati e randomizzati in cui il gruppo di controllo è rappresentato dal trattamento con Calcio e/o Vitamina D. Si riportano i principali trial analizzati:

- **FREEDOM Trial:** affrontato dalle pubblicazioni di Boonen 2011 (baseline: vertebral fracture), Palacios 2015 (baseline: fragility fractures) e Kendler 2019 (baseline: vertebral, non vertebral or osteoporotic fracture) incentrati sul trattamento con Denosumab somministrato per 3 anni, in cui l'outcome di interesse è stato valutato a 3 anni dal reclutamento.
- **ACTIVE Trial:** affrontato dalle pubblicazioni di Cosman 2016 (baseline: vertebral or non vertebral fracture) e Watts 2019 (baseline: wrist fracture) incentrati sul trattamento con Abaloparatide somministrato per 18 mesi, in cui l'outcome di interesse è stato valutato a 18 mesi dal reclutamento.
- **Fracture Intervention Trial:** affrontato dalle pubblicazioni di Black 1996 (baseline: vertebral fracture), Quandt 2005 (baseline: vertebral fracture), Frankel 2013 (baseline: vertebral fracture) incentrati sul trattamento con Alendronato somministrato per 4.5 anni, in cui l'outcome di interesse è stato valutato a 3 anni dal reclutamento.
- **MORE Trial:** affrontato dalle pubblicazioni di Ettinger 1999 (baseline: vertebral fracture), Maricic 2002 (baseline: vertebral fracture), Delmas 2003 (baseline: vertebral fracture), Siris 2005 (baseline: vertebral fracture), Sontag 2010 (baseline: vertebral fracture) incentrati sul trattamento con Raloxifene somministrato per 4 anni, in cui l'outcome di interesse è stato valutato a 3-4 anni dal reclutamento.
- **VERT Trial:** affrontato dalle pubblicazioni di Harris 1999 (baseline: vertebral fracture), Reginster 2000 (baseline: vertebral fracture) e Kanis 2005 (baseline: vertebral fracture) incentrati sul trattamento con Risedronato somministrato per 3 anni, in cui l'outcome di interesse è stato valutato a 3 anni dal reclutamento.
- **FRACTURE PREVENTION Trial:** affrontato dalla pubblicazione di Neer 2001 (baseline: vertebral fracture), Krege 2012 (baseline: vertebral fracture) incentrati rispettivamente sul trattamento con PTH e Teriparatide somministrato per 2 anni, in cui l'outcome di interesse è stato valutato a 2 anni dal reclutamento.
- **TROPOS Trial:** affrontato dalla pubblicazione di Reginster 2005 (baseline: vertebral fracture) incentrato sul trattamento con Stronzio ranelato somministrato per 3 anni, in cui l'outcome di interesse è stato valutato a 3 anni dal reclutamento somministrato per 5 anni, in cui l'outcome di interesse è stato valutato a 3 anni dal reclutamento.
- **TOWER Trial:** affrontato dalla pubblicazione di Nakano 2014 (baseline: vertebral fracture) incentrato sul trattamento con Teriparatide somministrato per 72 settimane, in cui l'outcome di interesse è stato valutato a 72 settimane dal reclutamento.

- **HORIZON Trial:** affrontato dalla pubblicazione di Lyles 2007 (baseline: hip fracture) incentrato sul trattamento con Zolendronato somministrato per 1 anno, in cui l'outcome di interesse è stato valutato a 2 anni dal reclutamento.
- **RUTH Trial:** affrontato dalla pubblicazione di Ensrud 2008 (baseline: vertebral fracture) incentrato sul trattamento con Raloxifene somministrato per 5 anni, in cui l'outcome di interesse è stato valutato fino a 7 anni dal reclutamento.
- **QUEST Trial:** affrontato dalla pubblicazione di Chesnut 2005 (baseline: vertebral fracture) incentrato sul trattamento con Salmon calcitonin somministrato per 2 anni, in cui l'outcome di interesse è stato valutato a 2 anni dal reclutamento.

Di seguito la lista dei restanti Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT) analizzati, per i quali si indica il sito della frattura al baseline, il trattamento anti-osteoporotico somministrato, il tempo di trattamento e il follow-up considerato per valutare l'outcome della rifrattura.

<b>RCT</b>	<b>Baseline fracture</b>	<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Treatment period</b>	<b>Follow-up</b>
Schemitsch 2020	Hip Fracture	Romozosumab	12 weeks	3 years
Meunier 2004	Vertebral Fracture	Strontium ranelate	3 years	3 years
Meunier 2009	Vertebral Fracture	Strontium ranelate	4 years	4 years
Greenspan 2007	Vertebral Fracture	PTH	18 months	18 months
Kaufman 2005	Vertebral Fracture	Teriparatide	12 months	18 months
Watts 2019	Wrist fracture	Teriparatide	18 months	18 months
Beaupre 2011	Hip fracture	Bisphosphonates	3 years	3 years
Lieberman 1995	Vertebral fracture	Alendronate	3 years	3 years
Kushida 2004	Vertebral fracture	Alendronate	3 years	3 years
Cecilia 2008	Hip fracture	Alendronate	1 year	1 year
Li 2016	Hip fracture	Zolendronate	1 year	1 year
Clemmesen 1997	Vertebral fracture	Risedronate	2 years	3 years
Fogelman 2000	Any fracture	Risedronate	2 years	2 years
McClung 2001	Vertebral fracture	Risedronate	3 years	3 years
Reid 1994	Vertebral fracture	Pamidronate	2 years	2 years
Brumsen 2002	Vertebral fracture	Pamidronate	5 years	3 years
Chesnut 2004	Vertebral fracture	Ibandronate	3 years	3 years
Matsumoto 2009	Vertebral fracture	Minodronate	2 years	2 years
McCloskey 2004	Vertebral fracture	Clodronate	3 years	3 years
Nakamura 2006	Vertebral fracture	Raloxifene	1 year	1 year
Silverman 2008	Vertebral fracture	Raloxifene	3 years	3 years
		Bazedoxifene		
Palacios 2015	Vertebral fracture	Bazedoxifene	7 years	2 years
Chesnut 2000	Vertebral fracture	Salmon Calcitonin	60 months	3 years
Sugimoto 2018	Vertebral fracture	Elcatonin	144 weeks	3 years

Gli studi individuati permettono di rispondere alla seguente comparazione:

### ***Somministrazione del trattamento anti-fratturativo verso placebo***

## OUTCOME CRITICI

Si è valutato l'outcome relativo alla **rifrattura** nei pazienti trattati con farmaci anti-fratturativi (per cui si suppone abbiano ricevuto una corretta attribuzione della fragilità, considerata causa o concausa della frattura), rispetto ai pazienti non trattati (o trattati solamente con supplemento di Calcio e Vitamina D).

I risultati sono riportati di seguito, ordinati rispetto alla finestra temporale in cui è stato valutato l'outcome di rifrattura.

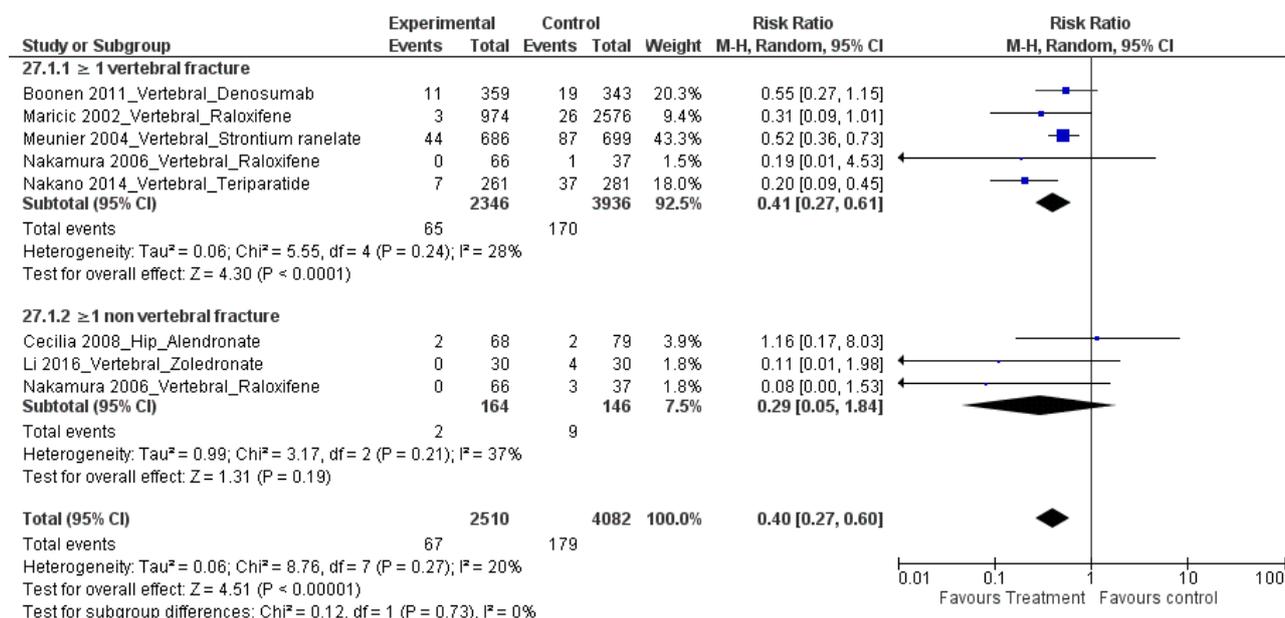
## RIFRATTURA A 12-18 MESI

La **Figure 2** risponde al quesito di efficacia del trattamento anti-fratturativo rispetto al non intervento (placebo) per il rischio di rifrattura **dai 12 ai 18 mesi** dalla frattura indice.

I risultati, nella **Figure 2**, mostrano le evidenze relative a nuove fratture dai 12 ai 18 mesi dalla frattura indice e sono classificate rispetto al sito della nuova frattura (vertebrale o non vertebrale). Per ognuno dei trial considerati, è stato specificato il sito della frattura indice ed il trattamento farmacologico assunto nel gruppo di intervento.

Dalla stima pooled emerge una riduzione significativa del rischio di rifrattura pari al 60%, a seguito dell'assunzione di farmaci anti-fratturativi nel paziente fratturato. In particolare, si mostra una riduzione del rischio di rifrattura vertebrale, mentre per il rischio di rifrattura non vertebrale la stima non risulta essere significativa.

### Refracture at 12-18 months among fractured, treated or not, patients:



**Figure 2.** Risk ratio of refracture (at 12-18 months) among treated vs not treated fractured patients.

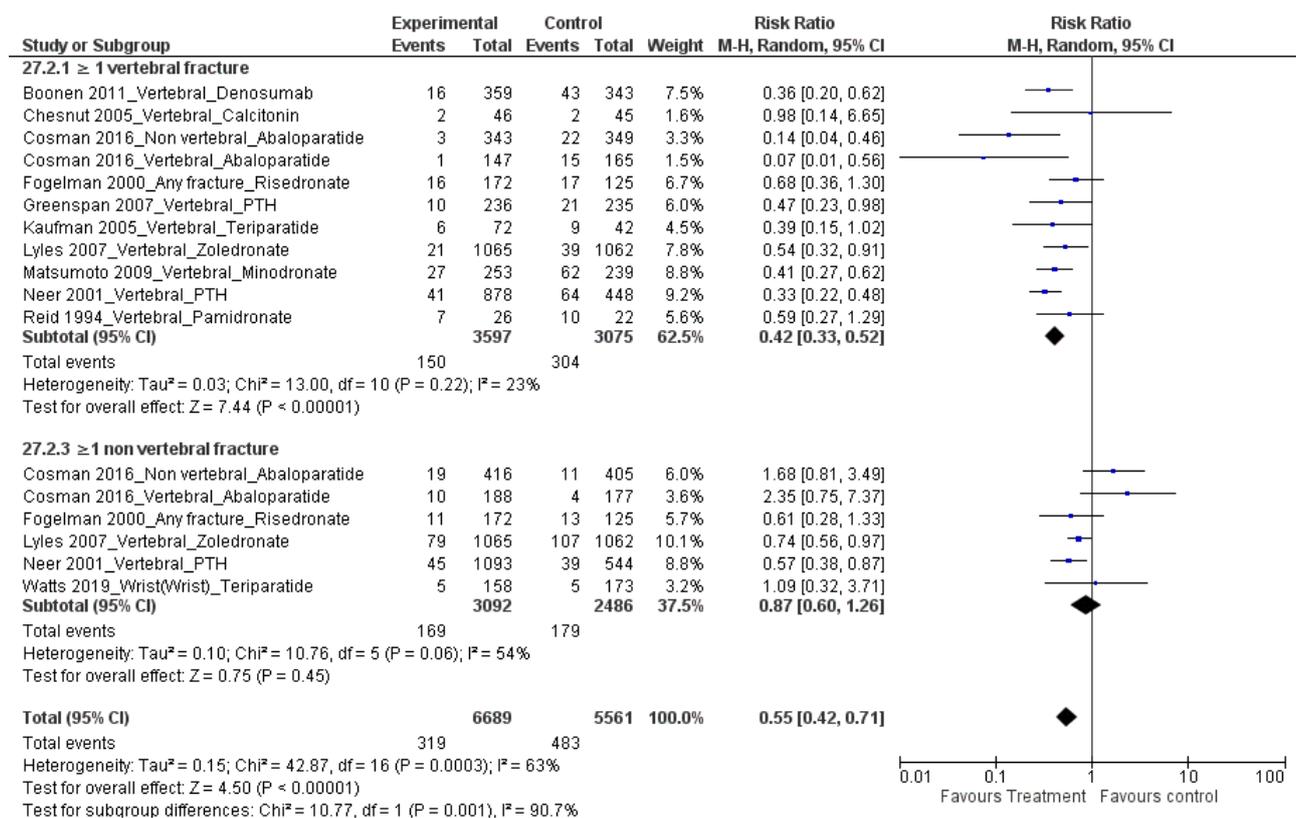
## RIFRATTURA A 18-24 MESI

La **Figure 3** risponde al quesito di efficacia del trattamento anti-fratturativo rispetto al non intervento (placebo) per il rischio di rifrattura **dai 18 ai 24 mesi** dalla frattura indice.

I risultati, nella **Figure 3**, mostrano le evidenze relative a nuove fratture dai 18 ai 24 mesi dalla frattura indice e sono classificate rispetto al sito della nuova frattura (vertebrale o non vertebrale). Per ognuno dei trial considerati, è stato specificato il sito della frattura indice ed il trattamento farmacologico assunto nel gruppo di intervento. Nel caso in cui lo studio abbia riportato il sito specifico della nuova frattura non vertebrale, questo è stato indicato tra parentesi.

Dalla stima pooled emerge una riduzione significativa del rischio di rifrattura del 45% a seguito dell'assunzione di trattamenti anti-fratturativi nel paziente fratturato. In particolare, si mostra una chiara riduzione del rischio di rifrattura sia vertebrale, che non vertebrale.

### Refracture at 18-24 months among fractured, treated or not, patients:



**Figure 3.** Risk ratio of refracture (at 18-24 months) among treated vs not treated fractured patients.

Among treated vs no treated, here the number of subjects affected by non vertebral refracture: Neer 2001 (foot 5 vs 4; hip 5 vs 4; humerus 7 vs 5; pelvic 1 vs 3; rib 10 vs 10; wrist 17 vs 13).

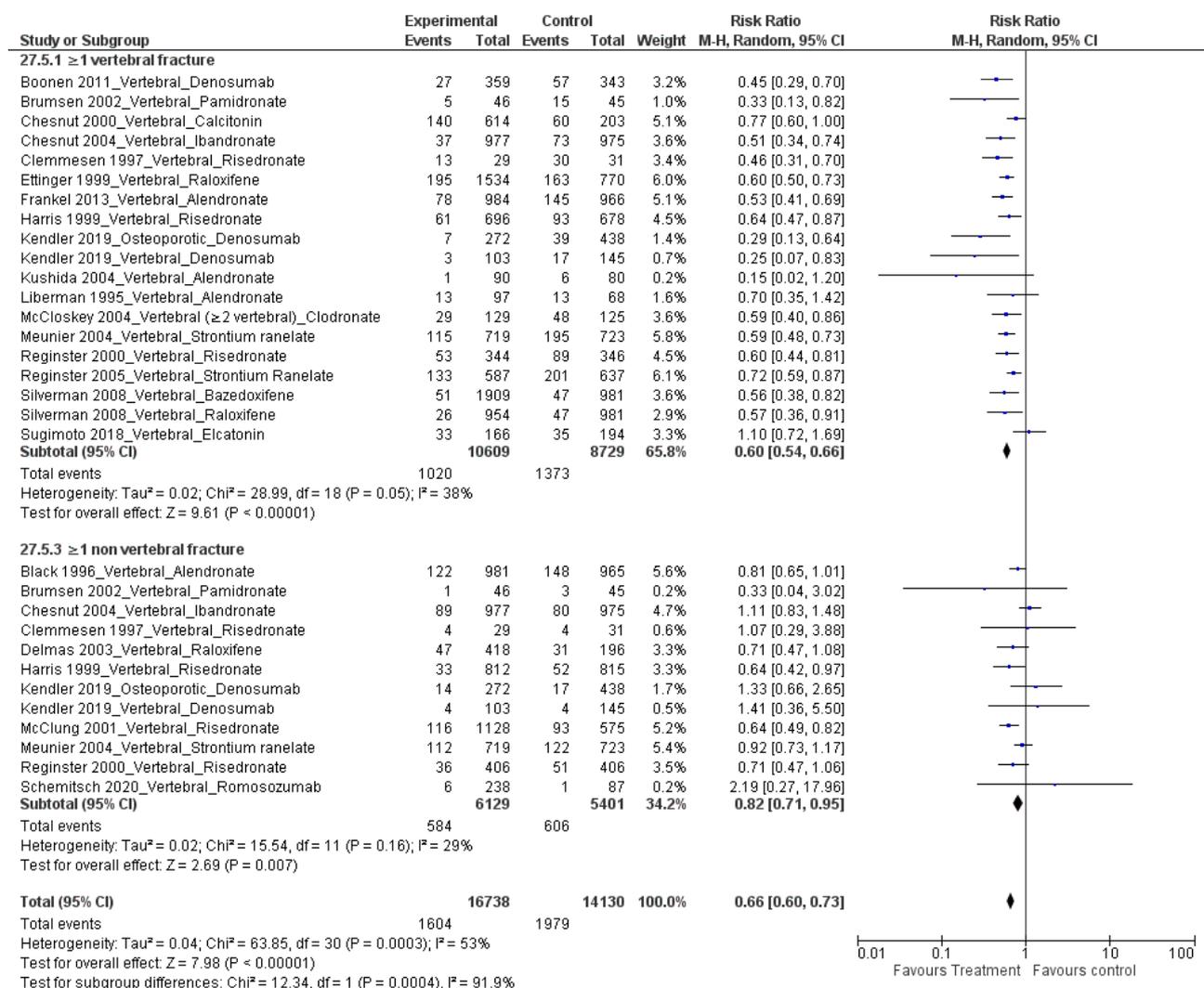
## RIFRATTURA A 3 ANNI

La **Figure 4** risponde al quesito di efficacia del trattamento anti-fratturativo rispetto al non intervento (placebo) per il rischio di rifrattura a **3 anni** dalla frattura indice.

I risultati, nella **Figure 4**, mostrano le evidenze relative a nuove fratture a 3 anni dalla frattura indice e sono classificate rispetto al sito della nuova frattura (vertebrale o non vertebrale). Per ognuno dei trial considerati, è stato specificato il sito della frattura indice ed il trattamento farmacologico assunto nel gruppo di intervento.

Dalla stima pooled, emerge una riduzione significativa del rischio di rifrattura del 34% a seguito dell'assunzione dei trattamenti anti-fratturativi nel paziente fratturato. In particolare, si mostra una riduzione del rischio di rifrattura sia vertebrale, che non vertebrale.

### Refracture at 3 years among fractured, treated or not, patients:



**Figure 4.** Risk ratio of refracture (at 3 years) among treated vs not treated fractured patients.

Among treated vs no treated, here the number of subjects affected by non vertebral refracture: with a baseline osteoporotic fracture in Kendler 2019 (foot 0 vs 1; forearm 5 vs 4; hand 0 vs 1; hip 3 vs 1; lower leg 1 vs 2; pelvic 1 vs 1; shoulder 3 vs 4; thorax 1 vs 3); with a baseline vertebral fracture in Schemitsch 2020 (femur 1 vs 0; hip 3 vs 0; pelvic 1 vs 0; tibia 0 vs 1; femoral neck 1 vs 0).

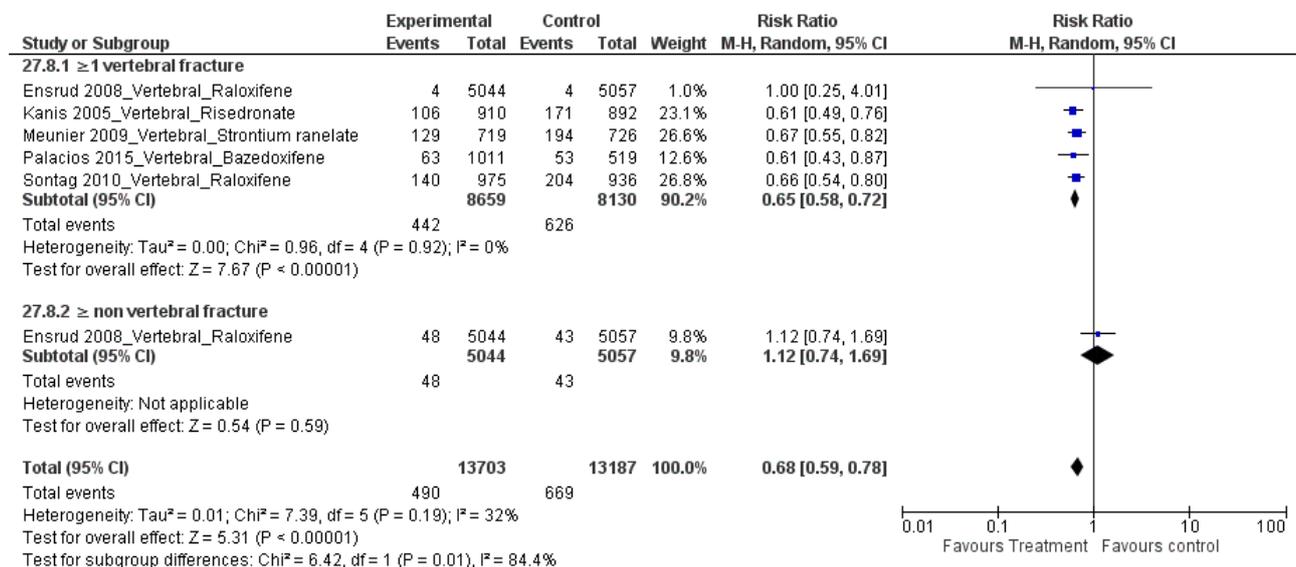
## RIFRATTURA DOPO 3 ANNI

La **Figure 5** risponde al quesito di efficacia del trattamento anti-fratturativo rispetto al non intervento (placebo) per il rischio di rifrattura a **più di 3 anni** dalla frattura indice.

I risultati, nella **Figure 5**, mostrano le evidenze relative a nuove fratture a più di 3 anni dalla frattura indice e sono classificate rispetto al sito della nuova frattura (vertebrale o non vertebrale). Per ognuno dei trial considerati, è stato specificato il sito della frattura indice ed il trattamento farmacologico assunto nel gruppo di intervento.

Dalla stima pooled, emerge una riduzione significativa del rischio di rifrattura del 32% a seguito dell'assunzione dei trattamenti anti-fratturativi nel paziente fratturato. In particolare, si mostra una significativa riduzione del rischio di rifrattura vertebrale, tuttavia non si mostra un chiaro beneficio del trattamento anti-fratturativo rispetto al rischio di rifrattura non vertebrale.

### Refracture after 3 years among fractured, treated or not, patients:



**Figure 5.** Risk ratio of refracture (after 3 years) among treated vs not treated fractured patients.

## **ANALISI STRATIFICATE PER FRATTURA AL BASELINE**

Le seguenti meta-analisi sono state stratificate a seconda del sito della frattura al baseline, indicato come:

- i) frattura vertebrale,
- ii) frattura non vertebrale,
- iii) frattura osteoporotica (quando il sito non è stato specificato).

Gli studi sono stati etichettati in base al tempo alla rifrattura: 1) da 12 a 18 mesi, 2) da 18 a 24 mesi, 3) a 3 anni, 4) a più di 3 anni.

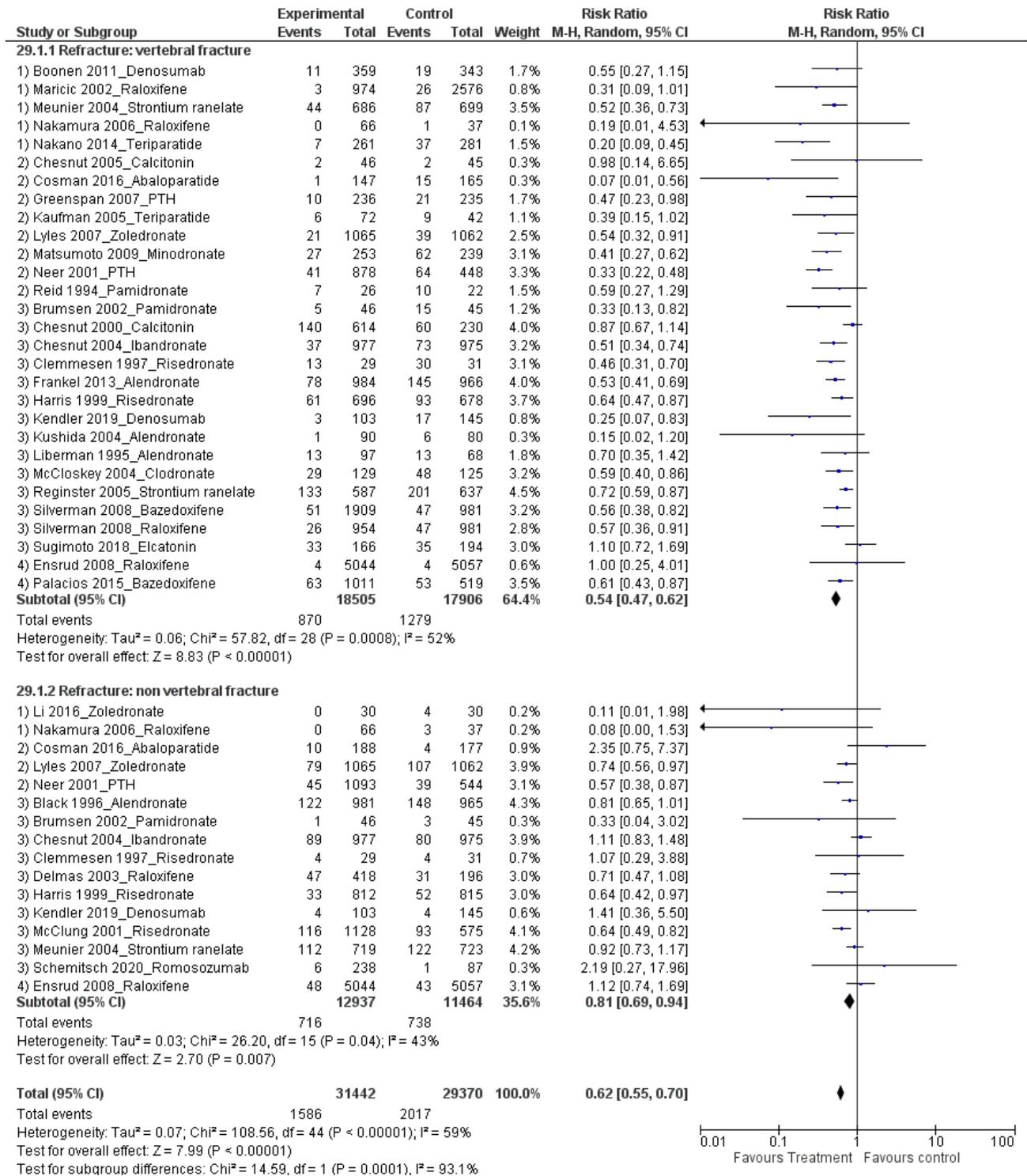
Per gli studi che riportano diversi time point, è stata considerata la finestra temporale più ristretta.

Inoltre, nel caso in cui vi siano più pubblicazioni relative allo stesso trial, è stata selezionata la sola pubblicazione con campione più ampio e finestra temporale più ristretta.

• **Frattura vertebrale**

Considerando i soggetti con frattura vertebrale al baseline, a seguito dell'assunzione dei trattamenti anti-fratturativi, dalla stima pooled emerge una riduzione significativa del 38% del rischio di rifrattura, con un chiaro beneficio sia per la rifrattura vertebrale che non vertebrale.

**Refracture among treated or not patients who had suffered a vertebral fracture:**

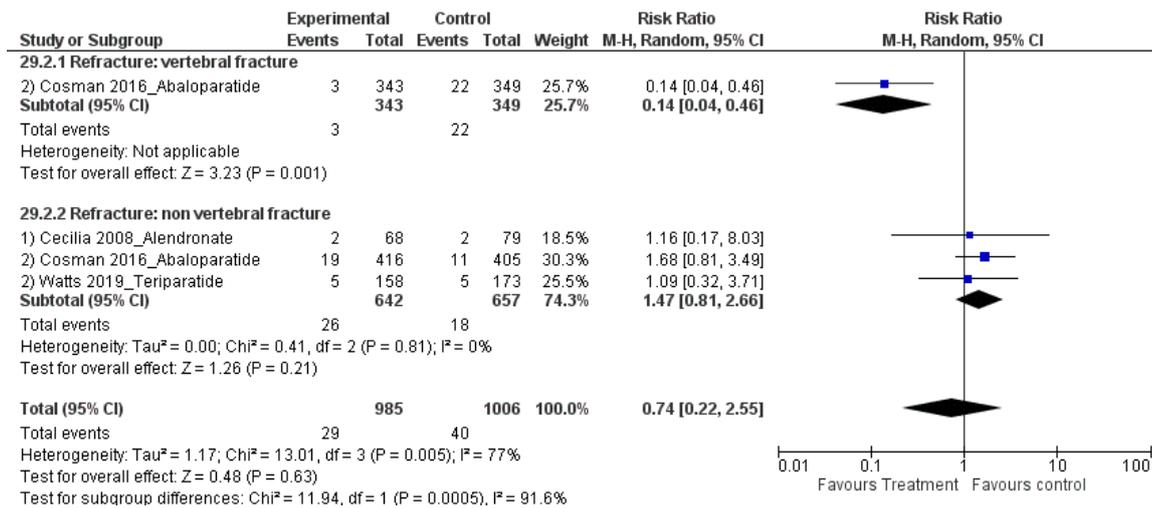


**Figure 6.** Risk ratio of refracture among treated vs not treated patients with a vertebral fracture.

- **Frattura non vertebrale**

Considerando i soggetti con frattura non vertebrale al baseline, a seguito dell'assunzione dei trattamenti anti-fratturativi, dalla stima pooled emerge una riduzione significativa del 26% del rischio di rifrattura, con un beneficio più chiaro per le rifratture vertebrale rispetto alle fratture non vertebrali.

**Refracture among treated or not patients who had suffered a non vertebral fracture:**

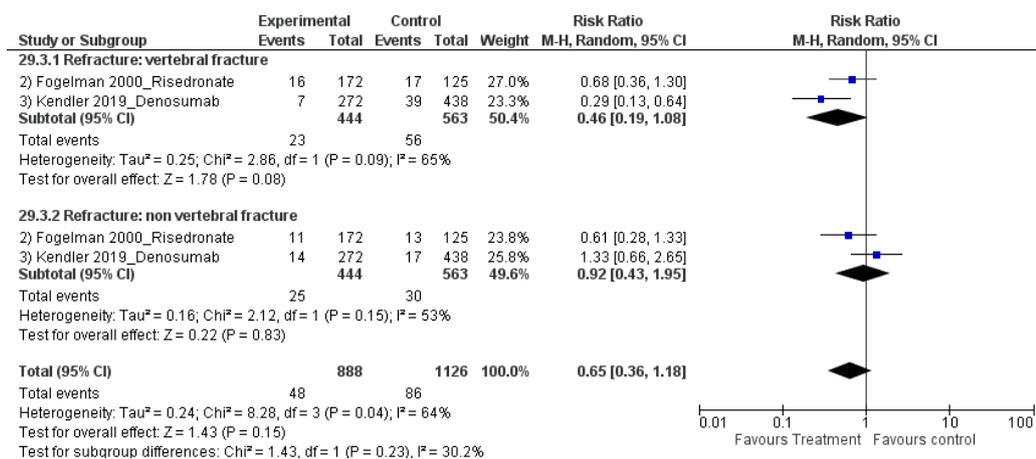


**Figure 7.** Risk ratio of refracture among treated vs not treated patients with a non vertebral fracture.

- **Frattura osteoporotica**

Considerando i soggetti con frattura osteoporotica al baseline, a seguito dell'assunzione dei trattamenti anti-fratturativi, dalla stima pooled non emerge una riduzione significativa del rischio di rifrattura.

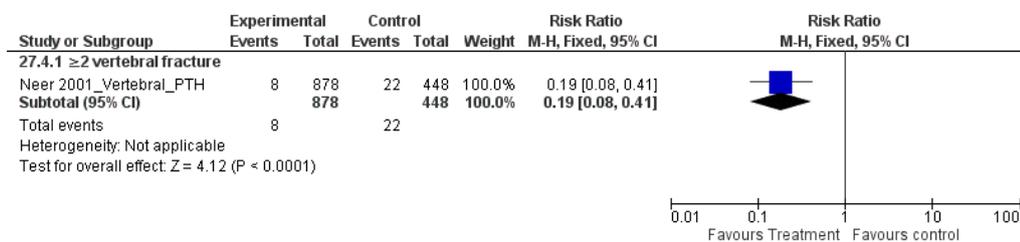
**Refracture among treated or not patients who had suffered an osteoporotic fracture:**



**Figure 8.** Risk ratio of refracture among treated vs not treated patients with an osteoporotic fracture.

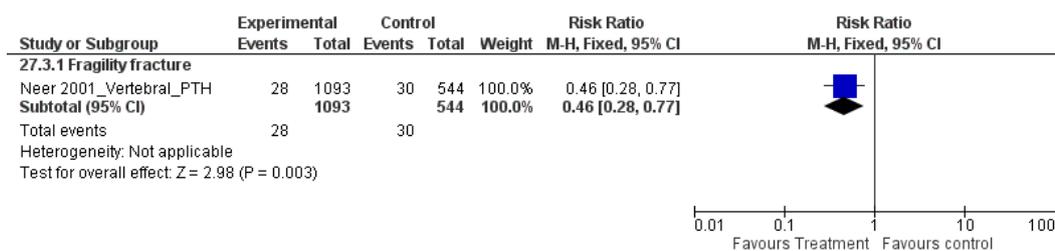
## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

### ≥2 vertebral fractures at 18-24 months among fractured, treated or not, patients:



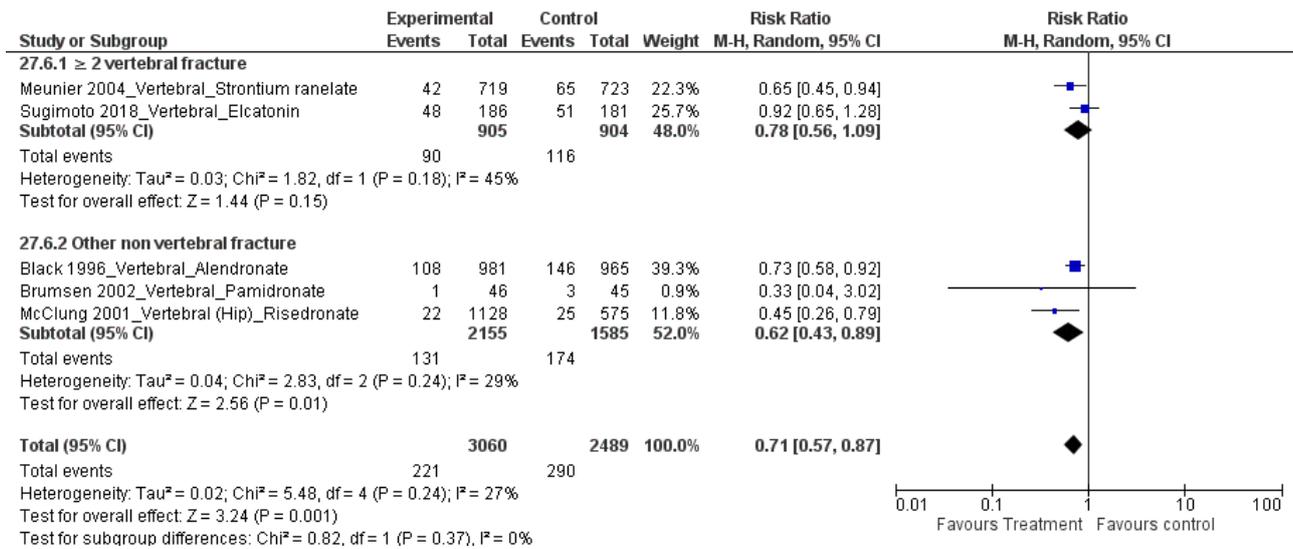
**Figure 9.** Risk ratio of refracture (at 18-24 months) among treated vs not treated fractured patients.

### Fragility fractures at 18-24 months among fractured, treated or not, patients:



**Figure 10.** Risk ratio of fragility fractures (at 18-24 months) among treated vs not treated fractured patients.

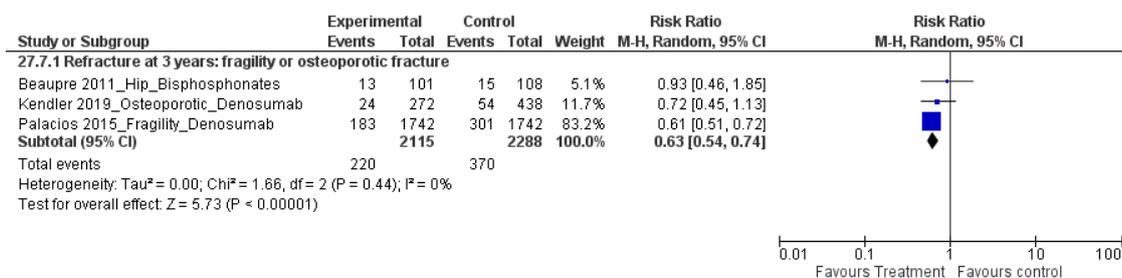
**≥2 vertebral fractures OR non vertebral fractures at 3 years among fractured, treated or not, patients:**



**Figure 11.** Risk ratio of ≥2 vertebral fractures OR non vertebral fractures (at 3 years) among treated vs not treated fractured patients.

Among treated vs no treated, here the number of subjects affected by non vertebral refracture: Black 1996 (arm 21 vs 22; chest/sternum 3 vs 1; foot 14 vs 17; hand 5 vs 7; hip 11 vs 22; lower leg 9 vs 12; pelvic 6 vs 9; rib 15 vs 12; shoulder 2 vs 3; wrist 22 vs 41); Brumsen 2002 (hip 1 vs 1; wrist 0 vs 2).

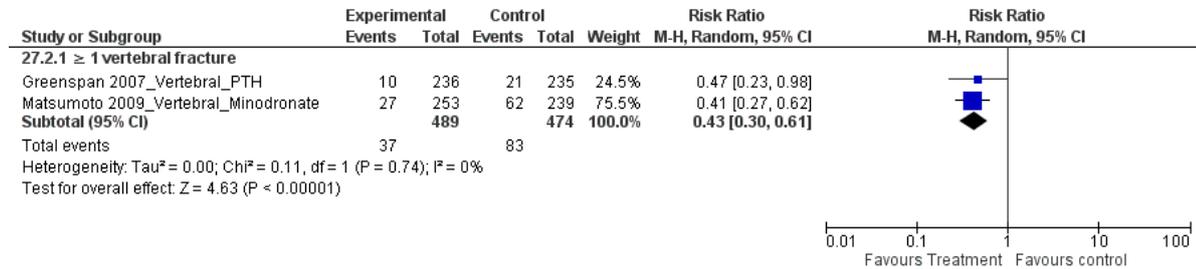
**Fragility or osteoporotic fractures at 3 years among fractured, treated or not, patients:**



**Figure 12.** Risk ratio of fragility or osteoporotic fractures (at 3 years) among treated vs not treated fractured patients.

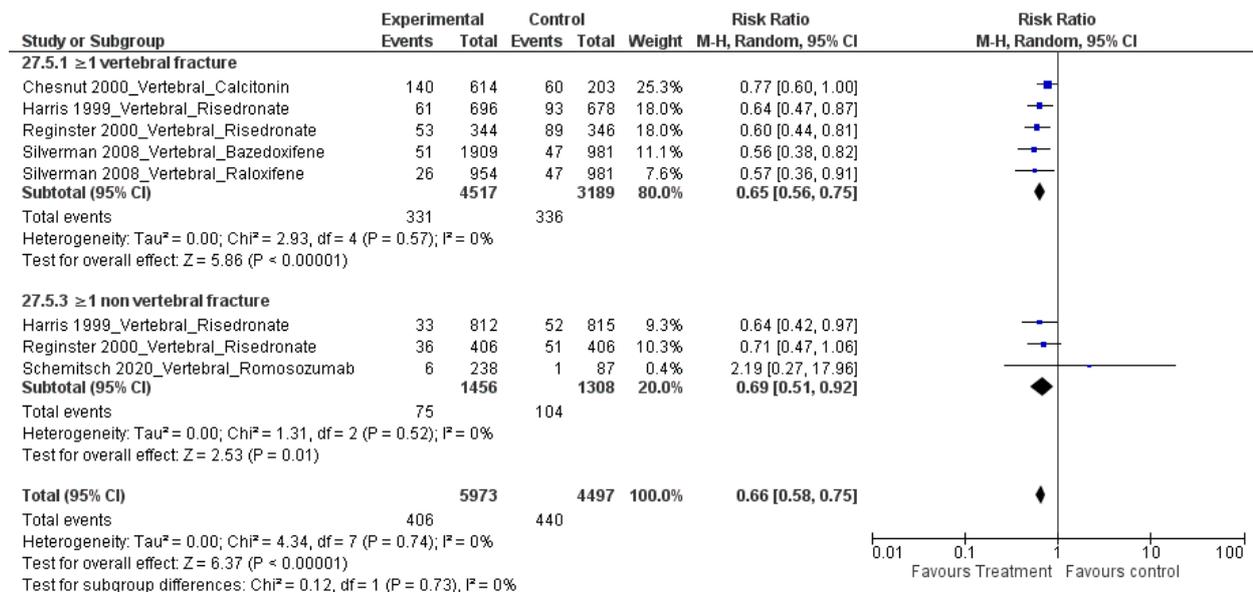
**RISK OF REFRACTURE BY SELECTING HIGH QUALITY RCTs (as reported in the Appendix D).**

**Refracture at 18-24 months among fractured, treated or not, patients (high quality RCTs):**



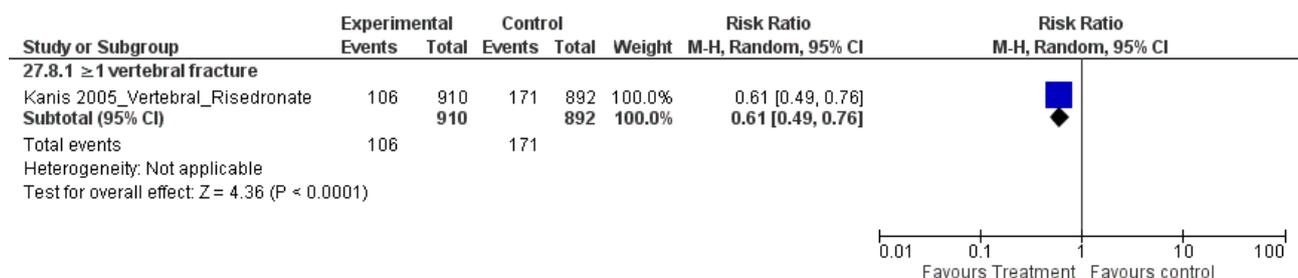
**Figure 13.** Risk ratio of vertebral fractures (at 18-24 months) among treated vs not treated fractured patients.

**Refracture at 3 years among fractured, treated or not, patients (high quality RCTs):**



**Figure 14.** Risk ratio of refractures (at 3 years) among treated vs not treated fractured patients.

**Refracture more than 3 years among fractured, treated or not, patients (high quality RCTs):**



**Figure 15.** Risk ratio of refractures (more than 3 years) among treated vs not treated fractured patients.

## Appendice D. Valutazione della qualità metodologica degli studi inclusi

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias
Active Trial	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
Beaupre 2011	?	?	?	+	?	+	?
Brumsen 2002	?	?	+	+	+	+	+
Cecilia 2008	?	?	-	+	+	+	+
Chesnut 2000	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Chesnut 2004	?	?	+	+	+	+	-
Clemmesen 1997	?	?	+	+	+	+	?
Fogelman 2000	?	?	+	+	+	+	+
Fracture Intervention Trial	?	+	+	+	+	+	+
Fracture Prevention Trial	?	?	+	+	-	?	-
Freedom Trial	?	?	+	+	+	+	-
Greenspan 2007	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Horizon Trial	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
Kaufman 2005	+	+	+	+	-	+	+

Kushida 2004	?	?	+	+	?	+	?
Li 2016	?	?	?	+	?	+	?
Liberman 1995	?	?	+	+	?	+	+
Matsumoto 2009	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McCloskey 2004	?	?	+	+	+	+	+
McClung 2001	?	?	?	+	+	+	+
Meunier 2004	?	?	+	+	+	+	-
Meunier 2009	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
More Trial	?	?	+	+	+	+	-
Nakamura 2006	+	+	+	+	?	+	?
Palacios 2015	?	?	+	+	+	+	?
Quest Trial	?	?	+	+	+	+	+
Reid 1994	?	?	+	+	+	+	+
Ruth Trial	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Schemitsch 2020	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Silverman 2008	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sugimoto 2018	?	?	+	+	+	+	+
Tower Trial	?	?	+	+	?	+	+
Tropos Trial	?	?	+	+	?	+	+
Vert Trial	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

## STUDI RANDOMIZZATI CONTROLLATI:

**FREEDOM Trial\***: affrontato dalle pubblicazioni di Boonen 2011, Palacios 2015 e Kendler 2019

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Randomization was 1:1. Randomization was stratified according to 5-year age groups.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	FREEDOM was an international, multicenter, randomized, <b>double-blind</b> , placebo-controlled study
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	A data and safety monitoring committee reviewed unblinded data at least twice yearly.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	Analyses of efficacy were based on the intention-to-treat principle. Missing values were imputed by carrying forward the last observation.  Of these subjects, 60 (31 in the denosumab group and 29 in the placebo group) were excluded from all analyses because the participation of their study center was halted owing to issues related to study procedures and the reliability of data.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	The trial and consent process were approved by the institutional review boards and ethics committees overseeing the study sites in the United States and other countries; 139 of 142 boards that reviewed the protocol approved it.  The trial was registered with ClinicalTrials.gov number NCT00089791  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	HIGH RISK	<u>Funding</u> . This study was funded by Amgen Inc. Analyses were performed by the sponsor and confirmed by an analyst at the San Francisco Coordinating Center. The authors received all analyses that they requested. The sponsor designed the protocol with advice from external investigators and was responsible for the management and quality control of data collected by the clinical sites.  <u>Similarity at baseline</u> . Baseline characteristics were similar between the two study groups.

\* Information extracted from: 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. Denosumab for prevention of fractures in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis. *N Engl J Med.* 2009 Aug 20;361(8):756-65. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa0809493. Epub 2009 Aug 11. Erratum in: *N Engl J Med.* 2009 Nov 5;361(19):1914. PMID: 19671655.

**ACTIVE Trial\***: affrontato dalle pubblicazioni di Cosman 2016 e Watts 2019

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Between April 26, 2011, and March 11, 2013, participants were randomized using a permuted-blocks design with a block size of 6 in a ratio of 1:1:1 to 1 of the 3 treatment groups.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Between April 26, 2011, and March 11, 2013, participants were randomized using a permuted-blocks design with a block size of 6 in a ratio of 1:1:1 to 1 of the 3 treatment groups.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Randomized distribution of participants to study groups was doubleblind. Abaloparatide and placebo were administered with identical pen injector devices under identical storage and dispensing conditions. Because the teriparatide device is a trademarked pen, it could not be reproduced, and the drug is not approved for dispensing from a different injection device (eg, a syringe) to blind it. After opening the identical assigned study medication kit after randomization on day 1, it became apparent to investigators and patients whether open-label teriparatide or either double-blind abaloparatide or doubleblind placebo had been assigned.  Treatment was blinded from radiologists, adjudicators and assessors.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Since outcomes are objective they cannot be influenced the effect.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	To evaluate the statistical effect of missing data on incidence of new vertebral fractures, a sensitivity analysis was performed based on the multiple imputation method. This method used a logistic regression model to augment the data set by imputing the missing outcome multiple times to characterize the uncertainty of the imputation.  A total of 2463 women were randomized at 28 study centers in 10 countries to receive abaloparatide. Overall, 1901 participants (77.2%) completed all study visits, and 2118 (86%) participants had post-randomization radiographs that were assessed for new morphometric vertebral fractures (primary end point).
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Prespecified exploratory BMD outcomes included comparison between abaloparatide and placebo for change from baseline at 6 and 12 months at total hip, femoral neck, and lumbar spine. The protocol allowed discontinuation of calcium, vitamin D, and the study drug for hypercalcemia or hypercalciuria, which caused 1 participant from the abaloparatide group and 1 patient from the teriparatide group to discontinue study participation. The protocol specified that participants be withdrawn from the study if they had confirmed significant deterioration from baseline (>7.0%) of BMD at lumbar spine or hip; experienced treatment-related serious adverse events; developed severe hypersensitivity to subcutaneous abaloparatide or

		<p>teriparatide; were unable to complete study treatment; refused treatment; developed protocol-defined hypercalcemia or hypercalciuria; or were lost to follow-up.</p> <p>Participants provided written informed consent, and the protocol was approved by the respective institutional review boards. This study was conducted in compliance with Good Clinical Practice and the ethical principles stated in the Declaration of Helsinki. Study protocols were approved by appropriate health authorities and ethics committees at each site</p> <p>The trial was registered with clinicaltrials.gov identifier NCT01343004</p> <p>NOT FOUND: Provide additional evidence of bone safety through histomorphometric assessment of bone biopsy samples in a randomized subset of patients from the Abaloparatide-SC, Placebo, and teriparatide groups</p>
Other bias	LOW RISK	<p><u>Funding.</u> This study was funded by Radius Health. Radius Health, in conjunction with the Center for Clinical and Basic Research and outside consultants, developed the study protocol and statistical analysis plan and analyzed the data. Data were collected by the investigators at the sites listed below. Employees of Radius Health contributed as authors of the article. Final decision to submit the manuscript for publication was made by the authors.</p> <p><u>Similarity at baseline.</u> Baseline characteristics were similar among treatment groups.</p>

\*Information extracted from: Miller PD, Hattersley G, Riis BJ, et al. Effect of Abaloparatide vs Placebo on New Vertebral Fractures in Postmenopausal Women With Osteoporosis: A Randomized Clinical Trial. JAMA. 2016;316(7):722–733. doi:10.1001/jama.2016.11136

**Fracture Intervention Trial:** affrontato dalle pubblicazioni di Black 1996, Quandt 2005, Frankel 2013

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Women were randomly assigned treatment in blocks of ten, with stratification within clinical centre.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	LOW RISK	The technicians and the study radiologist remained unaware of treatment allocation during their assessments.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Several measures were used to ensure maintenance of masking: all investigators involved with outcome and adverse-experience data were unaware of treatment assignment; participants and clinicians were not told the results of BMD measurements during follow-up; and, at the coordinating centre, the treatment assignments were available only to the statistician responsible for reports to the Data and Safety Monitoring Board. When bone loss (as monitored by the coordinating centre) exceeded predetermined values, the clinical centre investigators were informed of the bone loss (but not treatment assignment) and could, at their discretion, discuss these results with the participants or their personal physicians.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	The independent Data and Safety Monitoring Board examined endpoints and adverse experiences by treatment group twice a year, with predefined operating guidelines.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	Analyses were by intention to treat. For calculation of follow-up time for those participants who were still alive but did not have closeout visits (n=33), we assumed that they had 36 months of follow-up irrespective of the date of their last contact with the clinical centre.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	All women provided written informed consent, and the study protocol was approved by the institutional review board at each participating clinical centre.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	LOW RISK	<u>Funding.</u> This study was supported by funding from Merck Research Laboratories, Rahway, New Jersey, USA.  <u>Similarity at baseline.</u> Potential confounding variables were similarly distributed between the treatment groups.

**MORE Trial:** affrontato dalle pubblicazioni di Ettinger 1999, Maricic 2002, Delmas 2003, Siris 2005, Sontag 2010

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Within each substudy, women were randomly assigned to treatment groups and were asked to take daily 1 of 3 types of identically appearing pills: placebo or 60 mg or 120 mg of raloxifene. Randomization was performed by the Eli Lilly Clinical Trials Materials Group, Indianapolis, Ind. This clinical trials group was also responsible for packaging the study drug materials but was not involved in either study design or patient monitoring. Study drug assignments were generated randomly
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Within each substudy, women were randomly assigned to treatment groups and were asked to take daily 1 of 3 types of identically appearing pills: placebo or 60 mg or 120 mg of raloxifene. Randomization was performed by the Eli Lilly Clinical Trials Materials Group, Indianapolis, Ind. This clinical trials group was also responsible for packaging the study drug materials but was not involved in either study design or patient monitoring. Study drug assignments were generated randomly
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	All vertebral radiographs were assessed at a central site by radiologists blinded to treatment group assignment.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Since outcomes are objective they cannot be influenced the effect.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	All analyses were performed as intention to treat (ie, participants were classified according to their substudy group and treatment assignment regardless of compliance).  Missing post-baseline data were imputed by carrying forward the last observation.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	The protocol was approved by the human studies review board at each center, and informed consent was obtained.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	HIGH RISK	<u>Funding</u> The research was supported by a grant from Eli Lilly and Company. Data were analyzed at Lilly Research Laboratories, Eli Lilly and Co.  <u>Similarity at baseline:</u> There were no statistically significant differences in baseline characteristics

**VERT Trial:** affrontato dalle pubblicazioni di [Harris 1999](#), [Reginster 2000](#), [Kanis 2005](#)

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Patients were randomly assigned (block size of 3 within each stratum at each study center) to 1 of 3 treatment groups: risedronate, 5 mg/d; risedronate, 2.5 mg/d; or placebo. The randomization schedule was generated by Quintiles Inc (Durham, NC) using SAS version 6.07. Treatment assignment were based on a randomization number issued to each patient after completion of screening procedures.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Patients were randomly assigned (block size of 3 within each stratum at each study center) to 1 of 3 treatment groups: risedronate, 5 mg/d; risedronate, 2.5 mg/d; or placebo. The randomization schedule was generated by Quintiles Inc (Durham, NC) using SAS version 6.07. Treatment assignment were based on a randomization number issued to each patient after completion of screening procedures.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	A number of procedures were in place to maintain blinding throughout the study. During the trial, the randomization schedule was held by a clinical research organization (Covance, Princeton, NJ). Covance staff, the investigators, and other research personnel remained blinded to the treatment assignments in the placebo and 5-mg risedronate treatments group when the 2-mg risedronate arm was discontinued. Treatment assignment could be released to the investigators only for reasons of patient safety. To protect the blinding, the placebo and risedronate tablets were physically indistinguishable, and the study medication was provided in coded containers labeled with dosing instructions. The radiologists remained blinded to treatment assignment while performing all vertebral fracture assessment.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	The radiologists remained blinded to treatment assignment while performing all vertebral fracture assessment.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	Efficacy analyses were performed on an intention to treat basis.  The proportion of subjects discontinuing study participation was high, but not higher than the authors had anticipated in the sample size calculation and not remarkably higher than that seen in other recent osteoporosis trial. Factors that might have contributed to a high withdrawal rate include the duration of the study, the age of the subjects, and the conduct of the study at a large number of study center. There were no evident differences between the treatment groups in the proportion of subjects discontinuing treatment or in the reason for withdrawal.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	LOW RISK	<u>Funding</u> The research was supported by a Procter & Gamble Pharmaceuticals and Hoechst Marion Roussel  <u>Similarity at baseline</u> : All treatment groups had similar demographic characteristics and BMD values at baseline

**Fracture Prevention Trial:** affrontato dalle pubblicazioni di Neer 2001 e Krege 2012

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	The women gave themselves daily injections of placebo for two weeks and were then randomly assigned to receive placebo or 20 or 40 µg of recombinant human parathyroid hormone (1-34) in a regimen of daily, self-administered injections.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	The women gave themselves daily injections of placebo for two weeks and were then randomly assigned to receive placebo or 20 or 40 µg of recombinant human parathyroid hormone (1-34) in a regimen of daily, self-administered injections.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Double-blind
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Radiologists at a central location who knew the temporal sequence of the radiographs, but not the treatment assignments, graded each woman's vertebrae as normal (i.e., normal height) or as mildly, moderately, or severely deformed (i.e., a decrease in height of approximately 20 to 25 percent, 26 to 40 percent, or more than 40 percent, respectively).
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	HIGH RISK	In December 1998, all women were invited to a termination visit because the sponsor had stopped the study. The sponsor terminated the study early in order to evaluate the clinical relevance of the finding that osteosarcomas developed in Fischer 344 rats during a long-term toxicologic study of parathyroid hormone (1-34).
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Not found: blood counts.
Other bias	HIGH RISK	<u>Funding.</u> Supported by Eli Lilly. Dr. Eriksen owns stock in Eli Lilly. JH Krege and XWan are employees of Eli Lilly and Company.  <u>Similarity at baseline.</u> The base-line characteristics of the women in the three study groups were similar.

**TROPOS Trial:** affrontato dalla pubblicazione di Reginster 2005

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Patients were randomly assigned to receive either 2 g/d strontium ranelate or placebo powder for 5 yr
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Patients were randomly assigned to receive either 2 g/d strontium ranelate or placebo powder for 5 yr
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Double-blind
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	During the study, nonvertebral fractures were reported by study investigators based on written documentation provided and documented in the source document (radiograph, radiological report, copy of the hospitalization/emergency department report). Only documented nonvertebral fractures were taken into account in the statistical analysis.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Anti-fracture efficacy was analyzed on an intention-to-treat (ITT) basis.  Withdrawals due to AEs: 24.2% in the strontium ranelate group and 21.6% in the placebo group.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	The study was approved by the Institutional Review Boards.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	LOW RISK	<u>Funding:</u> This study was supported by Laboratoires Servier.  <u>Similarity at baseline:</u> Baseline characteristics of the placebo and treated groups were similar in the ITT population

**TOWER Trial:** affrontato dalla pubblicazione di Nakano 2014

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Subjects were randomly assigned to receive weekly subcutaneous injections of placebo (n = 290) or 56.5 lg of teriparatide (n = 288) for 72 weeks. All subjects received daily oral supplements of calcium 610 mg, vitamin D 400 IU, and magnesium 30 mg.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Subjects were randomly assigned to receive weekly subcutaneous injections of placebo (n = 290) or 56.5 lg of teriparatide (n = 288) for 72 weeks. All subjects received daily oral supplements of calcium 610 mg, vitamin D 400 IU, and magnesium 30 mg.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Double-blind.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Incident vertebral fracture assessment was conducted by an independent committee of three experts who were blinded to the treatment.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Not reported.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	The protocol of the TOWER study was approved by the institutional review boards at each participating institution and was conducted in compliance with the Declaration of Helsinki and Good Clinical Practice.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	LOW RISK	<u>Funding:</u> This study was supported by Asahi Kasei Pharma Corporation.  <u>Similarity at baseline:</u> There was no significant difference in any of the baseline indices between the teriparatide group and the placebo group.

**HORIZON Trial:** affrontato dalla pubblicazione di Lyles 2007

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Patients were randomly assigned to study groups at a central location through an interactive voice response system that created randomized permuted blocks according to site. Because the infusion of zoledronic acid sometimes caused an influenza like syndrome in previous studies, 15 patients were given acetaminophen at the time of the study drug infusion and then as needed for the next 72 hours.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Patients were randomly assigned to study groups at a central location through an interactive voice response system that created randomized permuted blocks according to site. Because the infusion of zoledronic acid sometimes caused an influenza like syndrome in previous studies, 15 patients were given acetaminophen at the time of the study drug infusion and then as needed for the next 72 hours.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Study patients, investigators, steering committee members, the study sponsor, and faculty who adjudicated the clinical and safety end points remained unaware of study-group assignments throughout the trial.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Study patients, investigators, steering committee members, the study sponsor, and faculty who adjudicated the clinical and safety end points remained unaware of study-group assignments throughout the trial.  A possible vertebral fracture required blinded review of both baseline and recent radiographs with the use of a semiquantitative technique.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	A total of 3.0% of patients were lost to follow-up, and the rate of loss was similar in the two groups. All patients received their intravenous study medication (zoledronic acid or placebo) unless it was withheld because of a decrease in the calculated creatinine clearance to a level below 30 ml per minute.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	UNCLEAR RISK	<u>Funding</u> Supported by Novartis. Data analysis was performed by the sponsor and confirmed by independent statisticians at the Coordinating Center at the University of California at San Francisco, San Francisco  <u>Similarity at baseline:</u> Baseline demographic and clinical characteristics were similar in the two groups

**RUTH Trial\***: affrontato dalla pubblicazione di Ensrud 2008

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Randomization was performed with the use of an interactive voice-response telephone system stratified according to study site.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Randomization was performed with the use of an interactive voice-response telephone system stratified according to study site.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Investigators, participants, laboratory staff, and the sponsor (Eli Lilly) were blinded to participants' treatment assignment. Treatment assignment was revealed to investigators only for reasons of participants' safety. The study drug was permanently discontinued when the treatment assignment was revealed to a participant (26 women) or breast cancer or venous thromboembolism was diagnosed
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Reported outcomes of coronary events, breast cancer, stroke, venous thromboembolism, and death were adjudicated by committees of experts who were unaware of participants' treatment assignment and who were not employees of the sponsor. Employees of the sponsor, who were unaware of the treatment assignment, adjudicated the secondary outcomes of fracture, myocardial revascularization, non coronary arterial revascularization, amputation of a leg, and hospitalization for any cause.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	The study was completed by 79 percent of women in the placebo group and 80 percent in the raloxifene group (P = 0.02)
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	The executive committee developed the protocol in collaboration with the sponsor. The protocol was approved by the ethics review board at each investigative site.  The trial was registered with ClinicalTrials.gov number NCT00190593.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	HIGH RISK	<u>Funding</u> Eli Lilly was the sponsor. The executive committee developed the protocol in collaboration with the sponsor. The data were analyzed by the sponsor according to the prespecified analysis plan. The executive committee had unrestricted request-based access to data, which were retained by the sponsor. Employees of the sponsor, who were unaware of the treatment assignment, adjudicated the secondary outcomes of fracture, myocardial revascularization, non coronary arterial revascularization, amputation of a leg, and hospitalization for any cause.  <u>Similarity at baseline</u> : The treatment groups were similar with respect to baseline characteristics, except the

		raloxifene group had a slightly higher cardiovascular risk score and a higher proportion of women reporting coronary-artery bypass grafting.
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\* Information extracted from: Barrett-Connor, Elizabeth & Mosca, Lori & Collins, Peter & Geiger, Mary Jane & Grady, Deborah & Kornitzer, Marcel & McNabb, Michelle & Wenger, Nanette. (2006). Effects of Raloxifene on Cardiovascular Events and Breast Cancer in Postmenopausal Women. *Obstetrical & Gynecological Survey*. 61. 787-789. 10.1097/01.ogx.0000248825.32323.b3.

**QUEST Trial:** affrontato dalla pubblicazione di Chesnut 2005

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	A computer-generated 1:1 randomization
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	A computer-generated 1:1 randomization
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Double-blind
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Anterior-posterior (AP) and lateral thoracic and lumbar spine X-rays were evaluated by two of the study investigators (CHC, AS) for the presence of compression fracture
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	Seventy-one of the enrolled 91 women (78%) completed the 2-year study: 33 (72%) in the treated group and 38 (84%) in the placebo control group. Two subjects in the treated group discontinued the study because of nasal events including rhinitis; however, there were no significant differences between treated and control groups in women discontinuing the study.  Given the exploratory nature of the trial, it was specified that no imputation method would be used to account for missing data and that the main analysis would be based on observed data only.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	The study protocol was approved by the University of Washington Institutional Review Board, and all women provided written informed consent.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	LOW RISK	<u>Funding</u> This study was funded by grants from Novartis Pharmaceuticals. P Pitzel, RN, J Kaiser RN, and S Danielson contributed to the clinical and administrative care of the research subjects.  <u>Similarity at baseline:</u> No significant differences were noted between treated and control groups for these parameters.

Schemitsch 2020

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	LOW RISK	An interactive voice response system was used to randomize patients 2:3:3:3 to receive 70, 140, or 210 mg of romosozumab or a placebo; randomization was stratified into 7 strata by the type of fracture and fixation device and age.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	LOW RISK	An interactive voice response system was used to randomize patients 2:3:3:3 to receive 70, 140, or 210 mg of romosozumab or a placebo; randomization was stratified into 7 strata by the type of fracture and fixation device and age.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	All participants and study personnel were blinded to the type of treatment.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	All participants and study personnel were blinded to the type of treatment. Analyses of efficacy and safety were performed after unblinding and included all randomized patients who had received $\geq 1$ dose of the investigational product.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	Adverse events leading to discontinuation of use of the investigational product or participation in the study were comparable between treatment groups
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	The study was performed in accordance with the World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki. The protocol was approved by the independent ethics committee or institutional review board at each site.  The study was registered in ClinicalTrials.gov with number NCT01081678.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	LOW RISK	<u>Funding:</u> This study was funded by Amgen, Inc. and UCB Pharma. Medical writing support for this paper was funded by Amgen, Inc. and provided by Kathryn Boorer, PhD, of KB Scientific Communications, LLC.  <u>Similarity at baseline:</u> Baseline demographics and disease characteristics were generally balanced across the treatment groups; however, there was a higher percentage of women in the placebo group (75.3%) than in the total romosozumab group (66.3%) and a higher percentage of Asian patients in the 210-mg romosozumab group (21.1%) than in the other groups (11.7% to 13.5%)

Meunier 2004

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	After a run-in period of 2 to 24 weeks, depending on the severity of the deficiency of calcium and vitamin D, the subjects were randomly assigned to receive 2 g a day of strontium ranelate (two packets a day of a powder that they mixed with water) or placebo powder for 3 years.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	After a run-in period of 2 to 24 weeks, depending on the severity of the deficiency of calcium and vitamin D, the subjects were randomly assigned to receive 2 g a day of strontium ranelate (two packets a day of a powder that they mixed with water) or placebo powder for 3 years.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Double-blind
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Data concerning bone mineral density, biochemical markers and other biochemical variables, and the evaluation of spinal radiographs were collected centrally by independent investigators and then transferred to Servier for statistical analysis. The authors had access to all the data and take responsibility for the veracity of the analyses.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	The main efficacy analysis was performed on an intention-to-treat basis and included patients who underwent randomization, who had taken at least one packet of treatment, and for whom at least one spinal radiograph was obtained after base line. Of 1649 women who underwent randomization, 87.4 percent (1442 women) made up the population for the intention-to-treat analysis. In the intention-to-treat population, 87.4 percent of the placebo group and 87.3 percent of the strontium ranelate group completed three years of follow-up.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	This study was coordinated and organized under the control of an independent advisory committee, whose members were not directly involved in the study, and the international coordinator (Dr. Meunier), who monitored the scientific quality of the studies, patient compliance and adherence to the protocol, results, and conclusions.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	HIGH RISK	<u>Funding</u> . Supported by Servier. The data and assessments collected in this study were held by Servier, and statistical analyses were performed by Servier.  <u>Similarity at baseline</u> . The base-line characteristics of the two groups were similar both in the intention-to-treat population and among all patients randomly assigned to treatment groups.

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Patients were randomized (1:1) to receive strontium ranelate 2 g/day or placebo orally for 4 years, followed by a 1-year period in which patients in the strontium ranelate group were randomized either to switch to placebo (50%, SR/placebo group) or to continue on strontium ranelate 2 g/day (50%, SR/SR group), while all patients in the placebo group were switched to strontium ranelate 2 g/day (placebo/SR group). Randomized assignment of treatment was stratified by country and performed using permutation blocks with a fixed size of four.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Patients were randomized (1:1) to receive strontium ranelate 2 g/day or placebo orally for 4 years, followed by a 1-year period in which patients in the strontium ranelate group were randomized either to switch to placebo (50%, SR/placebo group) or to continue on strontium ranelate 2 g/day (50%, SR/SR group), while all patients in the placebo group were switched to strontium ranelate 2 g/day (placebo/SR group). Randomized assignment of treatment was stratified by country and performed using permutation blocks with a fixed size of four.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Double-blind
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Vertebral fractures were determined from radiographs taken at baseline (M0) and annually thereafter; peripheral osteoporotic fractures were determined by investigators from radiographs or hospital reports; total hip, femoral neck, and lumbar BMD were measured by dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) using Hologic devices at baseline and every 6 months; adverse events reported spontaneously by patients or elicited during interview were recorded at each study visit. Adverse events were reviewed by a safety committee, independent from the sponsor and from the other study committees.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	All these pre-planned efficacy analyses were performed in accordance with the intention-to-treat (ITT) principle.  The proportion of randomized patients included in the ITT population at M48 was 87.6%. At M60, 1,070 patients completed the study; however, 880 patients, representing 76.6% of those who entered the fifth year, were included in the ITT population at M60. The reasons for exclusion of these 190 patients were absence of treatment from M48 and absence of assessable lumbar BMD at baseline, M48, or after M48.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	HIGH RISK	<u>Funding</u> . Statistical analyses were performed by Servier, and the study was organized under the control of independent advisory and steering committees. This study was sponsored by Servier.

		<p><u>Similarity at baseline.</u> There were no relevant between-group differences. At entry to the fifth-year treatment-switch period, BMD values and corresponding T-scores were lower in patients on placebo during the 4-year treatment period. In addition, a slight between-group difference was observed for patients having taken concomitant treatment for osteoporosis during the study (4.2% and 2.1% patients in the SR/SR and SR/placebo groups versus 6.4% in the placebo/SR group). No other relevant between group differences were observed for the remaining baseline characteristics.</p>
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## Greenspan 2007

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Participants were randomly assigned to the study drug in blocks of 4 patients by using a computer-generated algorithm and shipped it in blocks of 4 to each study site. Women at each site were sequentially assigned the uniquely numbered, randomly assigned study drug treatment kits by telephone.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Participants were randomly assigned to the study drug in blocks of 4 patients by using a computer-generated algorithm and shipped it in blocks of 4 to each study site. Women at each site were sequentially assigned the uniquely numbered, randomly assigned study drug treatment kits by telephone.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Double-blind
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Radiologists assessed vertebral fractures in a blinded manner at a central reading organization by using a semiquantitative 4-point grading scale. Adverse events were reported spontaneously by patients, captured in a patient's diary, or reported by a patient in response to an open-ended question from clinical study personnel.  An independent data and safety monitoring board reviewed the progress and safety of the study.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	The modified intention-to-treat (ITT) population was the primary population analyzed for efficacy and safety and included all women who received at least 1 dose of PTH or placebo.  The authors also performed sensitivity analyses to examine the robustness of the conclusions about treatment differences in incidence of all vertebral fractures over the 18 months of the study. To this end, they used a multiple imputation method (PROC MI and PROC MIANALYZE) in which they used the pooled fracture completer rate.  In the study 10 749 women were screened between April 2000 and March 2002 and 2532 women were randomly assigned to the placebo group (1246) and to the PTH group (1286). Women who received at least 1 dose of study drug and became part of the modified ITT population that was analyzed for efficacy and safety. Of these women, 1701 (877 [70%] in the placebo group and 824 [64%] in the PTH group) completed the study.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	The ethics review committee for each center approved the study.  This study were registered with ClinicalTrials.gov number NCT00172081  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.

Other bias

LOW RISK

Funding. This study was sponsored and funded by NPS Pharmaceuticals Inc., Parsippany, New Jersey. The funding source was responsible for the study design and conduct. Data were collected by investigators at each study site with the support of the funding source. Statisticians performed analyses at NPS Pharmaceuticals. The funding source reviewed the data in the manuscript for accuracy and consistency with regulatory applications. The authors interpreted the data and submitted the manuscript for publication.

Similarity at baseline. Baseline characteristics did not differ clinically significantly between the 2 groups

## Kaufman 2005\*

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Subjects were assigned by centralized block randomization with a block size of three to receive placebo, 20µg teriparatide, or 40 µg of teriparatide (produced using recombinant DNA technology; Eli Lilly and Co., Indianapolis, IN, USA). The randomization sequence was generated from a random number table and was stratified based on the initial morning testosterone measurement (normal vs. low for the patient's age).
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Subjects were assigned by centralized block randomization with a block size of three to receive placebo, 20µg teriparatide, or 40 µg of teriparatide (produced using recombinant DNA technology; Eli Lilly and Co., Indianapolis, IN, USA). The randomization sequence was generated from a random number table and was stratified based on the initial morning testosterone measurement (normal vs. low for the patient's age).
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Investigators and patients were blinded to treatment assignment. At the end of the teriparatide treatment trial, patients and investigators were unblinded to study treatment group.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Experienced radiologists at a central location (Synarc, San Francisco, CA, USA), blinded to original treatment assignment, graded baseline and post-baseline follow-up radiographs using a semiquantitative method
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	HIGH RISK	<p>The study was originally planned to last for 24 months, but was stopped early by the sponsor because of the finding of osteosarcomas during routine toxicology studies in Fischer 344 rats treated with teriparatide for near lifetime.</p> <p>Eighty-one patients withdrew early (17 in the placebo group, 28 in the 20 µg group, and 36 in the 40 µg group). Withdrawals occurred most often because of adverse events (39 patients) and patient decision (25 patients) and were more frequent in the teriparatide groups. Other reasons for discontinuation were use of excluded medication, clinically significant abnormalities of clinical laboratory values, lack of efficacy caused by progressive disease, noncompliance, loss to follow-up, moving away, physician decision, failure to meet an entry criterion, and death.</p> <p>The results were analyzed on an intention-to-treat basis with the last observation carried forward to final point, and for longitudinal analyses included all patients with at least one post-baseline value.</p>
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	LOW RISK	<p><u>Funding.</u> This study was funded by Eli Lilly and Co.</p> <p><u>Similarity at baseline</u> The baseline characteristics of the men in the three study groups were similar</p>

\* Information extracted from: Orwoll ES, Scheele WH, Paul S, Adami S, Syversen U, Diez-Perez A, Kaufman JM, Clancy AD, Gaich GA. The effect of teriparatide [human parathyroid hormone (1-34)] therapy on bone density in men with osteoporosis. *J Bone Miner Res.* 2003 Jan;18(1):9-17. doi: 10.1359/jbmr.2003.18.1.9. PMID: 12510800.

Beaupre 2011

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Patients were randomized to receive either usual care (educational material on osteoporosis, falls prevention, and calcium/vitamin D supplementation) or to an intervention consisting of a case manager who arranged for bone mineral density (BMD) testing and prescription of bisphosphonates (alendronate 70 mg or risedronate 35 mg weekly) if the patient had low bone ( $\leq 1.5$ SD t score at the spine, total hip, or femoral neck sites).
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Patients were randomized to receive either usual care (educational material on osteoporosis, falls prevention, and calcium/vitamin D supplementation) or to an intervention consisting of a case manager who arranged for bone mineral density (BMD) testing and prescription of bisphosphonates (alendronate 70 mg or risedronate 35 mg weekly) if the patient had low bone ( $\leq 1.5$ SD t score at the spine, total hip, or femoral neck sites).
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Not reported.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Collecting outcomes data were masked to intervention status, but could not be masked to the use of bisphosphonates since this was the primary outcome for the original study. Nonetheless, outcome assessors and analysts were blinded to all study hypotheses related to the current study.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	All study subjects had the potential to become "new users" of oral bisphosphonate therapy. In addition, 11 (5%) subjects who died (n=2), withdrew (n=5), or were lost to follow-up (n=4) prior to the first planned postoperative evaluation at 3 months after hip fracture were excluded to prevent immortal time bias, wherein the subjects have no opportunity for exposure to bisphosphonates before experiencing the outcome(s) of interest.  Of the 209 subjects included in this analysis, seven (3%) patients withdrew from the study, 18 (9%) were lost to follow-up by 3 years, and 24 (11%) had died by the end of follow-up.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	UNCLEAR RISK	<u>Funding.</u> This study was supported by the Health Research Fund of the Alberta Heritage Fund for Medical Research (AHFMR) and the Royal Alexandra Hospital Foundation  <u>Similarity at baseline.</u> Subjects who were treated with bisphosphonates tended to be older, were more likely to be female, and had lower pre-fracture physical health than those who were not treated

Liberman 1995

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	The women were randomly assigned to receive placebo (40% of the women) or 5, 10, or 20 mg of alendronate per day (20% in each dose group) for two years, to be followed by open-label therapy during the third year
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	The women were randomly assigned to receive placebo (40% of the women) or 5, 10, or 20 mg of alendronate per day (20% in each dose group) for two years, to be followed by open-label therapy during the third year
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Double-blind
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	The films were sent to the radiology center, where vertebral heights were determined by observers unaware of the treatment assignment or film sequence
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	All analyses of the efficacy of alendronate were based on the intention-to-treat principle; that is, all women who had at least one measurement after randomization were included in the evaluation, irrespective of whether they were still taking the study drug.  Of the 994 women randomly assigned to treatment, 909 (91%) completed at least one year of the study.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	The study protocols were approved by the institutional review board at each participating center.  Before any of the women had reached the 24-month visit, the protocol was modified to include a third year of double-blind therapy, and the women receiving 20 mg of alendronate per day were switched (blindly) to a dose of 5 mg per day for the third year. This change was made because the results of another study had demonstrated that a dose of 20 mg per day was more than necessary to obtain the maximal increase in bone mineral density.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	LOW RISK	<u>Funding.</u> Supported by a grant from Merck Research Laboratories.  <u>Similarity at baseline.</u> The base-line characteristics of the women in the treatment and placebo groups were similar, and there were no differences between the two studies in the risk factors for fracture

## Kushida 2004

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Patients were randomized to receive either ALN (5mg; Merck, Whitehouse Station, NJ, USA, and Banyu Pharmaceutical, Tokyo, Japan) or alfacalcidol (1µg; Teijin, Tokyo, Japan) once daily in a double-blind fashion. The subjects enrolled in the preceding 2-year double-blind study who completed the study and were judged eligible for the extended doses were advised of the objectives and procedures of the extension study. Every patient enrolled in the 1-year extension study was given the same study drugs as administered in the preceding 2-year, double-blind, comparative study.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Patients were randomized to receive either ALN (5mg; Merck, Whitehouse Station, NJ, USA, and Banyu Pharmaceutical, Tokyo, Japan) or alfacalcidol (1µg; Teijin, Tokyo, Japan) once daily in a double-blind fashion. The subjects enrolled in the preceding 2-year double-blind study who completed the study and were judged eligible for the extended doses were advised of the objectives and procedures of the extension study. Every patient enrolled in the 1-year extension study was given the same study drugs as administered in the preceding 2-year, double-blind, comparative study.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Double-blind
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	It was decided before unblinding that the primary analyses would exclude fractures occurring during the first 6 months, because this is the minimum time that is required to refill existing resorption sites and begin to restore bone strength, as predicted by bone remodeling theory.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Efficacy was analyzed by intention to treat (ITT) using all randomized patients with at least 12 months of follow-up.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	The study extension was approved in advance by the institutional review boards (IRB) of the individual participating institutional sites  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	UNCLEAR RISK	<u>Funding</u> . Not reported  <u>Similarity at baseline</u> . Baseline characteristics (before initiating treatment) were similar for women who entered the third year in both treatment groups; there were no significant differences

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Patients were randomized immediately after the surgical procedure to be treated either with calcium (500 mg/daily) and vitamin D3 (400 IU/daily; Ca-Vit D group) or with alendronate (ALN, 70 mg/week) plus calcium and vitamin D3 (500 mg/daily and 400 IU/daily respectively; ALN +Ca-Vit D group).
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Patients were randomized immediately after the surgical procedure to be treated either with calcium (500 mg/daily) and vitamin D3 (400 IU/daily; Ca-Vit D group) or with alendronate (ALN, 70 mg/week) plus calcium and vitamin D3 (500 mg/daily and 400 IU/daily respectively; ALN +Ca-Vit D group).
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	HIGH RISK	Lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Lack of blinding
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	<p>One hundred forty-seven patients (61.5%) completed the study. Patients who withdrew were older (mean±SD; 84± 7 years; p&lt;0.05), with a lower proportion of personal (8.7%; p&lt;0.001) and familiar (3.3%; p&lt;0.05) history of osteoporosis, and showed lower levels of total triiodotironine (p&lt;0.05) and serum albumin (3.04 mg/dl; p&lt;0.05). Among patients who withdrew, there were no significant differences between Ca-Vit D dropouts and ALN + Ca-Vit D dropouts.</p> <p>The treatment groups did not differ significantly in terms of compliance, withdrawals or adverse events.</p>
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	LOW RISK	<p><u>Funding.</u> This study was supported in part by a grant from “Asociación para la Investigación de Osteoporosis y Enfermedades Endocrinas” (AIOE) and from “Fundación Mutua Madrileña, Spain”.</p> <p><u>Similarity at baseline.</u> The treatment groups did not differ significantly in general characteristics, biochemical indexes or bone mineral density measurements in the baseline assessment.</p>

Li 2016

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Patients were randomly divided into treatment or control groups.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Patients were randomly divided into treatment or control groups.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Not reported.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Since outcomes are objective they cannot be influenced the effect.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Not reported.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	The research administration department and the ethical committee of West China Hospital approved the study protocol and procedures.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	UNCLEAR RISK	<u>Funding</u> . Not reported  <u>Similarity at baseline</u> . The treatment groups did not differ significantly in general baseline characteristics

## Clemmesen 1997

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Participants were randomly allocated to either: (1) 2.5 mg daily (continuous) risedronate, (2) 2.5 mg cyclic risedronate (2.5 mg daily risedronate for 2 weeks followed by 10 weeks on placebo), or (3) placebo.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Participants were randomly allocated to either: (1) 2.5 mg daily (continuous) risedronate, (2) 2.5 mg cyclic risedronate (2.5 mg daily risedronate for 2 weeks followed by 10 weeks on placebo), or (3) placebo.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Double-masked
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	At the end of the study, each participant's radiographs were displayed simultaneously in chronological order for masked assessment of vertebrae T4 to L5. The subjects were asked to report all suspected adverse events and were questioned about intercurrent symptoms and illnesses at every visit.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	The calculations of efficacy were performed on the 'intent to treat' population, including all available data for patients randomized into the study.  Of the 132 women who entered the study, 93 (70%) completed the full 3-year study period. Of the 39 women who did not complete the study, 19 dropped out due to adverse events and 20 because of loss of interest. The drop-outs were distributed as follows: 13 in the placebo group, 15 in the group treated with continuous risedronate, and 11 in the group treated with cyclic risedronate.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	UNCLEAR RISK	<u>Funding</u> . Not reported  <u>Similarity at baseline</u> . No significant differences among the groups.

Fogelman 2000

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Initially, eligible patients were randomized in a 1:1:1 ratio to receive daily risedronate (2.5 mg or 5 mg) or placebo; within each center, the randomization was stratified according to the time since menopause (5 yr or less, or more than 5 yr).
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Initially, eligible patients were randomized in a 1:1:1 ratio to receive daily risedronate (2.5 mg or 5 mg) or placebo; within each center, the randomization was stratified according to the time since menopause (5 yr or less, or more than 5 yr).
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Double-blind
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Information on adverse events was obtained throughout the study, from spontaneous reports and by direct questioning.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	Data were analyzed on an intention-to-treat basis, including all patients randomized to treatment and who had received at least one dose of study medication.  A total of 543 women were enrolled in the study: 180 were randomized to receive placebo; 184, risedronate (2.5 mg); and 179, risedronate (5 mg). A total of 355 patients completed 24 months of treatment: 143 in the placebo group, 73 in the risedronate 2.5-mg group, and 139 in the 5-mg risedronate group. In the 2.5-mg risedronate group, 76 patients were withdrawn before the end of the trial because of protocol amendment, on the basis of efficacy and safety assessments, from other randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trials.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	The study was approved by local ethics committees and was performed according to the Principles of Good Clinical Practice and the Declaration of Helsinki.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	LOW RISK	<u>Funding.</u> Supported by Procter & Gamble Pharmaceuticals and Aventis Pharmaceuticals.  <u>Similarity at baseline.</u> The three groups were well matched at baseline, with regard to demographic characteristics and medical history, although a higher proportion of patients in the 5-mg risedronate group than in the other groups had received previous treatment for osteoporosis; this difference was not statistically significant.

McClung 2001

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	The women in each of the two enrollment groups were randomly assigned to take either a 2.5-mg or a 5.0-mg risedronate tablet or an identical-appearing placebo tablet daily for three years.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	The women in each of the two enrollment groups were randomly assigned to take either a 2.5-mg or a 5.0-mg risedronate tablet or an identical-appearing placebo tablet daily for three years.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Not reported.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	The presence or absence of a vertebral fracture at base line was determined by examination of spinal radiographs, according to published methods
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	Complete follow-up data were available for 64 percent of the women (69 percent of those with confirmed osteoporosis and 58 percent of those with mainly clinical risk factors).
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	The protocol was approved by the ethics committee or institutional review board at each center, and all the women gave written informed consent.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	LOW RISK	<u>Funding.</u> Supported by grants from Procter & Gamble Pharmaceuticals (Cincinnati) and Aventis Pharma (Bridgewater, N.J.). The authors have received research grants from or have served as consultants to or members of speakers' bureaus for Procter & Gamble, Aventis Pharma, and other companies that make products used in the treatment of osteoporosis.  <u>Similarity at baseline.</u> There were no significant differences between treatment groups in any characteristic.

## Reid 1994

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	The women were randomly assigned to receive oral pamidronate (150 mg/day) or placebo at least 30 min before breakfast. The investigators and subjects were blinded to treatment allocations until after the completion of all outcome evaluations.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	The women were randomly assigned to receive oral pamidronate (150 mg/day) or placebo at least 30 min before breakfast. The investigators and subjects were blinded to treatment allocations until after the completion of all outcome evaluations.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	The investigators and subjects were blinded to treatment allocations until after the completion of all outcome evaluations.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	The investigators and subjects were blinded to treatment allocations until after the completion of all outcome evaluations.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	Sixty-one women entered the study; 31 were assigned to pamidronate therapy, and 30 to placebo. Five subjects receiving pamidronate did not complete the study (1 became claustrophobic during bone density measurements, 1 was started on estrogen by her own doctor, 2 developed nausea, and 1 developed a duodenal ulcer). Eight placebo-treated subjects withdrew (1 because of nausea, 1 because of skin pain without any visible abnormality, 1 with abdominal pain, 1 because of blurred vision, 1 was started on estrogen by her own doctor, 1 died of heart failure, and 2 left the city). All data given are for the 48 women completing the study, except for side-effects, which are reported for the entire cohort.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	The study was approved by the Auckland Hospital research ethics committee, and all women gave written informed consent.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	LOW RISK	<u>Funding.</u> This work was supported by the Health Research Council of new Zealand, Ciba-Geigy (New Zealand) Ltd., the Arthritis Foundation of New Zealand, Paykel Trust, ASB Charitable Trust, and the New Zealand Lottery Grants Board.  <u>Similarity at baseline:</u> The two treatment groups were comparable in all respects.

Brumsen 2002

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Women and men with osteoporosis were randomized separately per center to receive either 150 mg/day of pamidronate or placebo for 3 years, followed by 150 mg/day of pamidronate for an additional 2 years
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Women and men with osteoporosis were randomized separately per center to receive either 150 mg/day of pamidronate or placebo for 3 years, followed by 150 mg/day of pamidronate for an additional 2 years
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Double-blind
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Investigators were not blinded to results of BMD or biochemistry during the trial. However, assessment of BMD changes at the end of the blinded treatment was done without knowledge of treatment assignment. In addition, radiological evaluation was performed in a center that did not participate in the trial by personnel blinded to treatment assignment and other study outcomes.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	Ten patients, 5 patients in each group, were lost to follow-up before the end of 3 years. Reasons were loss of interest (n=4), Alzheimer's disease (n=2), moved out of the area (n=3), and sudden death while on vacation (n=1). Ninety-one patients (90%) completed the 3-year study period and were included in the intention-to-treat analysis.  All analyses were by intention-to-treat
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	The primary and secondary endpoints were predefined in the protocol.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	LOW RISK	<u>Funding.</u> Dr. Lips serves as a consultant and receives funding from Eli Lilly and Merck. Dr. Papapoulos receives funding from Eli Lilly, Alliance for Better Bone Health (Proctor and Gamble), Merck, and Roche.  <u>Similarity at baseline.</u> Baseline characteristics of the two groups were similar

## Chesnut 2004

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	The method of block randomization was used in this 3-year multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group antifracture study. Patients were randomized in blocks of six to treatment with either continuous oral ibandronate (2.5 mg daily), intermittent oral ibandronate at a similar total dose (20 mg every other day for 12 doses every 3 months), or placebo.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	The method of block randomization was used in this 3-year multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group antifracture study. Patients were randomized in blocks of six to treatment with either continuous oral ibandronate (2.5 mg daily), intermittent oral ibandronate at a similar total dose (20 mg every other day for 12 doses every 3 months), or placebo.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Double-blind
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	The diagnosis of fractures was based on morphometric criteria and was further confirmed by qualitative assessment of radiologists at one of two independent central reading facilities
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	For the study to achieve a power of at least 90%, >2040 patients were required to complete the first year for the final intent-to-treat (ITT) analysis. To allow for patient withdrawals, the intention was to enroll 2400 patients. However, because of the multicenter organization of the study, it was difficult to prevent further recruitment immediately after the target number was reached. Thus, the protocol was amended to allow inclusion of additional patients. The ITT population comprised all patients who received at least one dose of study medication and who attended at least one follow-up visit. The ITT population was used for all fracture analyses (including height). All safety analyses were performed on the same group of patients as the ITT population.  Of the 2946 patients randomized to therapy, 1938 completed treatment. The number of completers was slightly higher in the ibandronate groups than in the placebo group.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	As predefined in the protocol, analyses of all non fracture efficacy endpoints were performed based on the per-protocol population, which was defined to assess the efficacy of ibandronate in a cohort with ideal study conditions.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	HIGH RISK	<u>Funding.</u> Drs Schimmer and Gilbride are employees of Roche Ltd. Dr Huss was an employee of Roche Ltd. Dr Delmas served as a consultant for Roche Ltd. Dr Felsenberg received corporate appointment from Roche Ltd. Dr Recker received funding from Roche Ltd.

		<u>Similarity at baseline.</u> Baseline values and demographic characteristics were well balanced between treatment groups
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Matsumoto 2009

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Subjects who met all the entry criteria were enrolled and sequentially assigned an allocation number independent of study site. Subjects were randomized to take 1 mg minodronate (Astellas Pharma, Tokyo, Japan) or placebo once a day and were treated for 24 months. Randomization was performed by a computerized system.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Subjects who met all the entry criteria were enrolled and sequentially assigned an allocation number independent of study site. Subjects were randomized to take 1 mg minodronate (Astellas Pharma, Tokyo, Japan) or placebo once a day and were treated for 24 months. Randomization was performed by a computerized system.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Double-blind
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Morphological diagnosis of fractures was made by quantitative and semiquantitative assessment of two evaluators who were blinded to the sequence of films at two independent central reading facilities at Tottori University, Yonago, Japan by Hagino, H. and at the University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Fukuoka, Japan by Nakamura, T., with adjudication by a third investigator (Nakano, T. at Tamana Central Hospital, Kumamoto, Japan) in the event of discrepant results.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	The intention-to-treat (ITT) population comprised all patients who received at least one dose of study medication and who attended at least one follow-up visit for any observation of efficacies. The ITT population was used for all fracture and height analyses
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	This trial was registered with ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier NCT00212667.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	LOW RISK	<u>Funding.</u> The present study was sponsored by ONO Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. and Astellas Pharmaceutical.  <u>Similarity at baseline.</u> The baseline demographics of subjects were well balanced between the two groups. The number of vertebral fractures at baseline was not significantly different, and the number of subjects with one, two, and three or more vertebral fractures was similar between the two groups. There was no significant difference in lumbar BMD, serum 25(OH)D, and the levels of bone turnover markers at the baseline between the two groups.

McCloskey 2004

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	The randomization was carried out in two strata comprised of women with postmenopausal osteoporosis or (premenopausal or postmenopausal) secondary osteoporosis. The procedure comprised a block (size 8) randomization by center and stratum.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	The randomization was carried out in two strata comprised of women with postmenopausal osteoporosis or (premenopausal or postmenopausal) secondary osteoporosis. The procedure comprised a block (size 8) randomization by center and stratum.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Double-blind
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Since outcomes are objective they cannot be influenced the effect.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	Similar numbers of women withdrew before the end of the 3-year study in the clodronate and placebo groups (100 [34.2%] and 99 [32.9%], respectively). In both groups, discontinuations occurred most frequently in the first year of treatment (44 versus 40, respectively), but spine radiographs were available for analysis at 12 months or more in 520 women (88%).  Withdrawals from the study because of adverse events were slightly, but not significantly, higher in the clodronate treatment group (66 versus 54 women, p=0.19).
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	The protocol was approved by the Local Research Ethics Committee of each participating center and was conducted according to Good Clinical Practice.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	LOW RISK	<u>Funding.</u> This study was funded by Leiras Oy, Finland. Drs Beneton and McCloskey have received funding from Schering Oy. Dr Kanis served as a consultant for Leiras Oy.  <u>Similarity at baseline.</u> There were no statistically significant differences between groups

Nakamura 2006\*

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Participants enrolled in this double-blind placebo-controlled study were randomly assigned to one of three treatment groups and instructed to take two identically appearing tablets daily of one of the following: two placebo tablets; one placebo and one raloxifene 60-mg tablet; or two 60-mg raloxifene tablets. Study drug assignments were generated randomly, and individuals not involved in study design or patient-monitoring assigned clinical trial material to each participant using a random block permutation procedure.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Participants enrolled in this double-blind placebo-controlled study were randomly assigned to one of three treatment groups and instructed to take two identically appearing tablets daily of one of the following: two placebo tablets; one placebo and one raloxifene 60-mg tablet; or two 60-mg raloxifene tablets. Study drug assignments were generated randomly, and individuals not involved in study design or patient-monitoring assigned clinical trial material to each participant using a random block permutation procedure.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Double-blind
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	All X-ray films showing evidence of a vertebral fracture were adjudicated at a central facility, by investigators blinded to treatment group assignment, using the method of Genant, and prevalent vertebral fracture was assessed using the Japanese diagnosis for primary osteoporosis. Investigators blinded to treatment group assignment then classified each adverse event based on seriousness (yes or no), severity (mild, moderate, or severe), and relationship to study drug.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Not reported.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	Patients signed informed consent documents for the treatment and investigation protocol, which was approved by the institutional review board at each study site in both studies.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	UNCLEAR RISK	<u>Funding.</u> This study was conducted with the support of Eli Lilly Japan KK and Chugai Pharmaceuticals.  <u>Similarity at baseline.</u> Baseline characteristics were similar across all treatment groups with the exception of the placebo group having lower lumbar spine (L2-L4) BMD (p=0.004) and higher serum parathyroid hormone (PTH) levels (p=0.020). The percentage of patients with a vertebral fracture at baseline was not significantly different between treatment groups (placebo, 27%; RLX60, 24%; RLX120, 27%; p=0.913).

\* Information extracted from: Morii H, Ohashi Y, Taketani Y, Fukunaga M, Nakamura T, Itabashi A, Sarkar S, Harper K. Effect of raloxifene on bone mineral density and biochemical markers of bone turnover in Japanese postmenopausal women with osteoporosis: results from a randomized placebo-controlled trial. *Osteoporos Int.* 2003 Oct;14(10):793-800. doi: 10.1007/s00198-003-1424-1. Epub 2003 Aug 29. PMID: 12955333.

## Silverman 2008

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Subjects were randomly assigned to receive bazedoxifene 20 or 40 mg, raloxifene 60 mg, or placebo, taken orally once daily. Subjects were assigned to treatment using a computerized randomization/enrollment system, which assigned unique randomization and package numbers. Randomization was stratified by prevalent vertebral fracture status to ensure similar distribution of subjects with and without prevalent vertebral fracture across treatment groups.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Subjects were randomly assigned to receive bazedoxifene 20 or 40 mg, raloxifene 60 mg, or placebo, taken orally once daily. Subjects were assigned to treatment using a computerized randomization/enrollment system, which assigned unique randomization and package numbers. Randomization was stratified by prevalent vertebral fracture status to ensure similar distribution of subjects with and without prevalent vertebral fracture across treatment groups.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Doble-blind
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Nonvertebral fractures were determined by direct questioning of subjects at each clinic visit. Nonvertebral osteoporosis-related fractures were defined as fractures that were sustained after minimal or low-impact trauma, such as falling from standing height. In addition to the investigator's assessment, all available, pertinent fracture information (e.g., radiology reports, discharge summaries, physician chart notes) was reviewed in a blinded fashion by an independent adjudication board to confirm diagnoses of fracture. The predetermined statistical data analysis plan was developed before study unblinding.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	Analyses of the primary efficacy data were done using the intent-to-treat (ITT) population, which included all subjects who were randomized to treatment, received at least one dose of study medication, and had undergone vertebral radiography at baseline and at least once during therapy. Subjects who had received at least one dose of study medication were included in the analyses of nonvertebral fracture and safety data. After unblinding of primary data, a posthoc analysis was conducted to evaluate the effect of bazedoxifene on the risk of nonvertebral fracture in a subgroup of women at higher risk for fracture, based on known skeletal risk factors.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	The study protocol (including any amendments) and an informed consent form were submitted to the independent ethics committee or institutional review board at each institution for review and written approval.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	LOW RISK	<u>Funding.</u> This study was supported by Wyeth Research, Collegeville, PA, USA

		<p><u>Similarity at baseline.</u> Subject demographic and baseline characteristics were generally similar among treatment groups. No differences were observed between treatment groups with regard to age, body mass index, or years since last menstrual period.</p>
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Palacios 2015 (Bazedoxifene)

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	In the core study, women were randomized to receive daily oral BZA20, BZA40, RLX60, or PBO. All women received up to 1,200 mg/day elemental calcium and up to 800 IU/day vitamin D.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	In the core study, women were randomized to receive daily oral BZA20, BZA40, RLX60, or PBO. All women received up to 1,200 mg/day elemental calcium and up to 800 IU/day vitamin D.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Double-blind
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Assessment of vertebral fractures was performed in blinded fashion at a central radiographic facility (Synarc, San Francisco, CA) using a semiquantitative method. AEs of special interest (breast cancer, VTEs, and cerebrovascular events) were evaluated by blinded independent adjudication boards in the core study and in both extensions.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	New vertebral fractures were assessed in all randomized women who received one or more doses of study medication and had a baseline assessment and one or more post-baseline assessments (modified intent-to-treat [MITT] population).
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	This study was conducted in accordance with the ethical principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. The study protocol, written informed consent form, and subsequent amendments or revisions to either document were reviewed and approved by the institutional review board or an independent ethics committee in each institution.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	UNCLEAR RISK	<u>Funding.</u> This study was sponsored by Wyeth Research, which was acquired by Pfizer in October 2009. Medical writing support was provided by Joy Loh, PhD (MedErgy) and Linda Romagnano, PhD (Peloton Advantage) and funded by Pfizer. Statistical review of data was performed by Allan Pallay (Pfizer).  <u>Similarity at baseline.</u> The baseline and demographic characteristics of extension II participants were similar to those of the overall study population, with no significant differences between BZA-treated and PBO-treated women

Chesnut 2000

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Participants were assigned to receive salmon calcitonin nasal spray at a dose of 100, 200, or 400 IU (Miacalcin Nasal Spray; Novartis Pharmaceuticals, East Hanover, New Jersey) or placebo nasal spray, using a computer-generated randomization list. The randomization code was stratified by center using a permuted block design with a block size of eight. The nasal spray containers looked identical and had similar labels.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Participants were assigned to receive salmon calcitonin nasal spray at a dose of 100, 200, or 400 IU (Miacalcin Nasal Spray; Novartis Pharmaceuticals, East Hanover, New Jersey) or placebo nasal spray, using a computer-generated randomization list. The randomization code was stratified by center using a permuted block design with a block size of eight. The nasal spray containers looked identical and had similar labels.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Double-blind
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Investigators were not blinded to the bone mineral density measurements.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	Fifty-nine percent of the participants (744 of the 1,255 who were enrolled) withdrew from the study prematurely.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	The study was performed in accordance with the US Code of Federal Regulations dealing with clinical studies and the Declaration of Helsinki concerning medical research in humans. Women provided informed consent before any study specific procedure was performed. Institutional Review Boards/Ethics Committees approved the protocol at each center.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	LOW RISK	<u>Funding.</u> Sponsor: Novartis Pharmaceuticals, East Hanover, NJ. Janet Partridge, Kelly Yacuk, Alberto Gimona, Peter Richardson, Kim Andriano, Michael Keohan, Christine Hatfield, Pamela Hofker, Carol Bainbridge, Jerry Klimek, Lynn Mellor.  <u>Similarity at baseline.</u> Baseline characteristics of the participants, including age, years since menopause, body mass index, number of prevalent fractures, lumbar spine bone mineral density, calcium intake, smoking history, and serum C-telopeptide levels, were similar among the groups

## Sugimoto 2018

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Participants were randomly divided into two groups based on the dynamic allocation method using “number of existing vertebral fractures”, “spontaneous pain at rest (chronic pain)”, and “age” as stratification factors.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Participants were randomly divided into two groups based on the dynamic allocation method using “number of existing vertebral fractures”, “spontaneous pain at rest (chronic pain)”, and “age” as stratification factors.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Double-blind
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Blinded assessment of vertebral fracture morphology was conducted independently by four specialists using a combination of semi-quantitative (SQ) and quantitative methods. The densitometry data were reviewed by an independent committee of three experts who were blinded to treatment.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	The safety population included all randomized patients who received the treatment drug once. The efficacy population included patients who complied with the study protocol (full analysis set (FAS)), which was considered to be similar to the actual environment of medical care.  Safety was evaluated using all 870 participants. One member of the P group was found not to have primary osteoporosis after the start of treatment and was excluded from the FAS. The FAS for efficacy analysis consisted of 433 participants in the EL group and 436 participants in the P group.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	The clinical trial registry number for this study is JapicCTI-060218.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	LOW RISK	<u>Funding.</u> This study was supported by Asahi Kasei Pharma Corporation.  <u>Similarity at baseline.</u> No significant differences in height, body weight, BMI, T-score of BMD before treatment, or number of existing vertebral fractures before treatment were identified between the groups

## Appendice E. Summary of Findings - GRADE approach.

Certainty assessment							N <sup>o</sup> of patients		Effect		Certainty	Importance
N <sup>o</sup> of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	FOLLOW-UP	placebo	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
<b>Refraction at 1-1.5 years</b>												
7	randomised trials	serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	67/2510 (2.7%)	179/4082 (4.4%)	<b>RR 0.40</b> (0.27 to 0.60)	<b>26 fewer per 1.000</b> (from 32 fewer to 18 fewer)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE	CRITICAL
<b>Refraction at 1.5-2 years</b>												
12	randomised trials	serious <sup>b</sup>	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	319/6689 (4.8%)	483/5561 (8.7%)	<b>RR 0.55</b> (0.42 to 0.71)	<b>39 fewer per 1.000</b> (from 50 fewer to 25 fewer)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE	CRITICAL
<b>Refraction at 3 years</b>												
23	randomised trials	serious <sup>c</sup>	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	1604/16738 (9.6%)	1979/14130 (14.0%)	<b>RR 0.66</b> (0.60 to 0.73)	<b>48 fewer per 1.000</b> (from 56 fewer to 38 fewer)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE	CRITICAL
<b>Refraction more than 3 years</b>												
5	randomised trials	serious <sup>d</sup>	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	490/13703 (3.6%)	669/13187 (5.1%)	<b>RR 0.68</b> (0.59 to 0.78)	<b>16 fewer per 1.000</b> (from 21 fewer to 11 fewer)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE	CRITICAL

CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio

### Explanations

a. UNCLEAR Risk of bias for the random sequence generation and the allocation concealment: Boonen 2011, MORE Trial, Meunier 2004, Tower Trial, Cecilia 2008, Li 2016. UNCLEAR (Li 2016) and HIGH (Cecilia 2008) Risk of bias for Blinding of participants and personnel. UNCLEAR Risk of bias for incomplete outcome data: Nakamura 2006, Tower Trial, Li 2016. HIGH (Boonen 2011, MORE Trial, Meunier 2004) and UNCLEAR (Nakamura 2006, Li 2016) Risk of bias for other bias.

- b. UNCLEAR Risk of bias for the random sequence generation and the allocation concealment: Boonen 2011, Chesnut 2005, Fogelman 2000, Fracture Prevention Trial, Reid 1994. UNCLEAR Risk of bias for selective reporting outcome: Active Trial, Fracture Prevention Trial. HIGH Risk of bias for incomplete outcome data: Kaufman 2005, Fracture Prevention Trial. HIGH (Boonen 2011, Fracture Prevention Trial) and UNCLEAR (Horizon Trial) for other bias
- c. UNCLEAR Risk of bias for the random sequence generation: Fracture Intervention Trial. UNCLEAR Risk of bias for the random sequence generation and the allocation concealment: Boonen 2011, Brumsen 2002, Chesnut 2004, Clemmesen 1997, MORE Trial, Freedom Trial, Liberman 1995, McCloskey 2004, Kushida 2004, Meunier 2004, Tropos Trial, Sugimoto 2018, McClung 2001. UNCLEAR Risk of bias for blinding of participants and personnel: McClung 2001. UNCLEAR Risk of bias for incomplete outcome data: Liberman 1995, Kushida 2004, Tropos Trial. HIGH (Boonen 2011, Chesnut 2004, More Trial, Freedom Trial, Meunier 2004) and UNCLEAR (Clemmesen 1997, Kushida 2004) Risk of bias for other bias.
- d. UNCLEAR Risk of bias for the random sequence generation and the allocation concealment: Palacios 2015, More Trial. HIGH (Ruth Trial, Meunier 2009, More Trial) and UNCLEAR (Palacios 2015) Risk of bias for other bias.

## Appendice F. Lista degli studi inclusi.

### Dalla search:

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## Evidence to Decision Framework

### CLINICAL QUESTION 1. identificazione della fragilita' come causa o concausa della frattura

Può la diagnosi di fragilità (per cui si utilizza come proxy il trattamento) ridurre il rischio di rifrattura tra i pazienti fratturati?

<b>POPOLAZIONE:</b>	Pazienti con frattura non derivante da un trauma efficiente
<b>INTERVENTO:</b>	Trattamenti anti-fratturativi
<b>CONFRONTO:</b>	Calcio e/o Vitamina D
<b>ESITI PRINCIPALI:</b>	<b>Critici:</b> Rifrattura a: - 12-18 mesi - 18-24 mesi - 3 anni - più di 3 anni
<b>SETTING:</b>	Qualsiasi
<b>PROSPETTIVA:</b>	Popolazione, SSN: • organizzazione ed erogazione dei servizi per la gestione dei pazienti con frattura da fragilità.
<b>CONFLITTI DI INTERESSE</b>	La policy ISS relativa alla dichiarazione e gestione del conflitto di interessi è stata applicata e i seguenti membri del panel sono risultati essere membri votanti (determinando la direzione e forza della raccomandazione):  Membri del panel non votanti a seguito di un potenziale conflitto di interessi: Nessuno (La Prof.ssa Brandi è tra gli autori dello studio n.2). Membri assenti: Nessuno

## Valutazione

<b>Problema</b> Il problema è una priorità?		
GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente no</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente sì</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> <b>Sì</b></li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li> </ul>	<p>Generalmente, le fratture da fragilità sono collegate ad un trauma a bassa energia (Warriner et al., 2011), e, in particolare, secondo l'OMS (WHO, 1998), si definiscono fratture da fragilità le fratture spontanee o indotte da minimi traumi e risultanti da forze meccaniche che normalmente non causerebbero una simile lesione (Cummings, 2002; Tarantino, 2017). Si intendono, dunque, tutte quelle fratture causate da un trauma a bassa energia che derivano da una caduta dalla posizione eretta o da altezza ridotta (Acevedo, 2018; Antoniadou et al., 2017; Pioli, 2018; Rebolledo et al., 2011).</p> <p>A causa della difficile identificazione delle fratture da fragilità, della mancanza di specifiche linee guida, della scarsa comunicazione tra specialisti e medici di medicina generale (MMG), e del complicato monitoraggio dei pazienti anziani con diverse comorbidità e terapie (Marsh, 2011; Kanis, 2014), la IOF (Hernlund, 2013) e la American Society for Bone and Mineral Research (ASBMR) (Javaid, 2015) hanno richiesto la creazione e l'attuazione di modelli di gestione volti a migliorare l'identificazione e la presa in carico dei soggetti che hanno già sperimentato, o che sono ad alto rischio di sperimentare, fratture da fragilità (Caffetti, 2020). Occorre quindi istituire un sistema robusto per garantire che quando i pazienti si presentano al pronto soccorso con una frattura da fragilità, questa venga riconosciuta come tale così documentata.</p> <p>Pertanto, spesso è la prevenzione secondaria, che prevede l'identificazione degli individui per il trattamento sulla base di una frattura da fragilità già verificata, l'approccio adottato più frequentemente come punto di partenza per la prevenzione della frattura (Acevedo et al., 2018; Curtis et al., 2017). Spesso, tuttavia, i pazienti non ricevono né un corretto inquadramento diagnostico, né un adeguato trattamento farmacologico (Commissione Intersocietaria per l'Osteoporosi, 2017).</p> <p>Così, una diagnosi precoce della frattura da fragilità garantirebbe l'attuazione di percorsi ottimali per l'assistenza del paziente, in termini di diagnosi, trattamento, e di educazione terapeutica utile a promuovere l'attiva partecipazione.</p>	
<b>Effetti desiderabili</b> Quanto considerevoli sono gli effetti desiderabili attesi?		
Giudizi	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Irrilevanti</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Piccoli</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Moderati</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> <b>Grandi</b></li> <li><input type="radio"/> Variano</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li> </ul>	<p>Per rispondere al Quesito Clinico volto a valutare se l'identificazione della fragilità come causa o concausa della frattura possa migliorare la prognosi del paziente fratturato, è stata effettuata una prima ricerca sistematica in letteratura. Pertanto, è stata realizzata una revisione sistematica della letteratura utilizzando le banche dati Embase, Medline e Cochrane CENTRAL al 6 ottobre 2020, da cui sono stati individuati 4729 records. Tuttavia, poiché per motivi etici tali studi non sono realizzabili, non è stato possibile identificare articoli che confrontassero direttamente il rischio di rifrattura in pazienti fratturati con corretta diagnosi di frattura da fragilità, rispetto ai pazienti fratturati senza diagnosi di fragilità.</p> <p>A seguito di tali considerazioni, si è ipotizzato che per poter rispondere al Quesito Clinico fosse plausibile assumere come proxy dei pazienti correttamente diagnosticati i soggetti fratturati e trattati con farmaci anti-fratturativi, e come proxy dei pazienti non diagnosticati i soggetti fratturati ma non trattati.</p>	

	<p>Si è considerato come punto di partenza una revisione sistematica già pubblicata (Saito T, Sterbenz JM, Malay S, et al. Effectiveness of anti-osteoporotic drugs to prevent secondary fragility fractures: systematic review and meta-analysis. Osteoporos Int. 2017;28(12):3289-3300), pertanto, con l'obiettivo di aggiornarla, è stata effettuata una revisione sistematica della letteratura sulle banche dati Embase, Medline e Cochrane CENTRAL dal 2015 (ultimo anno considerato dalla revisione sistematica) al 20 ottobre 2020. Sono stati individuati 5967 records da cui sono state selezionate 17 referenze che soddisfano i criteri per rispondere al quesito clinico proposto, rispettivamente 8 studi primari e 9 revisioni sistematiche da cui sono stati ulteriormente estratti 17 studi. Infine, dalla revisione sistematica di partenza sono stati estratti ulteriori 17 articoli e da hand-search sono stati individuati altri 4 studi, per un totale di 46 pubblicazioni considerate.</p> <p>Gli studi inclusi sono controllati e randomizzati in cui il gruppo di controllo è rappresentato dal trattamento con placebo (Calcio e/o Vitamina D). Si riportano i principali trial analizzati:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>FREEDOM Trial:</b> affrontato dalle pubblicazioni di Boonen 2011 (baseline: vertebral fracture), Palacios 2015 (baseline: fragility fractures) e Kendler 2019 (baseline: vertebral, non vertebral or osteoporotic fracture) incentrati sul trattamento con Denosumab somministrato per 3 anni, in cui l'outcome di interesse è stato valutato a 3 anni dal reclutamento.</li> <li>- <b>ACTIVE Trial:</b> affrontato dalle pubblicazioni di Cosman 2016 (baseline: vertebral or non vertebral fracture) e Watts 2019 (baseline: wrist fracture) incentrati sul trattamento con Abaloparatide somministrato per 18 mesi, in cui l'outcome di interesse è stato valutato a 18 mesi dal reclutamento.</li> <li>- <b>Fracture Intervention Trial:</b> affrontato dalle pubblicazioni di Black 1996 (baseline: vertebral fracture), Quandt 2005 (baseline: vertebral fracture), Frankel 2013 (baseline: vertebral fracture) incentrati sul trattamento con Alendronato somministrato per 4.5 anni, in cui l'outcome di interesse è stato valutato a 3 anni dal reclutamento.</li> <li>- <b>MORE Trial:</b> affrontato dalle pubblicazioni di Ettinger 1999 (baseline: vertebral fracture), Maricic 2002 (baseline: vertebral fracture), Delmas 2003 (baseline: vertebral fracture), Siris 2005 (baseline: vertebral fracture), Sontag 2010 (baseline: vertebral fracture) incentrati sul trattamento con Raloxifene somministrato per 4 anni, in cui l'outcome di interesse è stato valutato a 3-4 anni dal reclutamento.</li> <li>- <b>VERT Trial:</b> affrontato dalle pubblicazioni di Harris 1999 (baseline: vertebral fracture), Reginster 2000 (baseline: vertebral fracture) e Kanis 2005 (baseline: vertebral fracture) incentrati sul trattamento con Risedronato somministrato per 3 anni, in cui l'outcome di interesse è stato valutato a 3 anni dal reclutamento.</li> <li>- <b>Fracture Prevention Trial:</b> affrontato dalla pubblicazione di Neer 2001 (baseline: vertebral fracture), Krege 2012 (baseline: vertebral fracture) incentrati rispettivamente sul trattamento con PTH e Teriparatide somministrato per 2 anni, in cui l'outcome di interesse è stato valutato a 2 anni dal reclutamento.</li> <li>- <b>TROPOS Trial:</b> affrontato dalla pubblicazione di Reginster 2005 (baseline: vertebral fracture) incentrato sul trattamento con Stronzio ranelato somministrato per 3 anni, in cui l'outcome di interesse è stato valutato a 3 anni dal reclutamento somministrato per 5 anni, in cui l'outcome di interesse è stato valutato a 3 anni dal reclutamento.</li> <li>- <b>TOWER Trial:</b> affrontato dalla pubblicazione di Nakano 2014 (baseline: vertebral fracture) incentrato sul trattamento con Teriparatide somministrato per 72 settimane, in cui l'outcome di interesse è stato valutato a 72 settimane dal reclutamento.</li> <li>- <b>HORIZON Trial:</b> affrontato dalla pubblicazione di Lyles 2007 (baseline: hip fracture) incentrato sul trattamento con Zolendronato somministrato per 1 anno, in cui l'outcome di interesse è stato valutato a 2 anni dal reclutamento.</li> <li>- <b>RUTH Trial:</b> affrontato dalla pubblicazione di Ensrud 2008 (baseline: vertebral fracture) incentrato sul trattamento con Raloxifene somministrato per 5 anni, in cui l'outcome di interesse è stato valutato fino a 7 anni dal reclutamento.</li> <li>- <b>QUEST Trial:</b> affrontato dalla pubblicazione di Chesnut 2005 (baseline: vertebral fracture) incentrato sul trattamento con Salmon calcitonin somministrato per 2 anni, in cui l'outcome di interesse è stato valutato a 2 anni dal reclutamento.</li> </ul>	
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Di seguito la lista dei restanti Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT) analizzati, per i quali si indica il sito della frattura al baseline, il trattamento anti-osteoporotico somministrato, il tempo di trattamento e il follow-up considerato per valutare l'outcome della rifrattura.

<b>RCT</b>	<b>Baseline fracture</b>	<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Treatment period</b>	<b>Follow-up</b>
Schemitsch 2020	Hip Fracture	Romosozumab	12 weeks	3 years
Meunier 2004	Vertebral Fracture	Strontium ranelate	3 years	3 years
Meunier 2009	Vertebral Fracture	Strontium ranelate	4 years	4 years
Greenspan 2007	Vertebral Fracture	PTH	18 months	18 months
Kaufman 2005	Vertebral Fracture	Teriparatide	12 months	18 months
Watts 2019	Wrist fracture	Teriparatide	18 months	18 months
Beaupre 2011	Hip fracture	Bisphosphonates	3 years	3 years
Lieberman 1995	Vertebral fracture	Alendronate	3 years	3 years
Kushida 2004	Vertebral fracture	Alendronate	3 years	3 years
Cecilia 2008	Hip fracture	Alendronate	1 year	1 year
Li 2016	Hip fracture	Zoledronate	1 year	1 year
Clemmesen 1997	Vertebral fracture	Risedronate	2 years	3 years
Fogelman 2000	Any fracture	Risedronate	2 years	2 years
McClung 2001	Vertebral fracture	Risedronate	3 years	3 years
Reid 1994	Vertebral fracture	Pamidronate	2 years	2 years
Brumsen 2002	Vertebral fracture	Pamidronate	5 years	3 years
Chesnut 2004	Vertebral fracture	Ibandronate	3 years	3 years
Matsumoto 2009	Vertebral fracture	Minodronate	2 years	2 years
McCloskey 2004	Vertebral fracture	Clodronate	3 years	3 years
Nakamura 2006	Vertebral fracture	Raloxifene	1 year	1 year
Silverman 2008	Vertebral fracture	Raloxifene	3 years	3 years
		Bazedoxifene		
Palacios 2015	Vertebral fracture	Bazedoxifene	7 years	2 years
Chesnut 2000	Vertebral fracture	Salmon Calcitonin	60 months	3 years
Sugimoto 2018	Vertebral fracture	Elcatonin	144 weeks	3 years

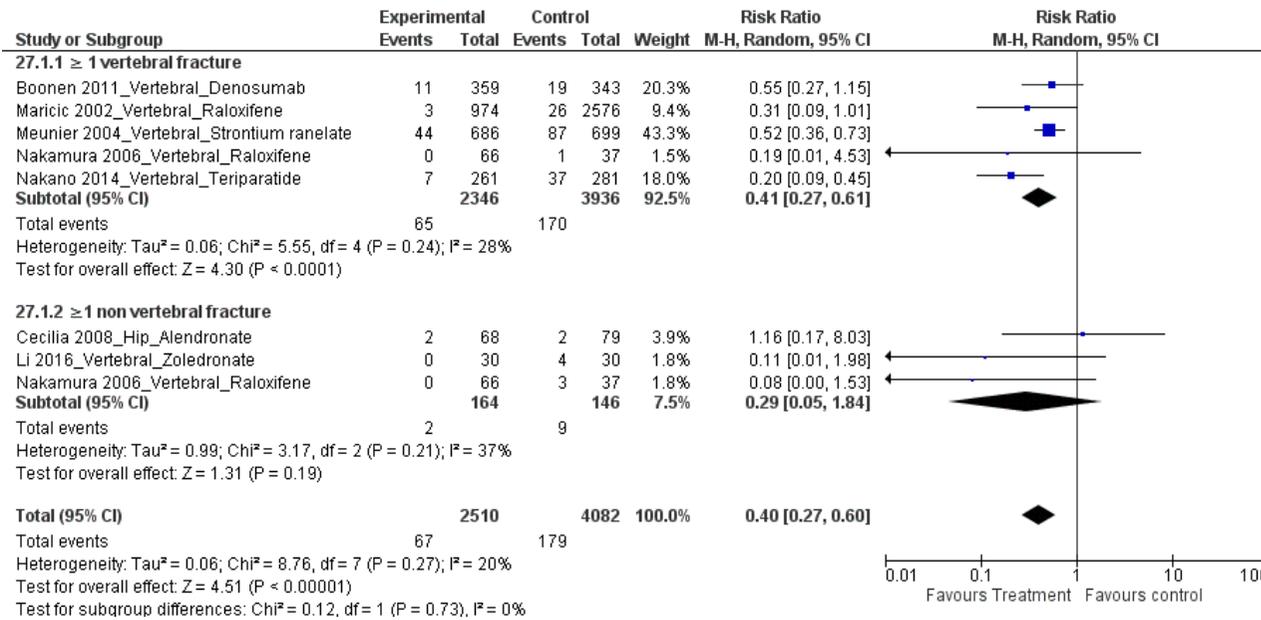
Gli studi individuati permettono di rispondere alla seguente comparazione: *Somministrazione del trattamento anti-fratturativo verso placebo*

Si è valutato l'outcome relativo alla **rifrattura** nei pazienti trattati con farmaci anti-fratturativi (per cui si suppone abbiano ricevuto una corretta attribuzione della fragilità, considerata causa o concausa della frattura), rispetto ai pazienti non trattati (o trattati solamente con supplemento di Calcio e Vitamina D).

I risultati sono riportati di seguito, ordinati rispetto alla finestra temporale in cui è stato valutato l'outcome di rifrattura.

- **Rifrattura a 12-18 mesi**

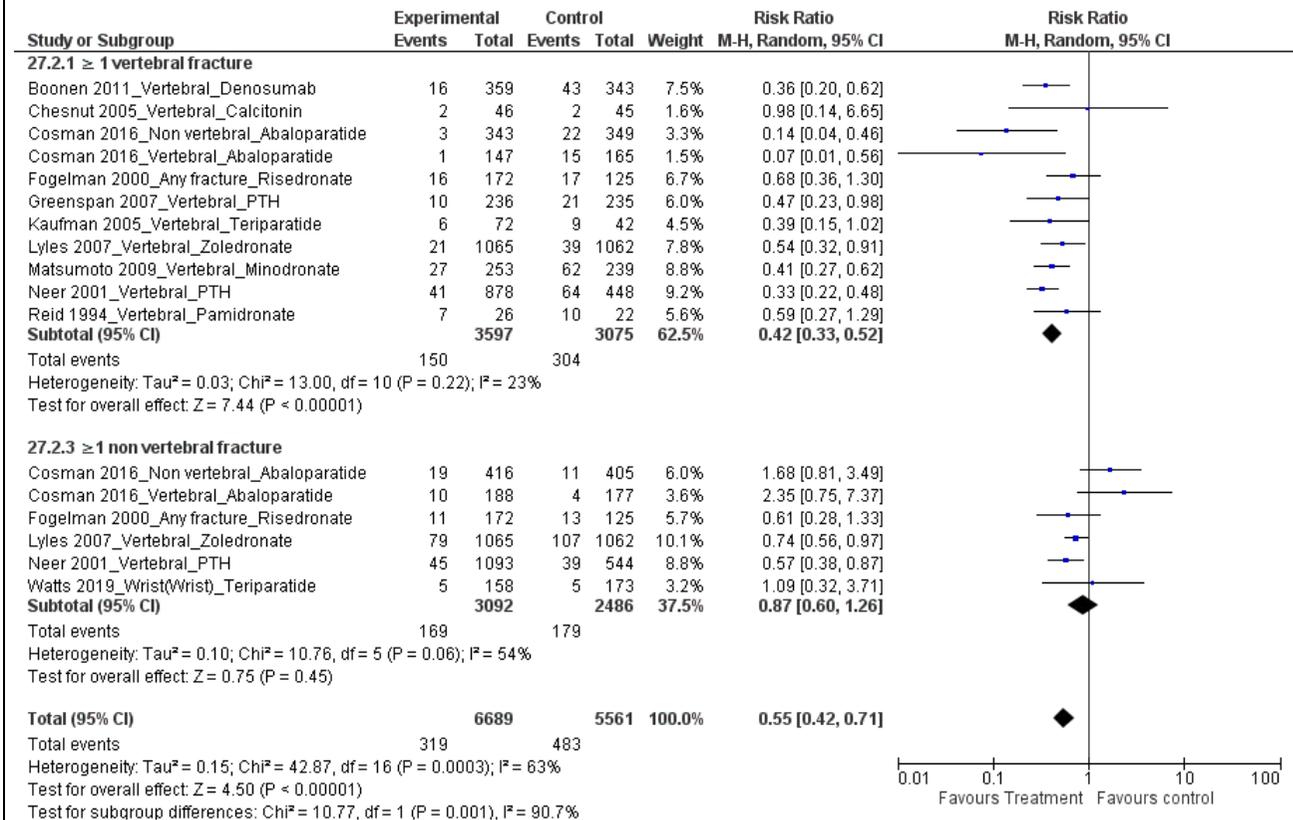
Dalla stima pooled emerge una riduzione significativa del rischio di rifrattura pari al 60%, a seguito dell'assunzione di farmaci anti-fratturativi nel paziente fratturato. In particolare, si mostra una riduzione del rischio di rifrattura vertebrale, mentre per il rischio di rifrattura non vertebrale la stima non risulta essere significativa.



**Figure 2.** Risk ratio of refracture (at 12-18 months) among treated vs not treated fractured patients.

- **Rifrattura a 18-24 mesi**

Dalla stima pooled emerge una riduzione significativa del rischio di rifrattura del 45% a seguito dell'assunzione di trattamenti anti-fratturativi nel paziente fratturato. In particolare, si mostra una chiara riduzione del rischio di rifrattura sia vertebrale, che non vertebrale.

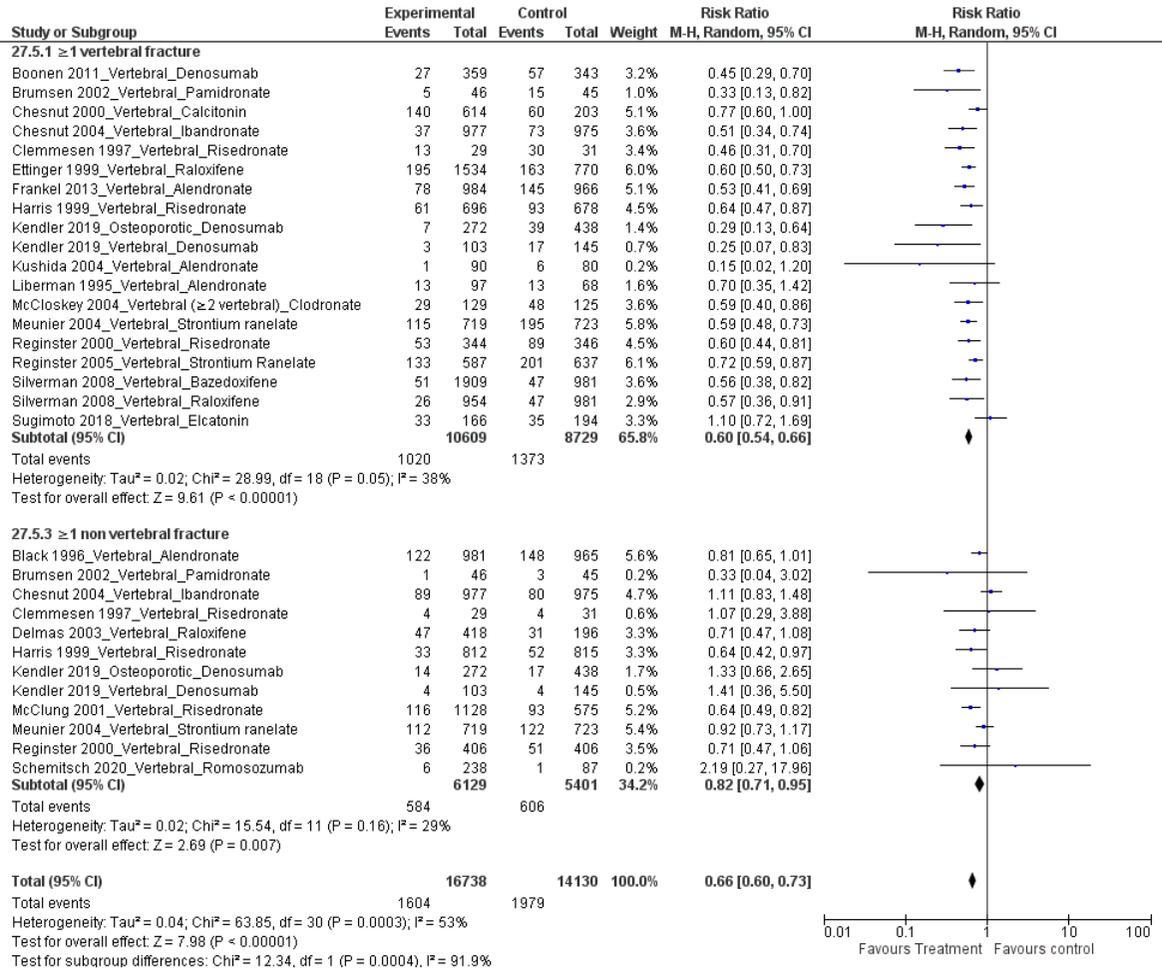


**Figure 3.** Risk ratio of refracture (at 18-24 months) among treated vs not treated fractured patients.

Among treated vs no treated, here the number of subjects affected by non vertebral refracture: Neer 2001 (foot 5 vs 4; hip 5 vs 4; humerus 7 vs 5; pelvic 1 vs 3; rib 10 vs 10; wrist 17 vs 13).

• **Rifrattura a 3 anni**

Dalla stima pooled, emerge una riduzione significativa del rischio di rifrattura del 34% a seguito dell'assunzione dei trattamenti anti-fratturativi nel paziente fratturato. In particolare, si mostra una riduzione del rischio di rifrattura sia vertebrale, che non vertebrale.

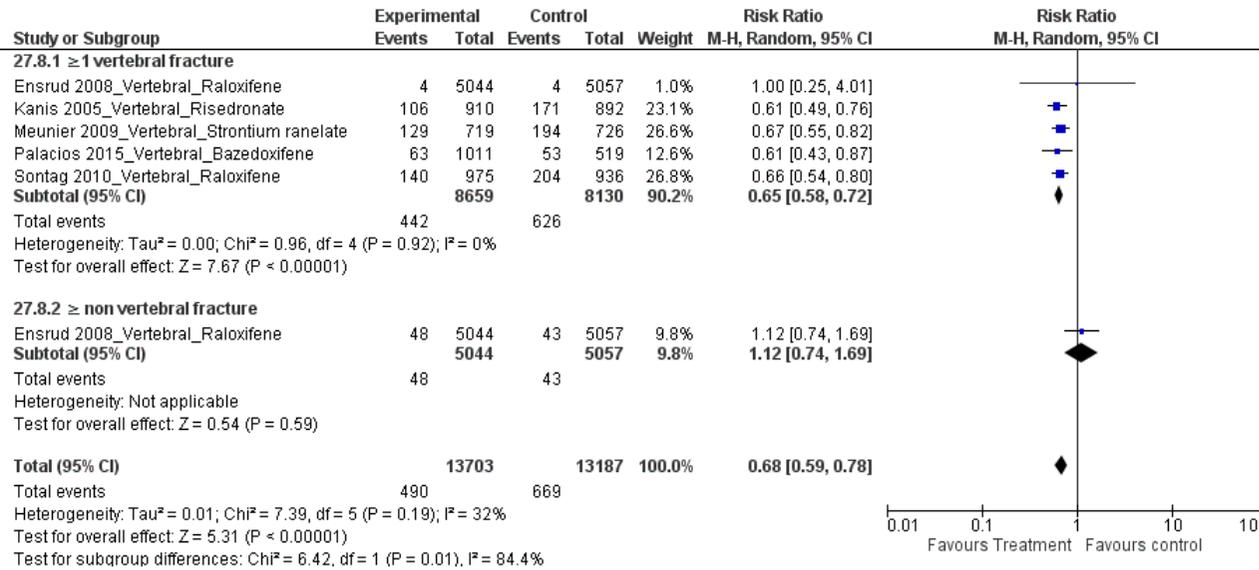


**Figure 4.** Risk ratio of refracture (at 3 years) among treated vs not treated fractured patients.

*Among treated vs no treated, here the number of subjects affected by non vertebral refracture: with a baseline osteoporotic fracture in Kendler 2019 (foot 0 vs 1; forearm 5 vs 4; hand 0 vs 1; hip 3 vs 1; lower leg 1 vs 2; pelvic 1 vs 1; shoulder 3 vs 4; thorax 1 vs 3); with a baseline vertebral fracture in Schemitsch 2020 (femur 1 vs 0; hip 3 vs 0; pelvic 1 vs 0; tibia 0 vs 1; femoral neck 1 vs 0).*

• **Rifrattura a più di 3 anni**

Dalla stima pooled, emerge una riduzione significativa del rischio di rifrattura del 32% a seguito dell'assunzione dei trattamenti anti-fratturativi nel paziente fratturato. In particolare, si mostra una significativa riduzione del rischio di rifrattura vertebrale, tuttavia non si mostra un chiaro beneficio del trattamento anti-fratturativo rispetto al rischio di rifrattura non vertebrale.



**Figure 5.** Risk ratio of refracture (after 3 years) among treated vs not treated fractured patients.

**Effetti indesiderabili**

Quanto considerevoli sono gli effetti indesiderabili attesi?

GIUDIZI

RICERCA DELLE PROVE

CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE

- Grandi
- Moderati
- Piccoli
- Irrilevanti
- Variato
- Non so

Nessuno

Qualità delle prove Qual è la qualità complessiva delle prove di efficacia e sicurezza?		
GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Molto bassa</li> <li>○ Bassa</li> <li>○ Moderata</li> <li>● Alta</li> <li>○ Nessuno studio incluso</li> </ul>	<p>La qualità delle prove risulta moderata.</p> <p>La qualità è stata abbassata per importanti limitazioni metodologiche (rischio di bias).</p>	<p>Come riportato nel materiale supplementare (Appendix C), focalizzandosi sui soli trial valutati di alta qualità per tutti i domini della ROB, (e quindi eliminando i possibili fattori che potrebbero limitare la qualità degli studi), si è visto come i risultati sono rimasti inalterati. Viene così attribuita un alto livello di qualità delle prove raccolte.</p>
Valori C'è incertezza o variabilità nel valore attribuito agli esiti principali?		
Giudizi	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Importante incertezza o variabilità</li> <li>○ Possibile importante incertezza o variabilità</li> <li>○ Probabilmente nessuna incertezza o variabilità importante</li> <li>● Nessuna incertezza o variabilità importante</li> </ul>	<p>È stata effettuata una revisione sistematica con ricerca della letteratura sulle banche dati Embase, Medline e Cochrane. Sono risultati 1,426 records da cui abbiamo selezionato uno studio di interesse. Inoltre, dai trial selezionati per rispondere al primo quesito, sono stati ulteriormente considerati due trial.</p> <p>Le fratture correlate all'osteoporosi sono spesso associate a diverse morbosità e alla mortalità. Il peso che queste fratture osteoporotiche impongono in termini di costi, ospedalizzazione e ridotta qualità della vita (QoL) sono una delle principali preoccupazioni di salute pubblica per uomini e donne di età pari o superiore a 50 anni e rendono l'osteoporosi una delle malattie croniche più significative negli anziani.</p> <p>Le fratture del femore prossimale, in particolare, hanno un forte effetto sull'indice relativo alla qualità della vita (HRQoL), in particolare per la mobilità, la deambulazione, e la cura di sé (sia negli uomini che nelle donne) e per il dolore (per le donne). Nello studio di Adachi 2011, relativo a pazienti di almeno 50 anni con una recente frattura osteoporotica del femore prossimale (HORIZON-RFT), viene applicato lo strumento EuroQol con lo scopo di valutare qualità della vita e lo stato di salute del paziente. Dallo studio emerge un miglioramento significativo dell'HRQoL a 24 mesi dall'inizio del trattamento nei pazienti con fratture cliniche (vertebrali) o non cliniche che hanno assunto Zoledronato rispetto al gruppo di controllo (cliniche: ZOL: 10.55±2.80, placebo: 3.54±2.18, p=0.0244; vertebrale: ZOL: 10.92±3.74, 1.89±2.48, p=0.0042; non cliniche: ZOL: 9.02±0.79, placebo: 6.80±0.83, p=0.0395).</p>	

	<p>Fra gli indicatori relativi al carico sociale delle fratture correlate all'osteoporosi considerati in questo studio:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- HRQoL (health-related quality of life) è uno degli indicatori che valuta lo stato funzionale, del benessere e dell'esperienza di malattia riferendosi alla salute fisica e mentale percepita dal paziente nel tempo e può essere utilizzato dai medici per comprendere meglio come una malattia cronica interferisce con la vita quotidiana della persona;</li> <li>- EuroQoL è uno strumento standardizzato, non specifico per la malattia, che fornisce un quadro completo per misurare l'indicatore HRQoL e determinare lo stato di salute. Tale strumento ha lo scopo di integrare altre forme di misure di qualità della vita e di generare un indice generale di salute che può essere utilizzato nelle valutazioni economiche. Ha quattro componenti, ma solo una di queste, detta EQ-5D, è comunemente usata per raccogliere dati su HRQoL. L'EQ-5D è composto da due parti, una descrizione riportata dal paziente stesso utilizzando una classificazione a cinque dimensioni (profilo di salute - profilo EQ-5D) e una valutazione globale della salute percepita dal paziente utilizzando una scala analogica visiva (VAS) o un termometro (salute percepita - EQ-5D VAS) dove il peggior stato di salute possibile è dato da valori pari a 0, mentre uno stato di salute perfetta è dato da valori prossimi a 100. In particolare, il profilo EQ-5D descrive lo stato di salute in termini di cinque dimensioni: mobilità, cura di sé, esecuzione delle attività abituali, dolore o disagio e ansia o depressione. Ciascuna delle cinque dimensioni del profilo EQ-5D sono suddivise in tre livelli di difficoltà: "nessun problema", "qualche problema" o "problema estremo".</li> </ul> <p>Inoltre, nello studio di Meunier 2009, che include donne in post-menopausa (da almeno <math>\geq 5</math> anni) di età <math>\geq 50</math> anni con almeno una frattura vertebrale osteoporotica prevalente, la qualità della vita è stata valutata utilizzando due tipi di questionari: lo Short-Form 36 (SF-36®), uno strumento generico di 36 elementi e il QUALIOST®, uno strumento specifico per la malattia a 23 elementi progettato per completare l'SF-36 ® in donne in post-menopausa con osteoporosi vertebrale, in cui il range di punteggio va da 0 a 100, dove punteggi più alti che indicano una migliore QoL. Nello studio sono stati inclusi 1.250 pazienti (Gruppo di intervento con stronzio ranelato: n=623; gruppo di controllo con placebo: n=627). Per il questionario SF-36®, non si sono riscontrate differenze significative mentre i punteggi globali di QUALIOST® sono risultati più bassi (indicando una migliore qualità della vita) nel gruppo di intervento rispetto al gruppo di controllo. Nello specifico, il gruppo di controllo ha mostrato un buon punteggio globale QUALIOST® alla valutazione di 6 mesi, seguito da un progressivo peggioramento per il resto dei 4 anni di osservazione. Al contrario, il gruppo di intervento ha mostrato benefici significativi in tutte le valutazioni, indicando come il trattamento sia stato in grado di prevenire o ritardare il progressivo peggioramento della qualità della vita.</p> <p>Infine, nello studio di Li 2016, in cui vengono considerati pazienti trattati con acido zoledronico o placebo, la qualità della vita è stata valutata utilizzando la Osteoporosis Quality of Life Scale (OQOLS). Dallo studio emerge che dopo 12 mesi di trattamento, nel gruppo dei trattati è stato riscontrato un punteggio OQOLS più alto rispetto al gruppo di controllo (<math>83,30 \pm 9,4</math> vs <math>78,26 \pm 9,8</math>; <math>p=0.04</math>), mostrando un significativo miglioramento della qualità della vita.</p>	
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Bilancio degli effetti		
Il bilancio tra effetti desiderabili ed indesiderabili favorisce l'intervento o il confronto?		
Giudizi	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> È in favore del confronto</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente è in favore del confronto</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non è in favore né dell'intervento né del confronto</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente è in favore dell'intervento</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> È in favore dell'intervento</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non lo so</li> </ul>	<p>Il bilancio degli effetti dipende da tutte le variabili che possono agire da modificatrici dell'effetto dell'intervento. Nell'ambito delle fratture da fragilità il bilancio è a favore del trattamento come evidenziato dalla ricerca in letteratura.</p>	
Accettabilità		
L'intervento è accettabile per i principali stakeholders?		
Giudizi	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente no</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente si</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Si</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li> </ul>	<p>È stata effettuata una revisione sistematica con ricerca della letteratura sulle banche dati Embase, Medline, Cochrane. Sono stati individuati 1147 records. Nessun record è stato considerato eleggibile per la valutazione dell'accettabilità.</p>	
Fattibilità		
È fattibile l'implementazione dell'intervento?		
Giudizi	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente no</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente si</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Si</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li> </ul>	<p>È stata effettuata una revisione sistematica con ricerca della letteratura sulle banche dati Embase, Medline, Cochrane. Sono stati individuati 1147 records. Nessun record è stato considerato eleggibile per la valutazione della fattibilità.</p>	

## Riassunto dei Giudizi

	GIUDIZI						
PROBLEMA	No	Probabilmente no	Probabilmente si	<b>Si</b>		Varia	Non so
EFFETTI DESIDERABILI	Irrelevanti	Piccoli	Moderati	<b>Grandi</b>		Varia	Non so
EFFETTI INDESIDERABILI	Grandi	Moderati	Piccoli	<b>Irrelevanti</b>		Varia	Non so
QUALITA' DELLE PROVE	Molto bassa	Bassa	Moderata	<b>Alta</b>			Nessuno studio incluso
VALORI	Importante incertezza o variabilità	Probabilmente importante incertezza o variabilità	Probabilmente nessuna importante incertezza o variabilità	<b>Nessuna importante incertezza o variabilità</b>			
BILANCIO DEGLI EFFETTI	A favore del confronto	Probabilmente a favore del confronto	Non è favorevole né al confronto né all'intervento	Probabilmente a favore dell'intervento	<b>A favore dell'intervento</b>	Varia	Non so
ACCETTABILITÀ	No	Probabilmente no	Probabilmente si	<b>Si</b>		Varia	Non so
FATTIBILITÀ	No	Probabilmente no	Probabilmente si	<b>Si</b>		Varia	Non so

## Tipo di raccomandazione

Raccomandazione forte contro l'intervento <input type="radio"/>	Raccomandazione condizionata contro l'intervento <input type="radio"/>	Raccomandazione condizionata per l'intervento o per il confronto <input type="radio"/>	Raccomandazione condizionata a favore dell'intervento <input type="radio"/>	Raccomandazione forte a favore dell'intervento <input checked="" type="radio"/>
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## Conclusioni

### Raccomandazione

Si raccomanda l'inquadramento del paziente al fine di identificare la fragilità come causa ovvero concausa della frattura corrente [raccomandazione forte, qualità delle prove alta].

### Giustificazione

### Considerazioni relative ai sottogruppi

### Considerazioni per l'implementazione

Si auspica l'assegnazione di un codice di frattura di fragilità per identificare il paziente con fragilità scheletrica, utile sia ai fini clinici (strumento per la gestione del paziente) che epidemiologici (avvio della registrazione sistematica delle fratture da fragilità, misurazione del burden, monitoraggio delle cure).

### Monitoraggio e valutazione

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## Riassumendo

### Diagnosi differenziale

L'identificazione della fragilità come causa o concausa della frattura può migliorare la prognosi del paziente?

Si raccomanda l'inquadramento del paziente al fine di identificare la fragilità come causa ovvero concausa della frattura corrente.

★★★★★ Raccomandazione forte a favore dell'intervento

### Evidenze meta-analitiche



\* Il trattamento antifratturativo è assunto come surrogato (proxy) del riconoscimento della fragilità come causa o concausa della frattura corrente

### Considerazioni individuali

#### Considerazioni pratiche

Si auspica l'assegnazione di un codice di frattura di fragilità per identificare il paziente con fragilità scheletrica, utile sia ai fini clinici (strumento per la gestione del paziente) che epidemiologici (avvio della registrazione sistematica delle fratture da fragilità, misurazione del burden, monitoraggio delle cure)

## CQ2. Strumenti di valutazione del rischio di frattura

### Appendice A. Quesito clinico e strategia di ricerca.

<b>Obiettivo:</b> Quali caratteristiche operative (Sensibilità/Specificità) e applicabilità mostrano gli strumenti diagnostici/algoritmi di valutazione del rischio?	
<b>Popolazione</b>	Adulti (over 18 anni) a rischio di frattura da fragilità inclusi i soggetti senza precedente diagnosi di osteoporosi o frattura da fragilità.
<b>Intervento</b>	Strumenti di valutazione del rischio di frattura: FRAX, con o senza BMD DeFRA FRAHS
<b>Comparatore</b>	Tra gli strumenti sopra citati
<b>Outcomes</b>	Area sotto la curva. Sensibilità, specificità, valori predittivi.
<b>Esclusione</b>	Pazienti con frattura da trauma maggiore.
<b>Stringa di ricerca</b>	Databases: Medline, Embase, Cochrane Library Date per lo strumento FRAX: aggiornamento dal 14/09/2011 della LG NICE Date per gli strumenti DeFRA e FRAHS: qualsiasi Lingua: Inglese, Italiano Disegno dello studio: Studi osservazionali
<b>Valutazione di qualità</b>	Valutazione della qualità metodologica: Newcastle Ottawa Scale per gli studi osservazionali e l'approccio GRADE.

Review question 2: Which risk assessment tools are the most accurate in predicting the risk of fragility fracture in adults, including those without known osteoporosis or previous fragility fracture?

### FRAX and QFracture

Search constructed by combining the columns in the following table using the AND Boolean operator

Population	Exposure/Intervention	Study filter used	Date parameters
FRAX or QFracture*	None	None	All years -21/7/11 and a top up on 14/9/11

*\*Non-standard population used.*

Aggiornamento al 7 dicembre 2020

### MEDLINE SEARCH: FRAX TOOL

#1:

FRAX[tiab] or FRAXTM[tiab]

#2:

risk\*[tiab] and assess\*[tiab] and tool\*[tiab]

#3:

fracture\*[tiab]

#4:

#2 AND #3:

#5:

“fracture risk assessment tool”[tiab]

#6:

1 or 4 or 5

#7:

Letter/

#8:

Editorial/

#9:

News/

#10:

exp Historical article/

#11:

Anecdotes as topic/

#12:

Comment/

#13:

Case report/

#14:

Letter[ti] or comment\*[ti] or abstracts[ti]

#15:

or/7-14

#16:

#6 not #15 Filters: Humans, from 2011/9/14

## **EMBASE search**

#1:

frax:ti,ab OR fraxtm:ti,ab

#2:

risk\*:ti,ab AND assess\*:ti,ab AND tool\*:ti,ab

#3:

fracture\*:ti,ab

#4:

#2 and #3

#5:

“fracture risk assessment tool”:ti,ab

#6:

1 or 4 or 5

#7:

letter.pt. or Letter

#8:

note.pt

#9:

editorial.pt

#10:

(Case report) or (Case study)

#11:

letter:ti or comment\*:ti

#12:

#7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11

#13:

“Randomized controlled trial”:ti,ab or random\*:ti,ab

#14:

#12 not #13

#15:

Animal not Human

#16:

Nonhuman

#17:

exp Animal experiment

#18:

exp Experimental animal

#19:

Animal model

#20:

exp Rodent

#21:

Rat:ti or rats:ti or mouse:ti or mice:ti

#22

#14 or #15 or #16 or #17 or #18 or #19 or #20 or #21

#23:

#6 not #22

#24: 2,279 articles

#23 AND (2011:py OR 2012:py OR 2013:py OR 2014:py OR 2015:py OR 2016:py OR 2017:py OR 2018:py OR 2019:py OR 2020:py OR 2021:py) AND [embase]/lim NOT ([embase]/lim AND [medline]/lim)

## COCHRANE SEARCH

#1:

(FRAX or FRAXTM):ti,ab,kw

#2:

(fracture\* risk assess\* tool\*):ti,ab,kw

#3:

(risk\* and assess\* and tool\*):ti,ab

#4:

fracture\*:ti,ab

#5:

(#3 AND #4)

#6. 318 articles

(#1 OR #2 OR #5) with Cochrane Library publication date from Sep 2011 to present

All'8 dicembre 2020:

**MEDLINE SEARCH:** DEFRA, FRA-HS TOOL

#1:

DEFRA[tiab] or FRA-HS[tiab] or FRAHS[tiab]

#2:

Letter/

#3:

Editorial/

#4:

News/

#5:

exp Historical article/

#6:

Anecdotes as topic/

#7:

Comment/

#8:

Case report/

#9:

Letter[ti] or comment\*[ti] or abstracts[ti]

#10:

or/2-9

#11: 46 articles

#1 not #10 Filters: Humans

## **EMBASE search**

#1:

defra:ti,ab OR frahs:ti,ab or fra-hs:ti,ab

#2:

letter.pt. or Letter

#3:

note.pt

#4:

editorial.pt

#5:

(Case report) or (Case study)

#6:

letter:ti or comment\*:ti

#7:

#2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6

#8:

“Randomized controlled trial”:ti,ab or random\*:ti,ab

#9:

#7 not #8

#10:

Animal not Human

#11:

Nonhuman

#12:

exp Animal experiment

#13:

exp Experimental animal

#14:

Animal model

#15:

exp Rodent

#16:

Rat:ti or rats:ti or mouse:ti or mice:ti

#17

#9 or #10 or #11 or #12 or #13 or #14 or #15 or #16

#18:

#1 not #17

#19: 45 articles

#18 AND [embase]/lim NOT ([embase]/lim AND [medline]/lim)

## **COCHRANE SEARCH**

#1: 2 articles

(defra or frahs or fra-hs):ti,ab,kw

*Per le search strategy dedicate ai domini di Valori e Accettabilità/Fattibilità far riferimento al Quesito 1.*

**Appendice B. Tabelle delle caratteristiche degli studi inclusi ed esclusi.**

Study	<b>Judicious use of DXA-BMD in assessing fracture risk by using clinical risk factors in the Indian population Bansal 2018</b>
Study type	Case-control study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 500
Countries and Settings	the orthopaedic ward in Medanta, the Medicity hospital
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Not reported
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	<p>The mean age of cases was <math>68.5 \pm 10.5</math> years.</p> <p>Of 62 cases, 40 (64.5%) were females. Of 438 controls, 305 (69.6%) were females.</p> <p>131 (26.2%) patients have baseline fractures</p>
Patient characteristics	Historical and anthropometric data were prospectively recorded from 500 consecutive patients admitted in the orthopaedic ward. Patients with fragility fractures were taken as cases and the rest of the patients were controls.
Intervention	FRAX-MOF and FRAX-HF were calculated using WHO tool online for Indians without using DXA-BMD.
Outcomes	This study was planned to compare the FRAX scores for the risk for major osteoporotic fracture (FRAX-MOF) and hip fracture (FRAX-HF) in patients with fragility fractures (cases) and those admitted for other indications (controls) in the orthopedic ward in our institute.

<b>Study</b>	<b>External validation and comparison of three prediction tools for risk of osteoporotic fractures using data from population based electronic health records: retrospective cohort study</b> <b>Dagan 2017</b>
Study type	Retrospective cohort study.
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 1054815
Countries and Settings	This study used electronic health record data from Clalit Health Services, the largest of four national health funds in Israel.
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	From 2010 to 2014.
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Study population: aged 50-59 38%; aged 60-69 28.4%; aged 70-79 21.1%; aged 80-89 12.5%. Sex: Men 45.4%; women 54.6%. Ethnicity: black Africans 1.2%; white 98.8%. Baseline fracture: 156340 (14.8%)
Patient characteristics	The comparative analysis was performed among members of Clalit Health Services aged 50 to 90 years as of the index date, who had at least three years of continuous membership before the index date and through the follow-up period or until death.
Intervention	We computed the five year risk according to QFracture (2012 version) and Garvan based on their full tool equations. Since the current FRAX equations are not published by the authors, we used the FRAX 10 year probability charts

	calibrated for Israel, stratified by sex, age, body mass index, and number of clinical risk factors, as supplied by the official FRAX site.
Outcomes	Outcome variables included both hip fracture and major osteoporotic fractures, which were defined as fractures of the hip, vertebrae, distal radius, or proximal humerus. These variables were defined based on the records for clinical diagnoses.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Fracture prediction and calibration of a Canadian FRAX® tool: a population-based report from CaMos Fraser 2011</b>
Study type	Prospective population based cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 6697
Countries and Settings	Canadian Multi-centre Osteoporosis Study (CaMos).
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Not reported
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Women 4778, Age $65.8 \pm 8.8$ Men 1919, Age $65.3 \pm 9.1$ 634 (9.5%) patients have baseline fracture
Patient characteristics	We included all CaMos participants, with follow-up data, aged $\geq 50$ years at study entry. Briefly, eligible participants were at least 25 years old at the start of the study, lived within a 50-km radius of one of nine Canadian cities and were able to converse in English, French or Chinese.
Intervention	The WHO Coordinating Centre used the Canadian FRAX tool calibrated using national hip fracture and mortality data along with the FRAX predictor variables from CaMos to calculate 10-year fracture probability.
Outcomes	Self-reported incident clinical fractures were identified by yearly postal questionnaire or at the scheduled interval for in-person reassessment (third, fifth and tenth year after study entry).

<b>Study</b>	<b>Fracture Risk Prediction Using Phalangeal Bone Mineral Density or FRAX?dA Danish Cohort Study on Men and Women</b> <b>Friis-Holmberg 2014</b>
Study type	Prospective cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 12758
Countries and Settings	Danish Health Examination Survey
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	2007-2012
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Men 5206, mean age $58.3 \pm 10.6$ , 443 (5.9%) have baseline fracture Women 7552, mean age $56.8 \pm 10.2$ , 132 (2.5%) have baseline fracture
Patient characteristics	We used data on a cohort of women and men aged 18e95 yr who participated in the Danish Health Examination Survey 2007-2008. The present study includes data from participants aged 40-90 yr (i.e., the applied age range in FRAX), who had a BMD scan. Participants were excluded if height or weight was missing (n 5 5).
Intervention	As the algorithm for FRAX is unpublished, the 10-yr risk of fracture was calculated by individual risk scoring of the Danish version of FRAX using a programed call of the FRAX Web site.
Outcomes	Incident fractures were defined as fractures occurring between the date of BMD measurement in 2007-2008 and end of follow-up (10th of August 2012) and calculated as the number of persons with a fracture during the follow-up period. Prevalent fractures were defined as fractures occurring before the date of BMD measurement. Hip fractures were validated and excluded if no corresponding surgical code of primary hip arthroplasty or osteosynthesis

<b>Study</b>	<b>Validation of FRAX and the impact of self-reported falls among elderly in a general population: the HUNT study, Norway</b> <b>Hoff 2017</b>
Study type	Observational study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 29017
Countries and Settings	third survey of the Nord-Trøndelag Health Study (HUNT3), fracture registry in Nord-Trøndelag, and Norwegian Prescription Database (NorPD)
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	1995 – 2016
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Men n.13585, mean age 64.0 (SD 9.3), 1365 (10%) have baseline fracture Women n.15432, mean age 64.4 (SD 9.7), 2779 (18%) have baseline fracture
Patient characteristics	Aged 50-90 years.
Intervention	FRAX estimates 10-year osteoporotic and hip fracture probability. The Norwegian FRAX tool was recalibrated based on Norwegian data on incidence of hip fracture and mortality, and the FRAX scores were calculated on the basis of FRAX Desktop
Outcomes	A fracture was defined when (1) the ICD code was accompanied by a medical record confirmation of hip fracture or (2) a fracture was diagnosed by X-ray. Fractures due to metastatic disease were excluded.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Assessing Risk of Osteoporotic Fractures in Primary Care: Development and Validation of the FRA-HS Algorithm Lapi 2017</b>
Study type	Cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 407771
Countries and Settings	the Health Search—IMS Health Longitudinal Patients Database (HSD), an Italian general practice database that includes patients' records of a group of over 1000 GPs homogenously distributed across Italy.
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	1999-2012
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Mean age 60.08 (SD 12.80) Males 183308 (females 224359) Baseline fracture: 114 (1.6%)
Patient characteristics	We formed a cohort of patients aged 40 years and over during the period between January 1, 1999 and December 31, 2002. To be considered eligible, patients were required to have at least 1-year medical history in the database.
Intervention	We therefore developed and validated the FRActure Health Search (FRA-HS) score, a FRAX®-based model, for the assessment of risk of osteoporotic fractures in primary care in Italy.
Outcomes	We identified all diagnoses coded via ICD9CM which were consistent with osteoporotic fractures occurred during follow-up. Namely, hip/femur (ICD9CM code: 820*, 821.0, 821.2), vertebral (ICD9CM code: 805*), humeral (ICD9CM code: 812*), wrist/forearm (ICD9CM code: 813*) fractures were defined as the study outcome.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Independent Clinical Validation of a Canadian FRAX Tool: Fracture Prediction and Model Calibration Leslie 2010</b>
Study type	Cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 39603
Countries and Settings	the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) collects and analyzes information on health and health care in Canada and makes this publicly available. The Hospital Morbidity Database (HMDB), a database housed at CIHI, includes administrative, clinical, and demographic information on hospital inpatient events and provides national discharge statistics from Canadian health care facilities by diagnoses and procedures.
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	1990 – 2008
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Men (n.2873) were slightly older than women (n.36730) (mean age 68.2 (10.1) versus 65.7 (9.8), $p < .001$ ), and present more baseline fracture (15% vs 13.6%)
Patient characteristics	The population for this historical cohort study consisted of all women and men in the Province of Manitoba, Canada, aged 50 years or older at the time of baseline femoral neck dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) between January 1990 and March 2007. Subjects were required to have medical coverage from Manitoba Health during the observation period ending March 2008 without other exclusions.
Intervention	the FRAX estimates using BMD and clinical risk factors
Outcomes	Longitudinal health service records were assessed for the presence of hip, clinical vertebral, forearm, and humerus fracture codes

<b>Study</b>	<b>Prognosis of fracture: evaluation of predictive accuracy of the FRAX™ algorithm and Garvan nomogram Sandhu 2010</b>
Study type	Retrospective validation study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 200
Countries and Settings	Fracture and Bone and Calcium clinics at St. Vincent’s Hospital, Sydney
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Not reported
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Women n.144, of which 69 with fractures, mean age 73 (SD 8), and 75 without fractures, mean age 68 (SD 8), 33 (22.9%) with baseline fracture  Men n.56, of which 31 with fractures, mean age 75 (SD 10), and 25 without fractures, mean age 68 (SD 8), 5 (8.9%) baseline fracture
Patient characteristics	Patients were included if they were of Caucasian origin and aged between 60 and 90 years old.
Intervention	Using the FRAX™ and FractureRiskCalculator.com websites, we calculated the 10-year risk of fracture for each individual.
Outcomes	Fracture cases were included if they had a major osteoporotic fracture as defined in FRAX™

<b>Study</b>	<b>Identification of patients at high risk of fragility fractures in an Indian clinical setting using FRAX Singh 2020</b>
Study type	Case-control study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 194
Countries and Settings	IPGME&R and SSKM hospital, Kolkata.
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	2017 – 2019
Age, gender, ethnicity	Cases 110, mean age 57.61, 30 males, 80 females, Controls 84, mean age 53.96, 20 males, 64 females,
Patient characteristics	<p>Inclusion criteria for case group</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recent history of fragility fracture that was defined as that occurring spontaneously or that occurring due to fall from standing position or fall from the bed.</li> <li>2. Age 40–90 years</li> <li>3. Appropriate history of Clinical Risk Factors of Osteoporosis included in the FRAX tool be made available</li> <li>4. Reports of all investigations that were ordered at first presentation be made available within 30 days of the date of fracture</li> <li>5. Site of fracture: proximal humerus, wrist, spine, hip</li> <li>6. No history of bisphosphonate, teriparatide or other anti-osteoporotic pharmacotherapy</li> </ol> <p>Inclusion criteria for the control group</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No recent history of fracture</li> <li>2. Age 40–90 years</li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Appropriate history of Clinical Risk Factors of Osteoporosis included in the FRAX tool be made available</li> <li>4. No history of bisphosphonate, teriparatide or other anti-osteoporotic pharmacotherapy</li> </ul>
Intervention	The University of Sheffield has launched the Fracture Risk Assessment Tool (FRAX) to evaluate the future risk of osteoporotic fracture in adults.
Outcomes	Fracture cases were included if they had a major osteoporotic fracture as defined in FRAX™

<b>Study</b>	<b>The added value of trabecular bone score to FRAX® to predict major osteoporotic fractures for clinical use in Chinese older people: the Mr. OS and Ms. OS cohort study in Hong Kong</b> <b>Su 2017</b>
Study type	Case-control study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 3873
Countries and Settings	Mr. OS and Ms. OS Hong Kong study.
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	2001 – 2009
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Men 1923, mean age 72.29 (SD 4.87), 262 (13.6%) with baseline fracture Women 1950, mean age 72.52 (SD 5.26), 403 (20.7%) with baseline fracture
Patient characteristics	At baseline, 2000 Chinese men and 2000 Chinese women 65 years old or above were recruited from local communities via advertisements distributed within housing estates and community centers for older people from August 2001 to March 2003. Stratified sampling was utilized to generate a sample with roughly one-third between the ages of 65 and 69, one-third between 70 and 74, and the final third 75 or older. To be eligible, subjects needed to dwell in the community, to be able to walk without assistance.
Intervention	The baseline assessment consisted of an interview which used a standardized, structured questionnaire. Information on clinical risk factors in FRAX® was collected.
Outcomes	Fracture cases were included if they had a major osteoporotic fracture as defined in FRAX™

<b>Study</b>	<b>Sarcopenia Combined With FRAX Probabilities Improves Fracture Risk Prediction in Older Chinese Men Yu 2014</b>
Study type	Prospective cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=4000
Countries and Settings	School of Public Health of the Chinese University of Hong Kong
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	2001 – 2003
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Men n.2000, of which 1774 without fractures, mean age 72.19 (SD 4.92), and 226 with fractures, mean age 74.00 (SD 5.36), 274 (13.7%) with baseline fracture  Women n.2000, of which 1661 without fractures, mean age 72.29 (SD 5.30), and 339 with fractures, mean age 74.01 (SD 5.41), 416 (20.8%) with baseline fracture
Patient characteristics	Four thousand community-dwelling Chinese men and women at least 65 years old were invited. Those who were unable to walk independently, had a history of bilateral hip replacements, were not competent to give informed consent, or had medical conditions judged by the study physicians on the likelihood that they would not survive the duration of the primary study were excluded.
Intervention	The WHO 10-year absolute risks of both major osteoporotic fracture and hip fracture (FRAX scores) were calculated by the WHO Collaborating Center for Metabolic Bone Disease, using the FRAX algorithm (Hong Kong version)
Outcomes	Incident fractures were documented based on history and X-rays during an average of 10.2 years of follow-up (2001-2013). Fracture occurrence was determined by 4 monthly telephone calls and visits to the research center at 2 yearly intervals. The diagnosis of fracture was verified by carrying out a search of the Hospital Authority electronic database, which covers over 95% of all hospital admissions in Hong Kong. This is a computer system containing all hospital

discharge summaries and outpatient consultation episodes, including diagnosis and coding. These were further validated by a review of individual medical records.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Do we need bone mineral density to estimate osteoporotic fracture risk? A 10-year prospective multicentre validation study</b> <b>Marques 2017</b>
Study type	Cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 2626
Countries and Settings	Data of three different Portuguese cohorts, SAOL, IPR and EPIPorto (from centre, south and north of the country, respectively), were combined.
Funding	This study was supported by unrestricted grants from the Direção Geral da Saúde and Amgen, which had no role in the design of the study, the writing or review of the paper.
Duration of study	Not declared
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Men 683, women 1943 Mean age 58.2 (SD 10.2) Baseline fracture: 512 (19.5%)
Patient characteristics	Only persons aged >40 years and with a complete set of data on FRAX® clinical risk factors were included. There were no other exclusion criteria.
Intervention	The 10-year fracture risk estimates for hip and MOP fractures (with and without adding the variable femoral neck BMD)
Outcomes	The first new fracture during follow-up and the date on which it occurred were self-reported at the follow-up visit in all cohorts.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Predicting risk of osteoporotic fracture in men and women in England and Wales: prospective derivation and validation of QFractureScores</b> <b>Hippisley-Cox 2009</b>
Study type	Prospective cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 1183663 women and 1174232 men
Countries and Settings	General practices in England and Wales.
Funding	This study was funded by David Stables (medical director of EMIS) as part of a larger study examining risks and benefits of HRT.
Duration of study	1993 – 2008
Age, gender, ethnicity	1 183 663 women and 1 174 232 men aged 30-85 in the derivation cohort.
Patient characteristics	Only persons aged >40 years and with a complete set of data on FRAX® clinical risk factors were included. There were no other exclusion criteria.
Intervention	We took the regression coefficient for each variable from the final model using multiply imputed data and used these as weights for the QFractureScores. We restricted our comparative analysis to the hip fracture outcome as this is directly comparable between both scores, whereas the FRAX fracture outcome also includes humerus fractures. We used the UK version of the score from the FRAX website to calculate the 10 year predicted risk of hip fracture
Outcomes	First (incident) diagnosis of osteoporotic fracture (vertebral, distal radius, or hip) and incident hip fracture recorded in general practice records.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Fracture risk prediction in outpatients from Krakow region using FRAX tool versus fracture risk in 11-year follow-up</b> <b>Czerwiński 2013</b>
Study type	Retrospective cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 1024
Countries and Settings	Cracow Medical Centre
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Between 1997 and 2008
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Age [mean (range)]: 50 years and above Gender (n. F): Intervention group:100%; Placebo group: 100% Baseline fracture: 324 (32%)
Patient characteristics	The study involved Caucasian women aged $\geq 50$ and $\leq 80$ years at baseline who were residents of Malopolska region, who gave their oral consent to participate in the study and who, in the opinion of the interviewer, were capable of accurately answering the 15-minute phone questionnaire. Each patient underwent a densitometric examination of the spine and/or proximal femur at the time of the first survey. Patients with any physical or mental disorders which could influence memory and credibility of the acquired data (hearing loss, dementia or any memory impairment, aphasia that impeded communication) as well as patients who did not completely respond to questions in the second questionnaire or refused to continue answering the questions and did not wish to repeat the questionnaire were excluded from the study.
Intervention	During a patient's first visit to the Centre, trained medical staff obtained demographic and anthropometric data and medical history, including co-morbidities, family history and use of medications. A dedicated part of the questionnaire

	<p>was devoted to fracture risk factors: occurrence of falls in the preceding one and five years, past fractures and diagnosis and treatment of osteoporosis.</p> <p>After an average of 11 years, a telephone survey was conducted among a randomly selected group of patients using a questionnaire corresponding to the one applied in the first survey. Special attention was paid to the occurrence of fractures</p> <p>It was used the FRAX tool with BMD</p>
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- To assess the predictive value of FRAX tool</li><li>- To assess the prevalence of clinical risk factors and, in particular, of osteoporotic fractures</li></ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Assessment of Fracture Risk in A Population of Postmenopausal Italian Women: A Comparison of Two Different Tools</b> <b>Bonaccorsi 2015</b>
Study type	cross-sectional population-based study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 989
Countries and Settings	Ferrara, Italy
Funding	
Duration of study	Between 2012 and 2013
Age, gender, ethnicity	The mean age of the population (n = 989) was 63.6 years (range 50–89). Baseline fracture: 24 (2.4%)
Patient characteristics	Women of Caucasian origin aged between 50 and 90 years old. Subjects were excluded if they had been on osteoporosis treatment for more than 3 years at the time of evaluation
Intervention	The individual 10-year fracture risk was assessed by the FRAX tool for Europe-Italy (available online at the website <a href="http://www.shef.ac.uk/FRAX">http://www.shef.ac.uk/FRAX</a> ) considering CRFs for osteoporosis collected in the case history and the T-score for femoral neck BMD. DeFRA was also used to evaluate the individual 10-year fracture risk (website <a href="https://DeFRA-osteoporosi.it">https://DeFRA-osteoporosi.it</a> ). It was possible to calculate DeFRA-risk only for the female population aged 50 years or more by inputting the lowest T-score between femoral and vertebral BMD.
Outcomes	The output is the 10-year probability of a major osteoporotic fracture (clinical vertebral, hip, forearm, or proximal humerus fractures).population.

<b>Study</b>	<b>A non-invasive prevention program model for the assessment of osteoporosis in the early postmenopausal period: a pilot study on FRAX and QUS tools advantages</b> <b>Villa 2016</b>
Study type	Retrospective cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 282
Countries and Settings	Italy
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Between 2012 and 2013
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Age [mean (range)]: 54 years and above Gender (n. F): Intervention group: 100%; Placebo group: 100% Baseline fracture: 20 (7.1%)
Patient characteristics	The study included women who were consecutively enrolled in the clinical center, who were within 10 years after menopause. Women with evidence and diagnosis of severe metabolic bone diseases were excluded, as well as women with history of cancer, severe renal impairment, or abnormal liver function.
Intervention	All the patients filled out a questionnaire to determine their FRAX index by expert personnel. Thereafter, they underwent the bone assessments first by QUS of the heel using Achilles In Sight device and then by DXA exam at the femoral neck and lumbar spine level. The personnel performing both FRAX and QUS examinations were blinded to the DXA results and vice versa. FRAX results were then compared to QUS and DXA without adding BMD.  It was used the FRAX tool without BMD

Outcomes

- To analyze the performances of FRAX algorithm and quantitative ultrasound (QUS) tool in relationship to the dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry categorization to identify patients at risk of osteoporosis during menopause and to reach new thresholds for recommending the first DXA examination

<b>Study</b>	<b>Comparison of different screening tools (FRAX, OST, ORAI, OSIRIS, SCORE and age alone) to identify women with increased risk of fracture. A population-based prospective study</b> <b>Rubin 2014</b>
Study type	Prospective population-based study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 3614
Countries and Settings	Region of Southern Denmark, Danish National Patient Register (NPR), Danish National Civil Registration System (NCR)
Funding	This study was supported by INTERREG 4A (JNR 08/5177), the Region of Southern Denmark (JNR 08/8133 and JNR 11/5761) and Odense University Hospital
Duration of study	Between 2009 and 2012
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Age [mean (range)]: 64 years and above Gender (% F): Intervention group: 100%; Placebo group: 100% Baseline fracture: 156 (4.3%)
Patient characteristics	Women aged 40-90 years, stratified by decades and who returned a questionnaire were included in the analyses, with the exception of those diagnosed with and treated for osteoporosis
Intervention	Fracture risk was calculated using the different screening tools for each woman. The women were followed during 3 years, counting only the first fracture per person  It was used the FRAX tool without BMD
Outcomes	- To compare the power of FRAX without bone mineral density and simpler screening tools in predicting fractures

<b>Study</b>	<b>Rationale of the Spanish FRAX model in decision-making for predicting osteoporotic fractures: an update of FRIDEX cohort of Spanish women</b> <b>Azagra 2016</b>
Study type	Randomized cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 1308
Countries and Settings	Spain
Funding	This study was supported in part by a research grants from: FEDER (European Union), Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Ministry of Economy and Competitivity and the Institut Universitari d'investigació en Atenció Primària IDIAP Jordi Gol. Barcelona. Spain [registries n° 01133, 4464] and Cátedra UAB Novartis 2009 Scholarship
Duration of study	Between 2000 and 2010
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Age [mean (range)]: 40 years to 90 years Gender (n. F): Intervention group:100%; Placebo group: 100% Baseline fracture: 22.6%
Patient characteristics	Randomized sample was obtained from Caucasian women $\geq 40$ and $\leq 90$ years of age at the time of inclusion in the FRIDEX cohort, who understood and spoke the Spanish language, and were able to respond to the initial QRF and a 10-year follow-up TQ. None of these patients had been treated with antiosteoporotic medication (AOM) prior to the study. Some of these patients, however, may have been treated with AOM during the 10-year study period.  Patients who refused informed consent to participate in the study and those without a telephone contact number or did not respond after 3 phone calls made at different times according to the procedure manual were excluded. Patients with physical or psychological difficulties that prevented their participation in the study with or whose relatives refused them permission to participate, subjects with Paget's disease or bone cancer were also excluded.

Intervention	At the beginning of the study, the participants underwent axial bone densitometry DXA after accepting by informed consent to answer a questionnaire on risk factors (QRF) for osteoporotic fracture and further contact. Self-reported incident fractures 10 years later were assessed using a telephone questionnaire (TQ).
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- To update the first FRIDEX cohort analysis comparing FRAX with the bone mineral density model, and its predictive ability</li></ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Evaluation of the FRAX and Garvan Fracture Risk Calculators in Older Women Bolland 2011</b>
Study type	Randomized placebo-controlled trial
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 1422
Countries and Settings	New Zealand
Funding	This study was funded by grants from the Health Research Council of New Zealand
Duration of study	Between 2001 and 2007
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Age [mean (range)]: 55 years and above Gender (n. F): Intervention group:100%; Placebo group: 100% Baseline fracture: 33.5%
Patient characteristics	The study involved women older than 55 years of age, free from major medical conditions, with normal lumbar spine bone mineral density for their age, who were not taking treatment for osteoporosis in doses > 1000 IU/day, and had serum 25(OH)D levels $\geq$ 25 nmol/L.  Were excluded women for whom measurements of femoral neck BMD at baseline were missing, and for whom no further data were available after the baseline visit.
Intervention	All surviving study participants were contacted by telephone, and details of any fractures and other medical events since study completion were recorded.  It was used the FRAX-New Zealand tool

Outcomes

- To assess the performance of the FRAX and Garvan fracture risk calculators

<b>Study</b>	<b>FRAX: Prediction of Major Osteoporotic Fractures in Women from the General Population: The OPUS Study Briot 2013</b>
Study type	Prospective study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 1748
Countries and Settings	OPUS study
Funding	The OPUS cohort was sponsored by Eli Lilly, Sanofi-Aventis, Procter and Gamble Pharmaceuticals, Hoffman-La Roche, Pfizer and Novartis
Duration of study	Between 1999 and 2001
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Age [mean (range)]: 55 years and above Gender (n. F): Intervention group:100%; Placebo group: 100% Baseline fracture: 742 (42.4%)
Patient characteristics	The study involved European women aged above 55 years with information on incident major osteoporotic fractures. Women were excluded if they had disorders precluding ultrasound and bone mineral density measurements, and also general and cognitive inability that precluded completing questionnaire.
Intervention	The predictive value of FRAX was analysed in the whole population and in a subgroup of 698 patients who had never been treated before or during the study.  It was used the FRAX with and without BMD
Outcomes	- To analyse how well FRAX predicts the risk of major osteoporotic and vertebral fractures

<b>Study</b>	<b>Discriminative value of FRAX for fracture prediction in a cohort of Chinese postmenopausal women Cheung 2012</b>
Study type	Prospective study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 2266
Countries and Settings	Hong Kong Osteoporosis Study
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Between 1995 and 2009
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Age [mean (range)]: 40 years and above Gender (n. F): Intervention group:100%; Placebo group: 100% Baseline fracture: 291 (13%)
Patient characteristics	The study involved Southern Chinese postmenopausal women aged 40 or above who had their last menstrual cycle 1 year or more before baseline visit. Subjects already prescribed osteoporosis treatment were excluded
Intervention	Patients were followed up yearly by structured telephone interview for outcome of occurrence of low-trauma major osteoporotic fracture. Report of fracture was subsequently confirmed by subjects' medical records, for those patients who did not attend Hospital Authority clinics, their attending physician verified clinical outcome information.  It was used the FRAX tool with and without BMD
Outcomes	- To compare the accuracy for fracture

<b>Study</b>	<b>A comparison of prediction models for fractures in older women: is more better Ensrud 2009</b>
Study type	Prospective cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 6252
Countries and Settings	United States
Funding	The Study of Osteoporotic Fractures (SOF) is supported by National Institutes of Health funding
Duration of study	Between 1986 and 1990
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Age [mean (range)]: 65 years and above Gender (n. F): Intervention group:100%; Placebo group: 100% Baseline fracture: 2155 (34.5%)
Patient characteristics	The study involved women aged at least 65 years old, from population-based listing in four areas of the United States. Black women were originally excluded from SOF because of their low incidence of hip fracture. In addition, women were excluded if they were unable to walk without assistance or had a history of bilateral hip replacement.
Intervention	Participants completed a questionnaire and were interviewed at the baseline examination and asked about race/ethnicity, prior history of fracture since the age of fifty years, physician diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis, parental history of hip fracture, smoking status, alcohol intake, and use of glucocorticoids.  It was used the FRAX tool with BMD
Outcomes	- To determine whether prediction with FRAX models is superior to that based on parsimonious models

<b>Study</b>	<b>Fracture risk prediction score and absolute risk of fracture Henry 2011</b>
Study type	Population-based age-stratified random sample study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 600
Countries and Settings	Barwon Statistical Division
Funding	This study received institutional grants from National Health and Medical Research Council, Victorian Health Promotion Foundation, and Geelong Region Medical Research Foundation
Duration of study	Between 1996 and 2006
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (range)]: 60 years and above Gender (n. F): Intervention group:100%; Placebo group: 100%
Patient characteristics	The study involved white women who were 60 years and older
Intervention	It was used FRAX UK, and FRAX US
Outcomes	- To report the 5- and 10-year absolute risk of fracture associated with the previously reported fracture risk (FRISK)

<b>Study</b>	<b>Ten-year probability of osteoporotic fracture in 2012 Polish women assessed by FRAX and nomogram by Nguyen et al.-Conformity between methods and their clinical utility Pluskiewicz 2010</b>
Study type	Cross-sectional study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 2012
Countries and Settings	Poland
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Between 2008 and 2009
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Age [mean (range)]: 55 years and above Gender (n. F): Intervention group:100%; Placebo group: 100% Baseline fracture: 728 (36.2%)
Patient characteristics	The study involved postmenopausal women aged 55 years and older
Intervention	The studied group was divided into: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- two fracture risk thresholds in case of any fracture (<math>\leq 20\%</math> and <math>&gt; 20\%</math>)</li> <li>- two fracture risk thresholds in case of hip fracture (<math>\leq 3\%</math> and <math>&gt;3\%</math>)</li> </ul> It was used FRAX tool with BMD
Outcomes	- To establish the degree of conformity between 10-year probability of osteoporotic fracture

<b>Study</b>	<b>The FRAX tool in French women: how well does it describe the real incidence of fracture in the OFELY cohort Sornay-Rendu 2010</b>
Study type	Prospective study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 867
Countries and Settings	Rhône District
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Between 1992 and 1993
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Age [mean (range)]: 40 years and above Gender (n. F): Intervention group:100%; Placebo group: 100% Baseline fracture: 89 (10.3%)
Patient characteristics	The study involved French women aged 40 years or more at the inclusion in the study
Intervention	Women were randomly selected from the affiliates of a large health insurance company with an annual follow-up. Women completed a questionnaire at the initial screening visit, including all clinical risk factors used in calculation if the predicted fracture probability with the FRAX tool. It was used the FRAX tool with and without BMD
Outcomes	- To compare the predicted fracture probabilities and the observed incidence of fracture in French women during a 10-year follow-up

<b>Study</b>	<b>Fracture risk prediction using FRAX: a 10-year follow-up survey of the Japanese population-based osteoporosis (JPOS) cohort study</b> <b>Tamaki 2011</b>
Study type	Prospective cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 815
Countries and Settings	Japan
Funding	Financial support for the baseline survey was provided by the Japan Milk Promotion Board and the Japan Dairy Council. The follow-up surveys were supported by Grants-in-aid for Scientific Research from the Japanese Society for the Promotion of Science, a grant in 2000-2002 from the Research Society for Metabolic Bone Diseases, Japan, and a Grant-in-aid to study Milk Nutrition from the Japan Dairy Association
Duration of study	Between 1996 and 2001
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Age [mean (range)]: 40 years and above Gender (n. F): Intervention group:100%; Placebo group: 100% Baseline fracture: 65 (8%)
Patient characteristics	The study included women aged 40 years and older. Sixty-nine women were excluded from the analysis because of the low follow-up rate. Women who did not have femoral neck bone mineral density measurements at the baseline survey and women taking osteoporosis drugs or hormone replacement therapy at the baseline survey were excluded.
Intervention	Women were randomly selected from 5-year age groups using resident registrations in seven municipalities throughout Japan. Women from three areas of those municipalities were selected as the cohort. There was mailed a questionnaire on osteoporotic fracture events to women who did not participate in the 10-year follow-up study.

	It was used the FRAX tool with and without BMD.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- To evaluate the ability of the Japanese version of FRAX to predict the 10-year probability of osteoporotic fractures using follow-up data from the prospective JPOS</li></ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Fracture risk prediction using BMD and clinical risk factors in early postmenopausal women: sensitivity of the WHO FRAX tool</b> <b>Trémollières 2010</b>
Study type	Prospective cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 2651
Countries and Settings	Menopause et Os (MENOS) cohort study, Menopause Center of the Toulouse University Hospital
Funding	This work was part of the MENOS study and was supported by an institutional grant from Lilly France and Pierre Fabre Santé Laboratories
Duration of study	Between 1988 and 1991
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Age [mean (range)]: 45 years and above Gender (n. F): Intervention group:100%; Placebo group: 100% Baseline fracture: 145 (6.6%)
Patient characteristics	The study involved postmenopausal women 45 years and older. Women were considered postmenopausal if they had not menstruated within the last 12 months before the examination, associated with serum follicle-stimulating hormone levels above 30 IU/L and serum estradiol levels below 20 pg/mL. Women with past/current osteoporosis treatment for more than 3 months at baseline were excluded from the analyses.
Intervention	At baseline, all women answered a computer-assisted standardized questionnaire recorded by the same trained research nurse. At the follow-up visit, anthropometric measurements were taken, and all women answered the MENOS epidemiologic standardized questionnaire

Outcomes

- To identify significant and independent clinical risk factors (CRFs) for major osteoporotic fracture among peri- and early postmenopausal women
- To assess the discriminatory capacity of FRAX and bone mineral density for the identification of women at high risk of fracture
- To assess whether adding risk factors to either FRAX or BMD would improve discriminatory capacity

<b>Study</b>	<b>The utility of absolute risk prediction using FRAX and Garvan fracture risk calculator in daily practice van Geel 2014</b>
Study type	Prospective cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 506
Countries and Settings	The Netherlands
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Between 1992 and 1994
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Age [mean (range)]: 60 years and above Gender (n. F): Intervention group:100%; Placebo group: 100% Baseline fracture: 134 (26.5%)
Patient characteristics	The study involved women 60 years and over who were registered in one of 10 general practice centres of whom all risk factors needed to complete both risk prediction tools were available
Intervention	A questionnaire enquired about possible risk factors related to fractures. Five years later, a questionnaire was completed by all participating women regarding fracture history over the past 5 years. All reported fractures were radiographically confirmed.
Outcomes	- To investigate the utility of FRAX and Garvan tool in daily practice

<b>Study</b>	<b>Evaluation of different screening tools for predicting femoral neck osteoporosis in rural South Indian postmenopausal women</b> <b>Cherian 2018</b>
Study type	Cross sectional study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 2108
Countries and Settings	South India
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Between 2014 and 2016
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Age [mean (range)]: 50 years and above Gender (n. F): Intervention group: 100%; Placebo group: 100% Baseline fracture: 126 (6%)
Patient characteristics	All ambulatory rural postmenopausal women aged 50 years and above were recruited from the Vellone district of southern India.  Women with a prior diagnosis of osteoporosis, malignancy, stroke, or other conditions leading to immobilization, chronic kidney disease, and chronic liver disease were excluded. Those women on treatment with bisphosphonates and anabolic agents were also excluded
Intervention	The subjects were classified as osteoporosis, osteopenia, and normal, depending on the World Health Organization T-score of $\leq -2.5$ , $-2.5$ to $-1.0$ , and normal $\geq -1$ , respectively.  In the present study, FRAX was used without BMD

Outcomes

- To assess the diagnostic performance of 6 internationally validated tools for the diagnosis of osteoporosis at the femoral neck

<b>Study</b>	<b>Evaluation of the validity of osteoporosis and fracture risk assessment tools (IOF One Minute Test, SCORE, and FRAX) in postmenopausal Palestinian women</b> <b>Kharroubi 2017</b>
Study type	Cross sectional study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 382
Countries and Settings	West Bank region of Palestine
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Between 1997 and 2008
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (range)]: 45 years and above Gender (n. F): Intervention group:100%; Placebo group: 100%
Patient characteristics	All recruited subjects were not previously diagnosed with bone problems or suffered from bone-related health complications. None of the subjects were using any prescription drugs or food supplements (including vitamin D and calcium) that might affect their general bone status
Intervention	In this study the FRAX was calculated without BMD
Outcomes	- To evaluate the validity of the updated IOF One Minute Osteoporosis Risk Assessment Test, FRAX, SCORE as well as age alone to detect the risk of developing osteoporosis in postmenopausal Palestinian women

<b>Study</b>	<b>FRAX based intervention thresholds for management of osteoporosis in Singaporean women Chandran 2018</b>
Study type	Retrospective review
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 1001
Countries and Settings	Singapore General Hospital
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Between 2014 and 2017
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (range)]: 50 years and above Gender (n. F): Intervention group:100%; Placebo group: 100%
Patient characteristics	Subjects were excluded from the study if they were premenopausal or had ever been treated for osteoporosis. Subjects who had incomplete baseline socio-demographic information, medical, menstrual, fracture, smoking, alcohol and medical history and laboratory data were also excluded from the final analysis as were subjects with uninterpretable DXA scans of the hip and lumbar vertebrae
Intervention	In this study were used ethnic-specific Singapore FRAX models
Outcomes	- To explore FRAX-based intervention thresholds that could potentially be considered for the management of osteoporosis in postmenopausal Singaporean women

<b>Study</b>	<b>Increased cortical porosity and reduced cortical thickness of the proximal femur are associated with nonvertebral fracture independent of Fracture Risk Assessment Tool and Garvan estimates in postmenopausal women</b> <b>Kral 2017</b>
Study type	Nested case-control study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 443
Countries and Settings	Tromsø Study in Norway
Funding	The North Norwegian Health Authorities funded the study
Duration of study	Between 1994 and 1995
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Age [mean (range)]: 50 years and above Gender (n. F): Intervention group:100%; Placebo group: 100% Baseline fracture: 61 (14%)
Patient characteristics	The study included women that suffered at least one fracture of the hip, wrist, or proximal humerus after the age of 50 years.  Those who were premenopausal, received bisphosphonates, or had hip prostheses or metal screws in the hip region were excluded from the study
Intervention	This study used the online country-specific FAX algorithm for Norway
Outcomes	- To test the hypothesis that cortical parameters are associated with fracture risk, independent of FRAX ad Garvan estimates

<b>Study</b>	<b>Selection of women aged 50-64 yr for bone density measurement Leslie 2013</b>
Study type	Retrospective cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 18315
Countries and Settings	Manitoba, Canada
Funding	The authors declare no funding for this article
Duration of study	Between 1990 and 2007
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Age [mean (range)]: 50 – 64 years Gender (n. F): Intervention group:100%; Placebo group: 100% Baseline fracture: 450 (2%)
Patient characteristics	The study involved all women aged 50-64 yr with medical coverage and valid DXA measurements from the lumbar spine and hip.
Intervention	This study used FRAX without BMD as a method to select postmenopausal women younger than 65 yr for BMD measurement
Outcomes	- To inform the discussion regarding screening tool that may be helpful for selecting postmenopausal women younger than 65 yr from BMD testing under the NOF intervention criteria

<b>Study</b>	<b>Osteoporosis screening in postmenopausal women 50 to 64 years old: comparison of US preventive services task force strategy and two traditional strategies in the women's health initiative</b> <b>Crandall 2014</b>
Study type	Retrospective cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 5165
Countries and Settings	40 clinical centers (Tucson and Phoenix, AZ; Pittsburgh, PA; and Birmingham, AL)
Funding	The WHI program is funded by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, national Institutes of Health, US Department of Health and Human Services
Duration of study	Not reported
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Age [mean (range)]: 50 – 79 years Gender (n. F): Intervention group:100%; Placebo group: 100% Baseline fracture: 62 (1%)
Patient characteristics	Eligibility criteria included being aged 50-79 years at baseline, postmenopausal, and free from serious medical conditions. All WHI participants were postmenopausal, defined as at least 6 months of amenorrhea for women $\geq$ 55 years, and at least 12 months of amenorrhea for women aged 50 to 54 years. They were also not taking medications known to influence BMD and for whom information regarding femoral neck T-score and osteoporosis risk factors was complete
Intervention	This study used the US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) FRAX without BMD
Outcomes	- The proportion of women for whom BMD testing would have been recommended according to each of the three risk-assessment strategies overall, and classified by femoral neck T-score category

- The proportion of women with femoral neck T-score  $\leq -2.5$  who would be identified for screening under each strategy
- The sensitivity, specificity, and area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) for identifying low BMD and osteoporosis under each strategy
- To calculate the AUC of the three tools for identifying of T-score  $\leq -2.5$  at one or more of the following sites: lumbar spine, total hip, or femoral neck
- To estimate the cut-off score that would identify 90% of women with femoral neck T-score  $\leq -2.5$

<b>Study</b>	<b>Performance of FRAX and FRAX-based treatment thresholds in women aged 40 years and older: the Manitoba BMD registry</b> <b>Crandall 2019</b>
Study type	Registry-based cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 54459
Countries and Settings	Manitoba, Canada
Funding	None
Duration of study	Between 1987 and 2016
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Age [mean (range)]: 50 years and above Gender (n. F): Intervention group:100%; Placebo group: 100% Baseline fracture: 7570 (14%)
Patient characteristics	The study involved women aged 40 years and older who provided at least 5 years of follow-up
Intervention	This study used the Canadian FRAX tool with and without BMD
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To determine the risk gradients, sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value, accuracy, number needed to screen, number needed to treat, and calibration of FRAX in the prediction of hip fracture, MOF, and any clinical fragility fracture</li> <li>- To compare the potential implications of NOGG and NOF threshold-based treatment strategies in a large registry-based cohort of women aged <math>\geq 40</math> years</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Possible FRAX-based intervention thresholds for a cohort of Chinese postmenopausal women Cheung 2014</b>
Study type	Prospective population-based study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 2266
Countries and Settings	Part of the Hong Kong Osteoporosis Study
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Between 1995 and 2009
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Age [mean (range)]: 40 years and above Gender (n. F): Intervention group:100%; Placebo group: 100% Baseline fracture: 291 (13%)
Patient characteristics	Subjects who had already been prescribed osteoporosis treatment were excluded. At least one year has passed between the last menstrual cycle and the baseline assessment for all subjects
Intervention	Patients were followed up yearly by structured telephone interview to assess the occurrence of MOFs of the wrist, clinical spine, hip or humerus. Reports of fractures were subsequently confirmed using the subjects' medical records, which were readily accessible using the centrally linked, computerized network of the Hong Kong Hospital Authority
Outcomes	- To determine the impact of applying different intervention thresholds to a cohort of Chinese postmenopausal women

<b>Study</b>	<b>Setting the new FRAX reference threshold without bone mineral density in Chinese postmenopausal women Liu 2020</b>
Study type	Retrospective cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 264
Countries and Settings	Community medical centers in Changsha City, Hunan Province, China
Funding	The Natinal Nature Science Foundation of China, the Hunan Nature Science Foundation, and Bethune Charitable Foundation
Duration of study	Between 2017 and 2008
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Age [mean (range)]: 50 years and above Gender (n. F): Intervention group:100%; Placebo group: 100% Baseline fracture: 21 (8%)
Patient characteristics	The study included postmenopausal women aged over 50 years. The only exclusion criterion was a history of anti-osteoporotic medication
Intervention	All the participants completed the standard medical assessment questionnaires by themselves. The study used the FRAX model (modified Chinese version)
Outcomes	- To explore the Chinese-specific thresholds of FRAX without the T-score

<b>Study</b>	<b>The discriminative ability of FRAX, the WHO algorithm, to identify women with prevalent asymptomatic vertebral fractures: a cross-sectional study</b> <b>El Maghraoui 2014</b>
Study type	Cross- sectional study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 908
Countries and Settings	Cracow Medical Centre
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Between 2010 and 2012
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (range)]: 50 years and above Gender (n. F): Intervention group:100%; Placebo group: 100% Baseline fracture: 382 (42%)
Patient characteristics	908 consecutive women who had no previous diagnosis of osteoporosis were entered into the study. General exclusion criteria were non-Caucasian origin and diseases, drugs, and other major determinants known to affect bone metabolism. There were also excluded subjects with gastrectomy, intestinal resection, recent hyperthyroidism or hyperparathyroidism, recent severe immobilization, treatment with corticosteroids, breast cancer or aromatase inhibitors.
Intervention	Each subject completed a standardized questionnaire designed to document putative risk factors of osteoporosis. The study used FRAX with and without BMD
Outcomes	- To assess the predictive value of FRAX tool

- To assess the prevalence of clinical risk factors and, in particular, of osteoporotic fractures

<b>Study</b>	<b>Validation of osteoporosis risk assessment tools in middle-aged Thai women Indhavivadhana 2016</b>
Study type	Retrospective study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 1038
Countries and Settings	Siriraj Menopause Clinic, Siriraj Hospital, a tertiary-care hospital of Mahidol University, Thailand
Funding	Nil
Duration of study	Between 1997 and 2006
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (range)]: 40 - 60 years Gender (n. F): Intervention group:100%; Placebo group: 100%
Patient characteristics	The study involved women in perimenopause, natural postmenopause, surgical menopause, and premature menopause
Intervention	The patients were classified as having osteoporosis, osteopenia, or normal. The study used FRAX without BMD
Outcomes	- To validate osteoporosis risk assessments tools in middle-aged Thai women

<b>Study</b>	<b>Validation of the FRAX predictive model for major osteoporotic fracture in a historical cohort of Spanish women Tebé Cordero 2013</b>
Study type	Retrospective cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 1231
Countries and Settings	CETIR database (CDB)
Funding	This study was funded by the Plan de Calidad para el Sistema Nacional de Salud in collaboration with the Instituto Carlos III and the Agència d'Informació, Avaluació i Qualitat en Salut
Duration of study	Between 1992 and 2008
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Age [mean (range)]: 40-90 years Gender (n. F): Intervention group:100%; Placebo group: 100% Baseline fracture: 185 (15%)
Patient characteristics	The study involved women aged 40-90 years with a first visit or a bone densitometry
Intervention	An interview-led questionnaire was administered by trained technicians at first visits and subsequent follow-ups.
Outcomes	- To assess the predictive ability of the Spanish FRAX for major osteoporotic fracture in women with basal BMD measurements and 10-yr follow-up

<b>Study</b>	<b>Fracture Risk Assessment With FRAX Using Real-World Data in a Population Based Cohort From Israel Goldshtein 2017</b>
Study type	Population-based cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 141,320 women
Countries and Settings	Maccabi Healthcare Services (MHS), a large Israeli government-funded health maintenance organization (HMO)
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Recruitment: 2004 – 2006 + follow-up
Age, gender, ethnicity	Without major osteoporotic fractures (MOF) n. 122280, mean age 58.0 (53.0 – 66.0) With MOF n. 19040, mean age 65.0 (57.0 – 74.0)
Patient characteristics	A total of 141,320 female MHS members were eligible (denoted the “total population”), out of which 16,578 patients had an electronically available BMD test performed before June 2006
Intervention	Data on diagnosis codes, medication dispensations, and demographic factors were extracted from the EMRs to populate the clinical risk factors used in FRAX.
Outcomes	The 2 endpoint events were incident hip (femoral neck) fracture and incident major osteoporotic fracture (MOF) during the 10-year follow up period, including fractures of the femoral neck, clinical spine, forearm, and proximal humerus, in accordance with FRAX definitions

<b>Study</b>	<b>The utility of dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry, calcaneal quantitative ultrasound, and fracture risk indices (FRAX® and Osteoporosis Risk Assessment Instrument) for the identification of women with distal forearm or hip fractures: A pilot study</b> <b>Esmaeilzadeh 2016</b>
Study type	Case-control study.
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 60
Countries and Settings	Orthopedics Clinics
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Not reported
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Age: Forearm fractures: $62.65 \pm 9.86$ , Controls: $62.30 \pm 9.73$ Baseline fracture: 3 (5%)
Patient characteristics	The patients were selected among those referred to our “bone assessment laboratory”. The inclusion criteria were the lack of previous bone mineral density measurement and having not received any antiosteoporotic drug treatment.
Intervention	FRAX® integrates 10 clinical risk factors and computes the 10-year probability of a major osteoporotic fracture (MOF) as well as the 10-year probability of HF alone
Outcomes	major osteoporotic fracture (MOF) (clinical spine, forearm, humerus, or hip fractures) or hip fractures alone

<b>Study</b>	<b>Clinical risk factors for osteoporosis in Ireland and the UK: a comparison of FRAX and QFractureScores Cummins 2011</b>
Study type	Case-control study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 246
Countries and Settings	UK, Ireland
Funding	This study was supported by the Enterprise Ireland Innovation Partnership grant board
Duration of study	Between 1992 and 1994
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (range)]: 50-85 years Gender (n. F): Intervention group:100%; Placebo group: 100%
Patient characteristics	The study involved Caucasian women aged 50-85 years who were at least postmenopausal. Participants included subjects who had recently suffered a fracture as well as individual who had never suffered a fracture.  Subjects who were receiving treatment for osteoporosis, those on corticosteroids, and those with a secondary cause of osteoporosis such as malabsorption, chronic liver disease, renal failure, and malignant disease were excluded
Intervention	FRAX scores were calculated manually from the FRAX Web site, with double data entry in 10% of subjects. The UK version of FRAX was used for all subjects as an Irish version of FRAX is not currently available.  The 10-year probabilities of major osteoporotic and hip fracture with and without BMD were recorded for FRAX.
Outcomes	- To compare the performance of FRAX and QFracture algorithms in identifying patients who suffered fractures

<b>Study</b>	<b>Predicting fractures in an international cohort using risk factor algorithms, without bone mineral density Sambrook 2011</b>
Study type	Prospective cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 19586
Countries and Settings	GLOW study
Funding	Financial support for the GLOW study is provided by Warner Chilcott Company, LLC and Sanofi-aventis to the Center for Outcomes Research, university of Massachusetts medical School
Duration of study	Between 2008 and 2010
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (range)]: 60 years and above Gender (n. F): Intervention group:100%; Placebo group: 100%
Patient characteristics	The study involved women aged 55 years and older who had been attended by their physician in the past 24 months. Patients were excluded if they were unable to complete the study survey due to cognitive impairment, language barriers, institutionalization, or illness.
Intervention	A Baseline questionnaires, along with invitations to participate in the study signed by the local principal investigator, were mailed to all potential subjects. non-respondents were followed up with sequential postcard reminders, second questionnaires, and telephone interviews. Questionnaires were mailed at 1 and 2 years to determine incident fractures.
Outcomes	- To investigate the utility of FRAX and Garvan tool in daily practice

<b>Study</b>	<b>Comparison of three tools for predicting primary osteoporosis in an elderly male population in Beijing: a cross-sectional study</b> <b>Zhang 2018</b>
Study type	Cross-sectional study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 1349
Countries and Settings	Beijing Friendship Hospital, Capital Medical University.
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	2014 -
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Mean age 65.2 ± 8.68 (Range 50-90) Ethnicity: Chinese Baseline fracture: 115 (8.5%)
Patient characteristics	Chinese men aged 50 years consecutively recruited from three community health service centers (Fangzhuang, Tuanjiehu, and Wangzuo) from January 2014 to October 2015.
Intervention	three clinical tools, the Osteoporosis Self-Assessment Tool for Asians (OSTA), Fracture Risk Assessment Tool (FRAX) without bone mineral density (BMD), and body mass index (BMI), for predicting primary osteoporosis (OP) were compared.
Outcomes	Primary osteoporosis according to the WHO at lumbar spine, worst hip, femoral neck, and total hip site.

<b>Study</b>	<b>FRAX calculator and Garvan nomogram in male osteoporotic population Pluskiewicz 2014</b>
Study type	Cross-sectional study.
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 801
Countries and Settings	Poland
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Recruitment: 2009 – 2010. Follow.up not reported
Age, gender, ethnicity	mean age 70.8 ± 9.31 ethnicity: polish baseline fracture: 218 (27.2%)
Patient characteristics	The studied group included 801 men evaluated at four osteoporotic outpatient clinics in four different centers.
Intervention	The 10-year fracture prediction was established, using the FRAX calculator and Garvan nomogram.
Outcomes	“major fractures”, in general confined to hip, humerus, spine and wrist fro FRAX, and “all fractures” for Garvan, whose category is much broader and includes more fracture sites.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Validation of three tools for identifying painful new osteoporotic vertebral fractures in older Chinese men: bone mineral density, Osteoporosis Self-Assessment Tool for Asians, and fracture risk assessment tool</b> <b>Lin 2016</b>
Study type	Cross-sectional study.
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 496
Countries and Settings	Osteoporosis Clinic at Beijing Friendship Hospital
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	2013-2015
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Age, gender, ethnicity: Not reported Baseline fracture: 120 (24.2%)
Patient characteristics	Men aged 50 years were apportioned to a group for men with fractures who had undergone percutaneous vertebroplasty (n=111), or a control group of healthy men (n=385).
Intervention	Three tools for predicting painful new osteoporotic vertebral fractures (PNOVFs) in older Chinese men: bone mineral density (BMD), the Osteoporosis Self-Assessment Tool for Asians (OSTA), and the World Health Organization fracture risk assessment tool (FRAX) (without BMD).
Outcomes	Diagnosis of osteoporosis was determined by a BMD T-score of #2.5 standard deviations below the average for a young adult at peak bone density at the femoral neck, total hip, or L1–L4.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Fracture risk assessment in postmenopausal women with diabetes: comparison between DeFRA and FRAX tools Bonaccorsi 2017</b>
Study type	Case-control study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 237
Countries and Settings	Osteoporosis Centre of University of Ferrara Italy
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	2015
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (range)]: 50 years and above Gender (n. F): Intervention group:100%; Placebo group: 100%
Patient characteristics	The study involved women in postmenopausal status according to Straw classification; age between 40 and 90 years, body mass index < 37kg/m <sup>2</sup> which is the upper limit for TBS calculation; preserved renal function. The a priori exclusion criteria were: treatment with drugs that may interfere with mineral and bone metabolism for the last 2 years; relevant comorbidities
Intervention	Risk fracture was assessed using the FRAX tool for Europe-Italy, and included those CRFs for osteoporosis as collected in the patient's interview together with femoral neck T-score. In order to assess the 10-year fracture risk probability with the DeFRA tool, the lowest T-score between proximal femur and lumbar spine was used together with several CRFs.
Outcomes	- To compare the performance of Fracture Risk Assessment Tool (FRAX) with that of Derived FRAX (DeFRA) in estimating fracture risk in a cohort of type-2 diabetes mellitus postmenopausal women

- - To investigate the clinical and morphometric vertebral fractures and self-reported history of non-vertebral FFs, namely hip, humerus, and radius

<b>Study</b>	<b>Probability of fractures predicted by FRAX® and observed incidence in the Spanish ECOSAP Study cohort González-Macías 2012</b>
Study type	A preoperative cohort study, by a nonrandomized sampling
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=5201
Countries and Settings	58 primary care centers of the National Health Service (NHS) throughout Spain
Funding	This study was supported by an unrestrictive research grant from the Medical Research Department, Eli Lilly and Company. Madrid. Spain.
Duration of study	Patient recruited between March 2000 and June 2001; Duration of the study: 3 years
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Age [mean (SD)]: 52.3 (5.3) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity (% Caucasian): 100% Baseline fracture: 20.2%
Patient characteristics	The study comprised a total of 5201 <b>Caucasian women</b> aged 65 or older, recruited in 58 primary care centers of the National Health Service (NHS) throughout Spain between March 2000 and June 2001, regardless of the reason for consultation. Given the characteristics of the medical care provided by the Spanish NHS, the ECOSAP Study cohort is considered representative of the general population of Spanish women of that age group. Only low-energy trauma fractures, defined as secondary to minor trauma or a fall from the standing position to floor level, were analyzed. Pathological fractures were excluded, as were those caused by severe trauma (traffic accidents, impact of moving objects, falling from greater than standing height) and fractures of the skull, face, metacarpals and phalanges.

Intervention	The individual 10-year absolute risks of hip and MOF were calculated with the FRAX® algorithms for Spain without the inclusion of the bone mineral density (BMD) measurements. Calibration was evaluated by comparing the three-year estimated (E) fractures predicted with FRAX® with the number of observed (O) fractures, and their discriminative ability for the probability of new fractures with the area under the receiving operating characteristic (ROC) curves.
Outcomes	The 10-year fracture probabilities calculated with the FRAX® tool were annualized to extrapolate the 3-year fracture probabilities, assuming a linear fracture risk over time. The ability of the FRAX algorithms to discriminate those women who will develop a fracture and those who will not, was measured as the areas under the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves (AUC).

<b>Study</b>	<b>The Fracture and Immobilization Score (FRISC) for risk assessment of osteoporotic fracture and immobilization in postmenopausal women—A joint analysis of the Nagano, Miyama, and Taiji Cohorts</b> <b>Tanaka 2010</b>
Study type	A community-based cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	The Nagano Cohort N=1787, The Miyama and Taiji Cohorts (N=400)
Countries and Settings	The authors used two independent datasets in the current analysis; a developmental dataset from the Nagano Cohort and a validation dataset from the Miyama and Taiji Cohorts.
Funding	The Miyama Cohort was set up in 1988 as subsets of nationwide community-based cohort studies sponsored by the Ministry of Education or Ministry of Health and Welfare
Duration of study	Median follow-up of 5.3 years
Age, gender, ethnicity, baseline fracture	Age [mean (SD)]: The Nagano Cohort: 63.4 (11.1), The Miyama and Taiji Cohorts: 59.5 (11.3) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity (% Japanese): 100% Baseline fracture: The Nagano Cohort: 403 (22.6%), The Miyama and Taiji Cohorts: 49 (25%)
Patient characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Nagano Cohort recruited and followed up postmenopausal women who were receiving medical care as outpatients or visitors at a medical institute in Nagano Prefecture, Japan since April 1993. A total of 1787 participants were included in the developmental dataset; exclusion criteria were (i) metabolic bone disease and (ii) secondary osteoporosis (e.g. hyperparathyroidism, hyperthyroidism other than patients on T4 replacement and with euthyroid for more than one year, chronic renal failure or osteomalacia).</li> <li>- The Miyama Cohort was set up in 1988 as subsets of nationwide community-based cohort studies sponsored by the Ministry of Education or Ministry of Health and Welfare. A total of 1453 inhabitants aged 40–79 years in</li> </ul>

	<p>Miyama Village were listed from the resident registration in December 1988. Then, 200 men and 200 women were recruited and followed up between 1990 and 2000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Taiji Cohort is a community-based cohort study in Taiji Town, Wakayama Prefecture, Japan [25–27]. From a list of 2261 inhabitants aged 40–79 years obtained from the resident registration in June 1992, 50 men and 50 women in each decade age group between 40 and 79 years (a total of 400 participants) were recruited randomly and followed up between 1993 and 2003.</li> </ul>
Intervention	<p>The following variables were initially identified from the literature as the traditional risk factors for osteoporotic fracture: covariates included in the FRAX other than femoral neck BMD (age, height, weight, prior fracture, parental history of fracture, current smoking status, use of steroids, rheumatoid arthritis, alcohol intake), lumbar BMD, presence of back pain, presence of any pain, and drug treatment for osteoporosis</p>
Outcomes	<p>Endpoints included the annual incidence of major osteoporotic fracture and immobilization. The authors assessed the predictive accuracy of the FRISC in terms of calibration and discrimination using occurrence of MOF within a 10-year period, which was treated as a binary event, in the validation dataset. Calibration, namely how closely the prediction reflects actual events, was assessed using ratio of observed and predicted events and the Hosmer–Lemeshow test. Discrimination, the ability to distinguish between those who experience the event and those who do not, was evaluated using receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves and Harrell's C statistic.</p>

Tabella con motivi di esclusione

1	Su Y, Lai FTT, Yip BHK, Leung JCS, Kwok TCY. Cost-effectiveness of osteoporosis screening strategies for hip fracture prevention in older Chinese people: a decision tree modeling study in the Mr. OS and Ms. OS cohort in Hong Kong. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2018 Aug;29(8):1793-1805. doi: 10.1007/s00198-018-4543-4. Epub 2018 May 17. PMID: 29774400.	OUT OF SCOPE
2	Muñoz-Torres, Manuel, et al. "Usefulness of trabecular bone score (TBS) to identify bone fragility in patients with primary hyperparathyroidism." <i>Journal of Clinical Densitometry</i> 22.2 (2019): 162-170.	WRONG OUTCOME
3	Gómez-Islas, Valeria E., et al. "Evaluation of bone densitometry by dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry as a fracture prediction tool in women with chronic kidney disease." <i>Bone Reports</i> 13 (2020): 100298.	OUT OF SCOPE
4	Gómez-Islas, Valeria E., et al. "Evaluation of bone densitometry by dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry as a fracture prediction tool in women with chronic kidney disease." <i>Bone Reports</i> 13 (2020): 100298.	WRONG INTERVENTION
5	Polovina S, Micić D, Miljić D, Milić N, Micić D, Popović V. The Fracture Risk Assessment Tool (FRAX score) in subclinical hyperthyroidism. <i>Vojnosanit Pregl.</i> 2015 Jun;72(6):510-6. doi: 10.2298/vsp1506510p. PMID: 26226723.	WRONG OUTCOME
6	Martin-Sanchez, Mario, et al. "Cost-Effectiveness of the Screening for the Primary Prevention of Fragility Hip Fracture in Spain Using FRAX®." <i>Calcified tissue international</i> 105.3 (2019): 263-270.	OUT OF SCOPE
7	Chen, Sy-Jou, et al. "Comparisons of different screening tools for identifying fracture/osteoporosis risk among community-dwelling older people." <i>Medicine</i> 95.20 (2016).	OUT OF SCOPE
8	Vogrig, E., et al. "Identification of patients with high osteoporosis risk: analysis of FRAX and phalangeal ultrasonography in a female population in North-East Italy." <i>Minerva ginecologica</i> 66.5 (2014): 447-453.	ABSTRACT
9	Yu, Ruby, Jason Leung, and Jean Woo. "Sarcopenia combined with FRAX probabilities improves fracture risk prediction in older Chinese men." <i>Journal of the American Medical Directors Association</i> 15.12 (2014): 918-923.	WRONG OUTCOME
10	Karjalainen, J. P., et al. "Multi-site bone ultrasound measurements in elderly women with and without previous hip fractures." <i>Osteoporosis international</i> 23.4 (2012): 1287-1295.	WRONG INTERVENTION
11	Penoni, D. C., et al. "Effects of bone fragility and antiresorptive drugs on periodontal disease and tooth loss: a longitudinal study." <i>JDR Clinical &amp; Translational Research</i> 3.4 (2018): 378-387.	OUT OF SCOPE
12	Wu, P-C., and D-H. Liu. "VALIDATION OF OSTEOPOROSIS SIMPLE TOOL TO IDENTIFY PRIMARY OSTEOPOROSIS IN TAIWAN MEN." <i>OSTEOPOROSIS INTERNATIONAL</i> . Vol. 28. 236 GRAYS INN RD, 6TH FLOOR, LONDON WC1X 8HL, ENGLAND: SPRINGER LONDON LTD, 2017.	ABSTRACT

13	Chen, Yong, et al. "Identifying patients with osteoporosis or at risk for osteoporotic fractures." <i>The American journal of managed care</i> 18.2 (2012): e61.	WRONG INTERVENTION
14	Leslie, William D., Lisa M. Lix, and Neil Binkley. "Osteoporosis treatment considerations based upon fracture history, fracture risk assessment, vertebral fracture assessment, and bone density in Canada." <i>Archives of Osteoporosis</i> 15.1 (2020): 1-7.	WRONG OUTCOME
15	Leslie, W. D., et al. "Spine bone texture assessed by trabecular bone score (TBS) predicts osteoporotic fractures in men: the Manitoba Bone Density Program." <i>Bone</i> 67 (2014): 10-14.	WRONG OUTCOME
16	Boutroy, S., et al. "CORTICAL AND TRABECULAR DETERIORATION IDENTIFY WOMEN AT IMMINENT RISK FOR FRACTURE: THE PROSPECTIVE OFELY STUDY." <i>OSTEOPOROSIS INTERNATIONAL</i> . Vol. 27. 236 GRAYS INN RD, 6TH FLOOR, LONDON WC1X 8HL, ENGLAND: SPRINGER LONDON LTD, 2016.	ABSTRACT
17	The predictors of fragility fracture in patients with rheumatoid arthritis: An observational study	ABSTRACT
18	Su, Fu-Mei, et al. "Development and validation of an osteoporosis self-assessment tool for Taiwan (OSTAi) postmenopausal women-a sub-study of the Taiwan Osteoporosis Survey (TOPS)." <i>PloS one</i> 10.6 (2015): e0130716.	WRONG INTERVENTION
19	Jiang, Xuezhong, et al. "Osteoporosis screening in postmenopausal women aged 50–64 years: BMI alone compared with current screening tools." <i>Maturitas</i> 83 (2016): 59-64.	WRONG OUTCOME
20	Zwart, Marta, et al. "Measuring health-related quality of life in men with osteoporosis or osteoporotic fracture." <i>BMC Public Health</i> 11.1 (2011): 1-8.	STUDY DESIGN
21	Fracture risk tool reduces need for DEXA scanning in cirrhosis patients	ABSTRACT
22	Osteoporosis screening in women aged 50-64 years: BMI alone compared to current screening modalities?	ABSTRACT
23	LaFleur, Joanne, et al. "Comparing fracture absolute risk assessment (FARA) tools: an osteoporosis clinical informatics tool to improve identification and care of men at high risk of first fracture." <i>Annals of Pharmacotherapy</i> 49.5 (2015): 506-514.	WRONG INTERVENTION
24	Does lower bone mineral density in a single hip predict fracture better than average bone mineral density across both hips?	ABSTRACT
25	Clinical screening tools to identify men with low bone mass: A systematic review	ABSTRACT
26	Fracture risk in a sample of Tunisian women using FRAX tool	ABSTRACT

27	Cortical porosity of the proximal femur identifies women with nonvertebral fragility fractures	ABSTRACT
28	Combining Bindex® and Frax® in treatment decision pathway for osteoporosis	ABSTRACT
29	Informative value of different frax models for estimation of osteoporotic fracture risk in Ukrainian women	ABSTRACT
30	Analysis of fracture risk assessment score (FRAX) correlation with bone mineral density (BMD) in males and post-menopausal females	ABSTRACT
31	Comparison of fracture probabilities with and without BMD input: Analysis based on Sri Lankan FRAX model	ABSTRACT
32	Role of digital X-ray radiogrammetry in assessment of structural-functional state of bone in postmenopausal women	ABSTRACT
33	The lancaster osteoporosis predictor a novel tool to identify individuals with osteoporosis	ABSTRACT
34	Fracture risk prediction using clinical risk factors in comparison to BMD measurements of the calcaneus and other skeletal areas in Austrian males and females	ABSTRACT
35	Kanis, John A., et al. "Intervention thresholds and the diagnosis of osteoporosis." Journal of Bone and Mineral Research 30.10 (2015): 1747-1753.	WRONG OUTCOME
36	Accuracy of application of WHO fracture risk assessment (FRAX™) for prediction of fracture in Khon Kaen hospital Thailand	ABSTRACT
37	Can the fracture risk assessment model (FRAX) be used to assess osteoporosis among postmenopausal women in Malaysia?	ABSTRACT
38	Combination of digital X-ray radiogrammetry and FRAX® in evaluation of structural-functional state of bone in postmenopausal women	ABSTRACT
39	Combining measurement of cortical porosity at the proximal femur with FRAX improves the sensitivity and maintains high specificity for fracture	ABSTRACT
40	Does FRAX= Fit well to the actual incidence of osteoporotic fractures in Spanish women? Preliminary analysis of the fridex cohort	ABSTRACT

41	Assessing a fracture risk calculator as a screening tool for women at risk for sarcopenia	ABSTRACT
42	Accuracy of the osteoporosis self assessment tool for asians (osta) and the fracture risk assessment tool-frax® to identify densitometric defined osteoporosis: A discriminatory value analysis in singaporean chinese women	ABSTRACT
43	Automatic evaluation of routine computed tomography scans for prediction of osteoporotic fractures	ABSTRACT
44	Comparing treatment indication by frax and bmd alone in rheumatic patients on long-term glucocorticoid in hong kong	ABSTRACT
45	Deterioration of bone microstructure identifies women at imminent risk of fragility fractures	ABSTRACT
46	Diagnostic accuracy of FRAX and diagnostic performance of FRAX thresholds to identify patients with fractures as eligible for antiosteoporotic treatment among patients with and without type 2 diabetes mellitus	ABSTRACT
47	Do additional clinical risk factors improve the performance of fracture risk assessment tool (frax) among postmenopausal women? findings from the women's health initiative study	ABSTRACT
48	Effects of antiresorptive osteoporosis therapy on spine BMD and trabecular bone score (TBS) in postmenopausal women	ABSTRACT
49	Efficiency of the combining use of Osteoporosis Screening Tool (OST) and FRAX in screening women with low bone mass	ABSTRACT
50	Encore presentation a comparison of the male osteoporosis risk estimation score (MORES) and the FRAX® to identify men at risk for osteoporosis: Did the USPSTF get it right?	ABSTRACT
51	Examining the predictive power of the FRAX score: Findings from the irish longitudinal study on ageing	ABSTRACT
52	Fracture prediction using a genetic markers algorithm compared to FRAX in three European cohorts	ABSTRACT
53	Fracture prediction with modified FRAX in Older HIV+ and HIV- Men	ABSTRACT
54	FRAX-based intervention threshold for therapeutic decision in patients with end-stage renal disease on maintenance dialysis	ABSTRACT

55	FRAX in combination with lumbar spine trabecular bone score (TBS) better discriminates vertebral fracture than BMD, TBS or FRAX alone: The osteolauus study	ABSTRACT
56	FRAX: Intervention threshold inasiavsthe west	ABSTRACT
57	FRAX without BMD as a screening tool for osteoporosis	ABSTRACT
58	How well do the frax (AUS) and garvan calculators predict fractures from the Geelong Osteoporosis Study (GOS)	ABSTRACT
59	Is hip fracture risk assessment index (HFRAI), an electronic medical database derived tool, comparable to the world health organization fracture assessment tool (FRAX)?	ABSTRACT
60	Is the ability of FRAX to predict fractures comparable in obese and non-obese postmenopausal women?	ABSTRACT
61	Ineffective fracture prevention by bisphosphonate in patients undergoing high dose glucocorticoid therapy with a FRAX ten year probability greater than 5.8%	ABSTRACT
62	Modified “osteoporosis questionnaire” of FRAX is sufficient tool for screening of osteoporosis patients	ABSTRACT
63	Osteoporosis screening and risk of fracture prediction tools in the ecuadorian population	ABSTRACT
64	“osteoporosis questionnaire” constituted of age and 6 clinical risk factors of FRAX is useful as a screening item for osteoporosis patients	ABSTRACT
65	Performance of different FRAX®-derived populations in the discrimination of prevalent osteoporotic fractures in Moroccan postmenopausal women	ABSTRACT
66	Power comparison of different screening tools (frax without BMD, OST, ORAI, orisis, score and age alone) to identify women with increased risk of fracture. Are complex tools better	ABSTRACT
67	Prediction of fragility fracture with the FRAX tool in postmenopausal woman in Thailand	ABSTRACT
68	The sensitivity/specificityanalysis among recommendations for bone mineral density measurement in Taiwan postmenopausal woman	ABSTRACT

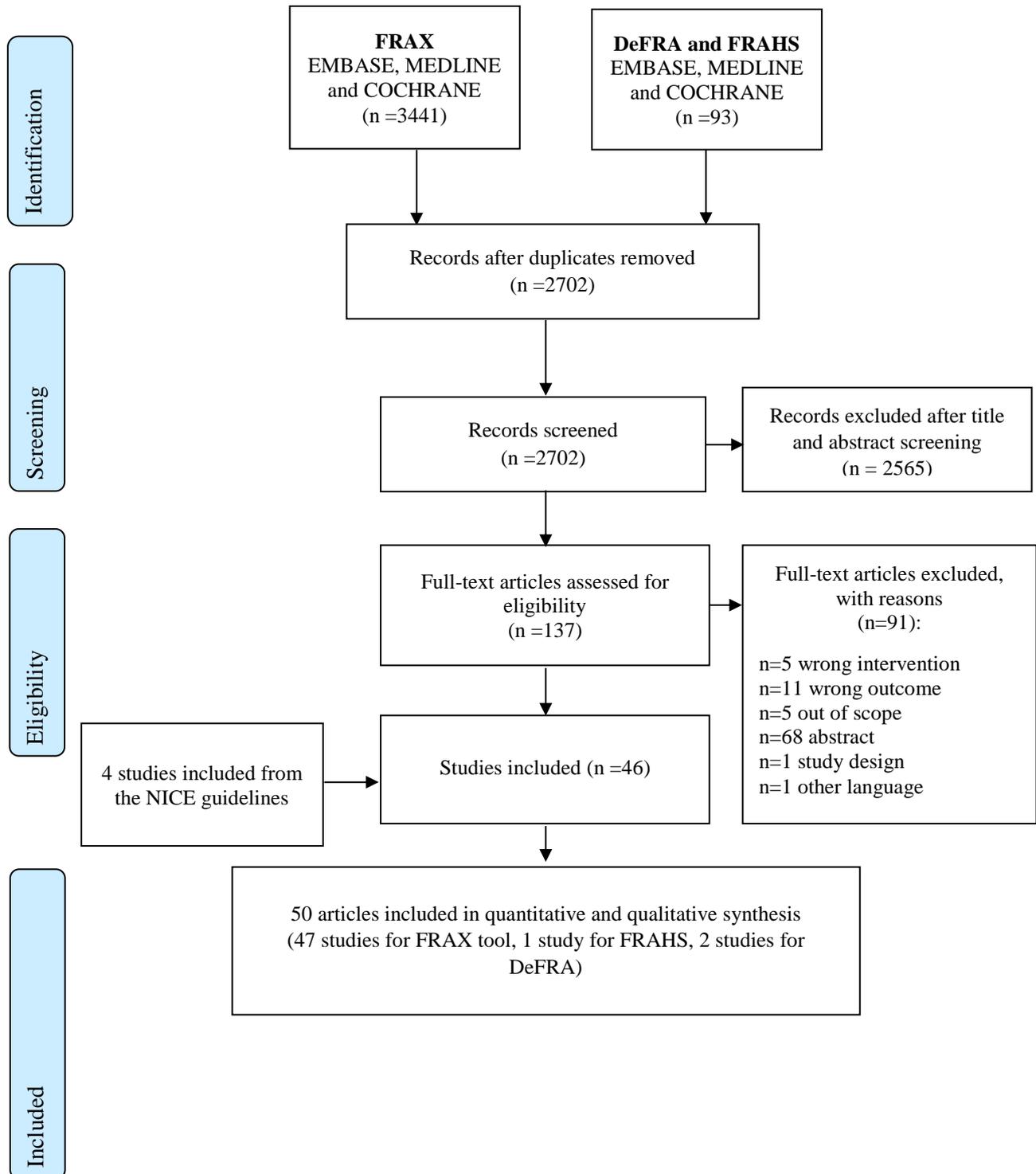
69	The discriminatory capacity of clinical risk factors and BMD measurements at different skeletal sites for detect-ing patients with vertebral fractures	ABSTRACT
70	The effectiveness of FRAX for osteoporosis in postmenopausal women in Beijing	ABSTRACT
71	The fridex model: High-risk patients based on frax cut-off points from a cohort of spanish women followed for 10 years	ABSTRACT
72	The fridex model: Thresholds of frax to determine high-risk patients according to the actual data of fracture at 10 years from a cohort of spanish women	ABSTRACT
73	The role of previous falls in major osteoporotic fracture prediction in conjunction with FRAX in older Chinese men and women: the Mr. OS and Ms. OS cohort study in Hong Kong.	ABSTRACT
74	Usefulness of “osteoporosis questionnaire” derived from frax as a screening item for osteoporosis patients	ABSTRACT
75	USPSTF osteoporosis screening strategy: Confirming its predictive ability may prove challenging?	ABSTRACT
76	Utility and pitfalls of the FRAX® tool results in Brazilian elderly population	ABSTRACT
77	Validation of an male modified osteoporosis simple tool for taiwan (mostai) to identify primary osteoporosis in taiwan men	ABSTRACT
78	Validation of an osteoporosis simple tool for Taiwan (OSTAi) to identify primary osteoporosis in Taiwan postmenopausal women	ABSTRACT
79	Validation of fracture risk assesment tool using real-world data	ABSTRACT
80	Validation of the frax and the garvan nomogram for predicting of ten-year fracture occuring in men	ABSTRACT
81	Why are additional women with fracture identified by measurement of cortical porosity than identified by FRAX?	ABSTRACT
82	Chandran, Manju, et al. "Comparison of the Osteoporosis Self-Assessment Tool for Asians and the fracture risk assessment tool-FRAX to identify densitometric defined osteoporosis: A discriminatory value analysis in a multi-ethnic female population in Southeast Asia." Osteoporosis and Sarcopenia 6.2 (2020): 53-58.	WRONG OUTCOME

83	Cass, Alvah R., et al. "Comparison of the male osteoporosis risk estimation score (MORES) with FRAX in identifying men at risk for osteoporosis." <i>The Annals of Family Medicine</i> 14.4 (2016): 365-369.	WRONG OUTCOME
84	Cass, Alvah R., et al. "Comparison of the male osteoporosis risk estimation score (MORES) with FRAX in identifying men at risk for osteoporosis." <i>The Annals of Family Medicine</i> 14.4 (2016): 365-369.	WRONG OUTCOME
85	Bansal, S., et al. "US Preventative Services Task Force FRAX threshold has a low sensitivity to detect osteoporosis in women ages 50–64 years." <i>Osteoporosis International</i> 26.4 (2015): 1429-1433.	WRONG OUTCOME
86	Novel density index method for osteoporosis diagnostics at primary healthcare	ABSTRACT
87	FRAX score can be used to avoid superfluous DXA scans for detecting osteoporosis in adult coeliac disease	ABSTRACT
88	Popov, A. A., M. V. Strunina, and M. V. Telyushchenko. "ABSOLUTE FRACTURE RISK ASSESSMENT IN OUTPATIENTS WITH DISTAL RADIUS OSTEOPOROSIS." <i>Osteoporosis and Bone Diseases</i> 15.3 (2012): 3-6.	NOT IN ENGLISH
89	The FRAX algorithm is of limited utility in predicting osteoporosis in coeliac disease	ABSTRACT
90	Fracture risk assessment score has poor correlation with BMD in males and exhibits significant racial differences	ABSTRACT
91	Frax without BMD has low predictive value of low BMD in older people	ABSTRACT

## Appendice C. Evidence synthesis Results

### SELEZIONE DEGLI STUDI

Figure 1. Flow Chart of study selection



La valutazione del rischio e dell'appropriatezza terapeutica dovrebbe essere effettuata attraverso un adeguato strumento, quale un algoritmo ampiamente validato in letteratura, o il FRAX, oppure un algoritmo da esso derivato, quale il DeFRA.

È stata realizzata una revisione sistematica in letteratura utilizzando le banche dati Embase, Medline e Cochrane CENTRAL dal 14 settembre 2011, per l'aggiornamento del medesimo Quesito Clinico elaborato dalla LG NICE che interessava lo strumento FRAX, al 7 dicembre 2020, da cui sono stati individuati 3441 records. La ricerca è stata realizzata impiegando le stesse banche dati, all'8 dicembre 2020, per i tool di predizione DeFRA e FRA-HS, da cui sono emersi 93 studi.

Sono stati selezionati 50 studi osservazionali che soddisfano i criteri per rispondere al quesito clinico proposto: 47 articoli per il FRAX, 2 studi per il DeFRA, 1 studio per il FRA-HS.

Gli studi individuati permettono di valutare le seguenti caratteristiche operative.

## **Discriminazione, Calibrazione**

La discriminazione permette di distinguere tra pazienti ad alto rischio o basso rischio. Per misurare la discriminazione si considera la sensibilità rispetto a 1-specificità. Si otterrà la curva delle caratteristiche operative (ROC), in grado di rappresentare graficamente le caratteristiche operative del test in funzione della soglia discriminante. La capacità discriminatoria sarà così tanto peggiore quanto più l'area sottesa alla curva ROC si avvicina a 0.5.

La calibrazione compara il rischio "previsto" rispetto al rischio "osservato" di frattura in una popolazione di fratturati e non. Di seguito i risultati dei modelli di calibrazione per gli strumenti in esame.

# FRAX

## Dagan 2017

“The observed-to-predicted ratios by 10ths of risk and sex were also more consistent for FRAX compared with QFracture and Garvan, which presented declining ratios as risk increased. The calibration plot, presented the observed and predicted rates for each 10th of risk, along with a parametric calibration curves, calibration slopes, and calibration-in-the-large values.”

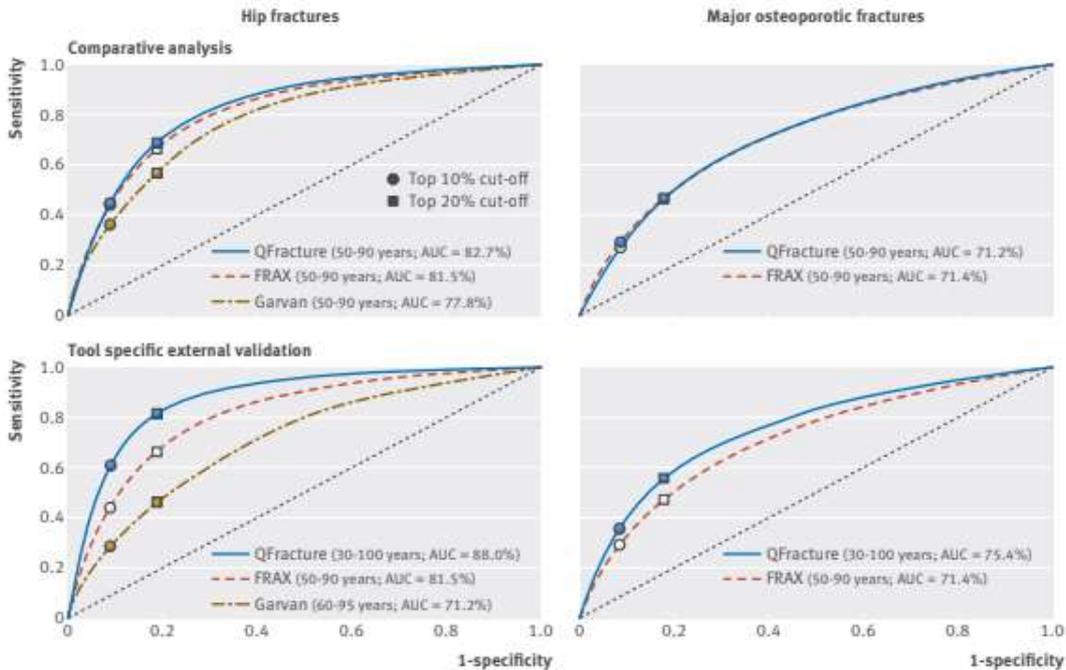


Fig 2 | Receiver operating curves of QFracture, FRAX, and Garvan predictive tools for hip and major osteoporotic fractures during five years of follow-up in comparative and tool specific external validation analyses

## González-Macías 2012

“The 10-year fracture probabilities calculated with the FRAX® tool were annualized to extrapolate the 3-year fracture probabilities, assuming a linear fracture risk over time. This approach allowed the calibration of the model based on the ratio of the “estimated” (E) versus the “observed” (O) probabilities of fracture during the 3-year follow-up of the ECOSAP cohort. The differences between the E and the O cases follow a  $\chi^2$  distribution. The D’Agostino-Na version of the Hosmer and Lemeshow goodness-of-fit test was used to calculate a Chi square value. Calibration  $\chi^2$  value (difference between the estimated and observed cases) reached statistical significance for both fracture categories ( $p < 0.001$ ), indicating that the Spanish FRAX® algorithms have a limited predictive ability.

During the 3-year follow-up period, 50 women in the ECOSAP Study sustained an incident hip fracture, while the number estimated by FRAX® was 55 (E/O= 1.10). On the other hand, 201 women presented major osteoporotic fractures – hip, forearm or humerus – the FRAX® estimation figure being 132 (E/O= 0.66). It should be noted that the fragility fractures collected in ECOSAP did not include clinical vertebral fractures, while the 132 fractures estimated by FRAX did include this type of fractures. Therefore, had clinical fractures been recorded in the ECOSAP cohort, the E/O ratio for major osteoporotic fractures would have been even lower. “

## Hoff 2017

“To assess how closely predicted outcomes agree with actual outcomes (calibration) [30], we compared the number of estimated and observed fractures. Because we do not have a 10-year follow-up, we present observed fractures for 5.2 years and predicted fractures for 10 years. Ratios of observed fractures adjusted to 10 years and predicted counts were calculated to aid comparisons.

The ratio between predicted and adjusted observed number of hip fractures varied from 0.71 to 1.34 in women and from 0.77 to 2.14 among men.”

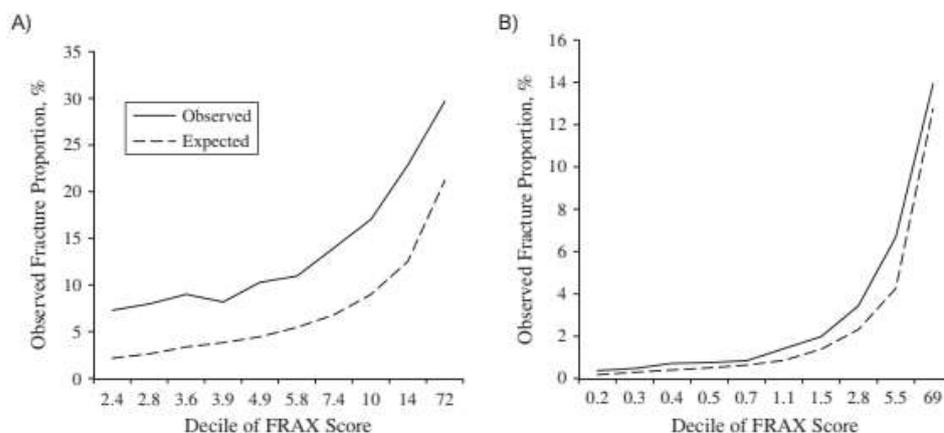
## Goldstein 2018

“Calibration measures the agreement between the predicted fracture probabilities and the actual observed proportion of patients who sustained a fracture. FRAX calibration was assessed by 2 approaches: 1) the Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness-of-fit test comparing observed and expected outcomes over 10 risk deciles and 2) the ratio between observed and expected fracture proportions. A significant Hosmer-Lemeshow test ( $\chi^2$  statistic) indicates lack of fit (the predicted values do not tend to match the predicted frequency when split by risk deciles).

**Table 3.** Discrimination and Calibration of the FRAX Score (Calculated Without Inclusion of Bone Mineral Density Data) in the Prediction of Major Osteoporotic and Hip Fractures, Maccabi Healthcare Services ( $n = 141,320$ ), Israel, 2004

Participant Group	No. of Persons	Major Osteoporotic Fracture				Hip Fracture			
		AUC	P Value	% Observed	% Expected	AUC	P Value	% Observed	% Expected
Total population	141,320	0.65		13.5	6.9	0.82		2.9	2.2
Age group, years			0.01				<0.001		
$\geq 70$	26,615	0.57		26.0	16.1	0.64		10.1	8.1
<70	114,705	0.59		10.6	4.8	0.72		1.2	0.9
Osteoporosis treatment			0.56				<0.001		
Treated patients <sup>a</sup>	28,471	0.63		21.9	9.1	0.75		5.0	3.4
Others	112,849	0.64		11.3	6.4	0.83		2.4	1.9
Diabetes status			0.12				<0.001		
Diabetic patients	19,853	0.64		17.1	8.7	0.77		5.0	3.2
Others	121,467	0.65		12.9	6.6	0.82		2.6	2.1

Abbreviations: AUC, area under the receiver operating characteristic curve; BMD, bone mineral density; FRAX, Fracture Risk Assessment Tool.  
<sup>a</sup> At least 3 years of dispensation of antiosteoporosis medication, including post-index date.



**Figure 1.** Proportion of patients with a specified fracture event, by decile of Fracture Risk Assessment Tool (FRAX) score, among members of the Maccabi Healthcare Services health maintenance organization ( $n = 141,320$ ), Israel, 2004. A) Major osteoporotic fracture; B) hip fracture.

In the total population, using FRAX without BMD, the AUC of the FRAX score was 0.65 for MOF and 0.82 for hip fracture. The sum of FRAX scores underestimated the actual fracture incidence, with 13.5% observed MOFs versus 6.9% expected and 2.9% observed hip fractures versus 2.2% expected. Figure 1 depicts the

predicted and observed fracture rates by decile of FRAX score, indicating some underestimation of observed fracture rates (Hosmer-Lemeshow test:  $P < 0.001$  for both MOFs and hip fractures).”

### Su 2017

“Prediction calibration was assessed by the calibration plot with predicted risks of 10 years on the horizontal axis and observed event rates (at the time point of about 10 years) on the vertical axis.”

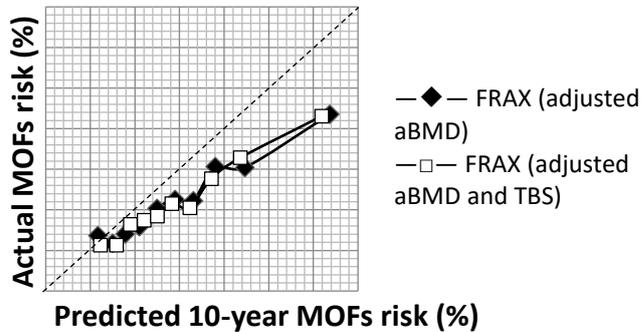


Figure 2. Calibration plots of FRAX for prediction of MOFs in 1950 women in the Ms. OS study.

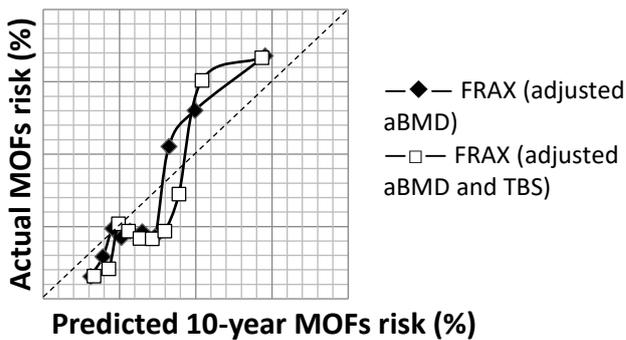


Figure 1. Calibration plots of FRAX for prediction of MOFs in 1923 men in the Mr. OS study.

“The calibration was assessed by comparing estimated risk of fracture with observed fracture incidence.”

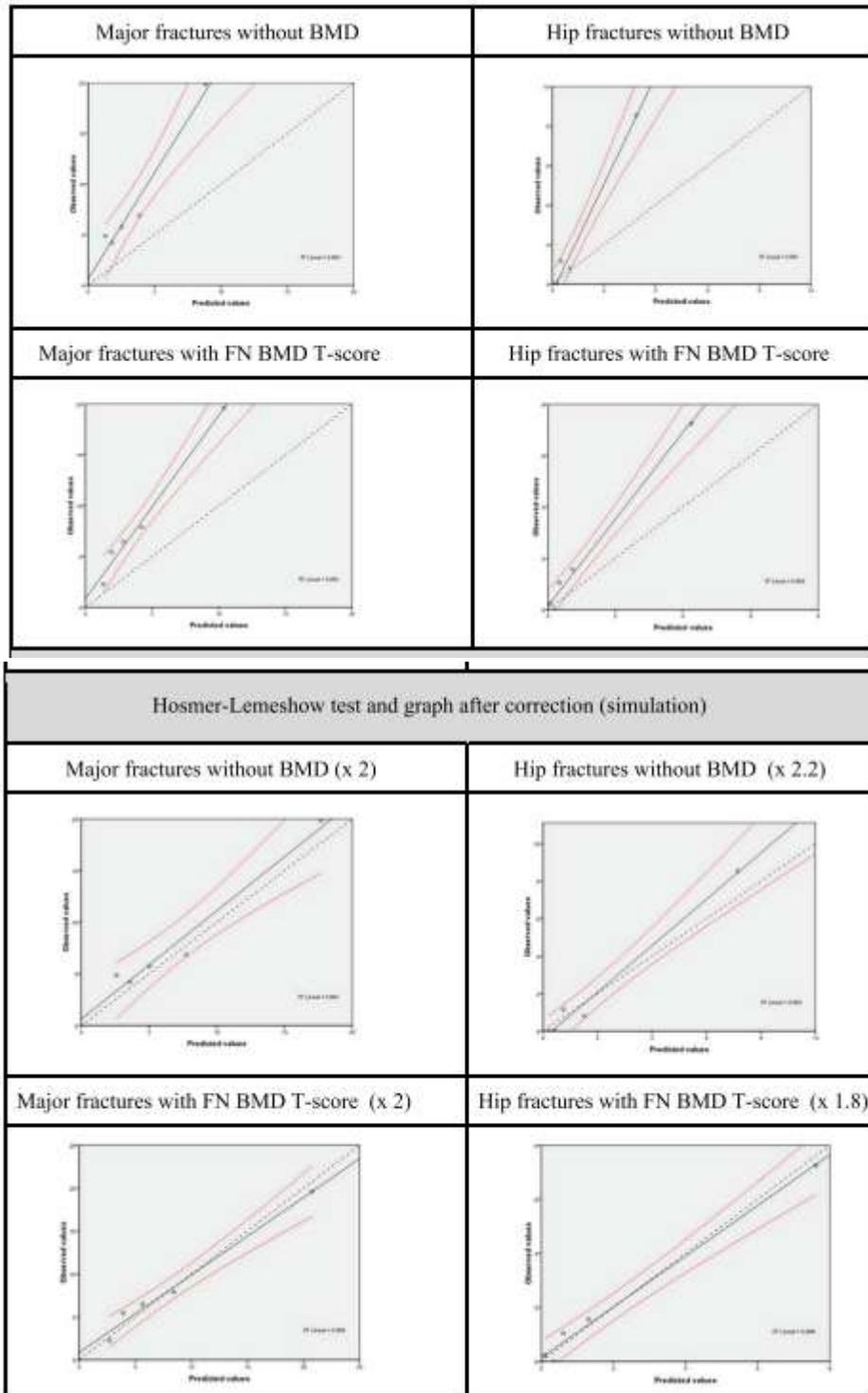
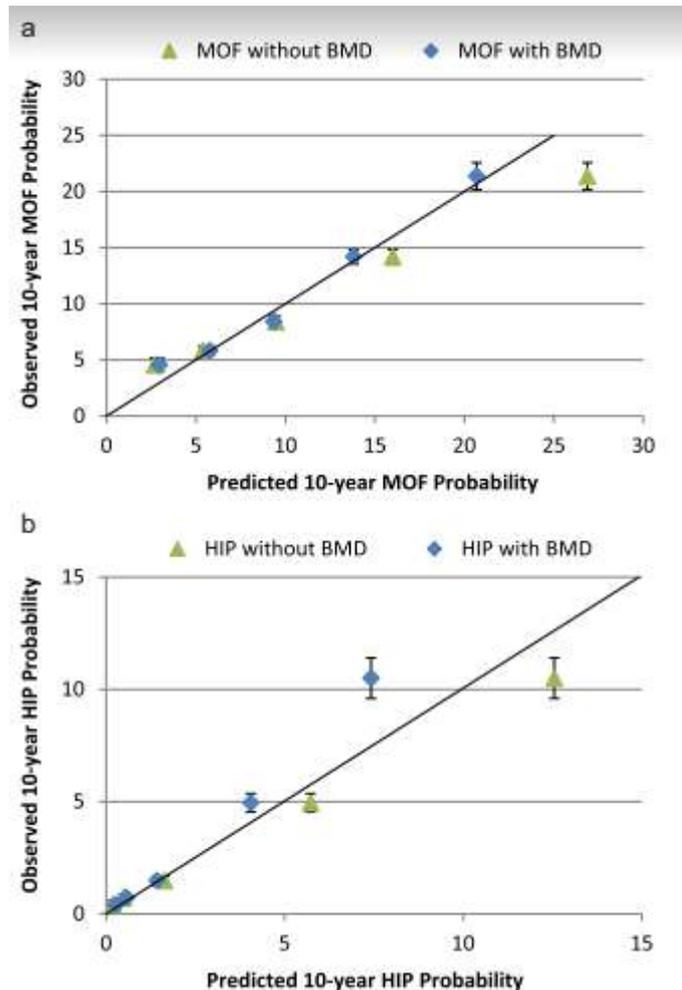


Fig. 1 Hosmer-Lemeshow test with the original results of the FRAX tool

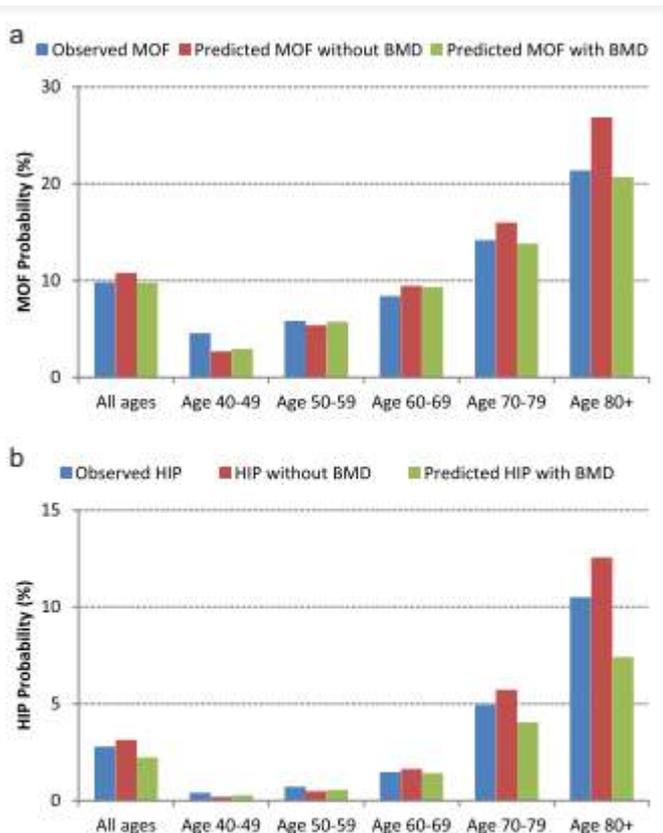
## Crandall 2019

“We computed cumulative fracture incidence to 10 years and calibration ratios (observed versus predicted fracture probability with 95% CI) for each age group. Observed 10-year fracture probability was derived from the cumulative incidence function for MOF and hip fracture, incorporating competing mortality risk.

Calibration of Canadian FRAX tool with and without bone mineral density information for the prediction of fractures Calibration of the Canadian FRAX tool with BMD information and without BMD information was good overall (Fig. 2A, B) and across age groups (Fig. 3A, B).



**Fig. 2.** (A) Calibration of Canadian Fracture Risk Assessment Tool (FRAX) with and without bone mineral density (BMD) information for the prediction of major osteoporotic fractures (MOF) during 10 years of follow-up. (B) Calibration of Canadian Fracture Risk Assessment Tool (FRAX) with and without bone mineral density (BMD) information for the prediction of hip fracture during 10 years of follow-up.



**Fig. 3.** (A) Calibration of Canadian Fracture Risk Assessment Tool (FRAX) with and without bone mineral density (BMD) information for the prediction of major osteoporotic fractures (MOF) during 10 years of follow-up, by age. (B) Calibration of Canadian Fracture Risk Assessment Tool (FRAX) with and without bone mineral density (BMD) information for the prediction of hip fracture during 10 years of follow-up, by age.

The slight miscalibration of FRAX without BMD for hip fracture prediction among women aged 80+ years may be partially because elderly women who are referred for BMD testing may have higher than average BMD for their age and may have outlived their peers (lower mortality allowing more opportunity for fracture).”

### Tebé Cordoní 2013

“Predictive performance was assessed by examining measures of calibration and discrimination. Calibration measures how the expected and the observed number of fractures differ from each other. Expected fractures result from the sum of the 10-yr probability of fracture for each woman, whereas observed fractures are the total number of fractures observed in women.

Table 2 shows the calibration and discrimination assessment statistics for total major osteoporotic fractures. For calibration, the number of observed fractures was 3.9 times higher than the expected number (95% CI: 3.4e4.5). Additional analyses per deciles showed lower O/E ratios in the high-risk deciles, and the calibration chi-square test was statistically significant ( $p < 0.0001$ ).”

**Table 2**  
Calibration and Discrimination Statistics for the FRAX Major Osteoporotic Fracture Model

Characteristics	N	Observed		Expected		Calibration			Discrimination		
		Fx	No Fx	Fx	No Fx	O/E	95% CI		AUC	95% CI	
All patients	1231	222	1009	56.84	1174.16	3.99	3.42	4.46	0.61	0.57	0.65
Age (yr)											
40 to <55	543	74	469	13.48	529.52	5.49	4.37	6.89	59.69	52.57	66.82
55 to <65	463	87	376	21.31	441.69	4.08	3.31	5.04	58.19	51.12	65.25
65 to <75	215	56	159	20.48	194.52	2.73	2.10	3.55	50.79	41.41	60.17
≥75	11	6	5	1.57	9.43	3.18	1.32	7.63	46.67	6.82	86.51
BMD <sup>a</sup>											
Normal	398	47	351	8.37	389.63	5.61	4.22	7.47	53.66	44.81	62.51
Osteopenia	634	125	509	26.81	607.19	4.63	3.88	5.51	57.12	51.68	62.56
Osteoporosis	199	51	148	21.66	177.34	2.35	1.79	3.10	62.87	53.84	71.90
Basal fracture											
No	1046	174	872	38.77	1007.23	4.46	3.84	5.18	59.31	54.71	63.91
Yes	185	49	136	18.07	166.93	2.71	2.05	3.59	61.59	52.27	70.91

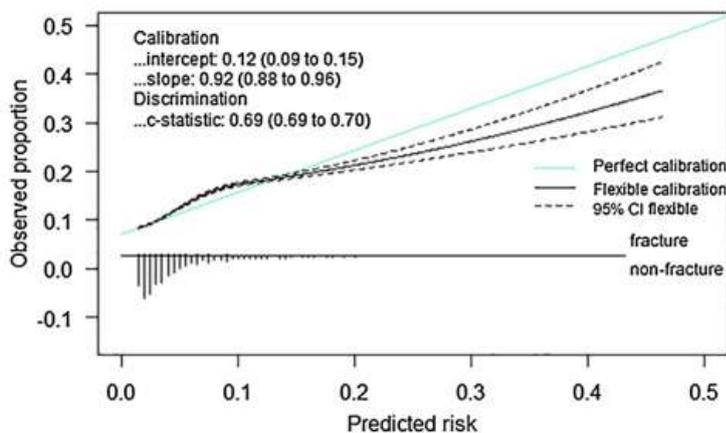
Abbr: AUC, area under the receiver operating characteristic curve; BMD, bone mineral density; CI, confidence interval; Fx, fracture; O/E, observed/expected.

<sup>a</sup>Femoral neck bone mineral density.

## FRA-HS

### Lapi 2017

“Concerning calibration, for Model 1 the margin of error was  $\leq 34\%$  (underestimation) in the 80% of the population, except for the 3rd (57%) and 4th (47%) decile. With Model 2 the margin of error was  $\leq 30\%$  in the 90% of the population. When we stratified the analysis by sex, women generally showed better calibration than men. Concerning calibration, a certain overestimation for hip/femur fractures was observed from the 5th decile and above, especially among men. In women, the margin of error was  $\leq 38\%$  in the 90% of the population for the risk of hip/femur fractures. In respect of overall major fractures, the margin of error was  $\leq 38\%$  and  $\leq 31\%$  among men and women, respectively.”



**Fig. 1** Flexible calibration curve plotting predicted versus observed risk of overall major osteoporotic fractures. CI Confidence Intervals; spikes above the x-axis are cases of fractures, and non-cases are below the x-axis

## Sensibilità e specificità dello strumento FRAX

È stata valutata la validità del tool di predizione del rischio di frattura, riportando le caratteristiche operative di sensibilità e specificità. Ciò ha permesso di determinare la capacità predittiva dell'algoritmo valutando il rischio predetto di frattura a 10 anni (maggiore osteoporotica o del femore prossimale) rispetto alle fratture realmente osservate.

Aggiornando il Quesito Clinico del NICE, sono state considerate diverse soglie, sia per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche che per la frattura del femore prossimale, quali 3%, 5%, 10%, 20% e 30%.

In generale si osserva come all'aumentare del cut-off (dal 3% al 30%) si registri una riduzione della sensibilità ed un aumento della specificità, i cui valori delle caratteristiche operative si mostrano solitamente più elevati considerando il FRAX con BMD rispetto all'applicazione del FRAX senza BMD.

### Fratture maggiori osteoporotiche

cut-off FRAX	SE, SP a 3%		SE, SP a 5%		SE, SP a 10%		SE, SP a 20%		SE, SP a 30%	
	con BMD	senza BMD	con BMD	senza BMD	con BMD	senza BMD	con BMD	senza BMD	con BMD	senza BMD
Donne	67 [30-93]	57-85 [49-90]	66 [57-73]	34 [27-42]	42-97 [28-98]	46-100 [31-100]	8-41 [2-44]	8 [2-20]	-	4 [0-14]
	75 [63-84]	34-79 [23-82]	71 [67-74]	89 [86-91]	15-84 [14-88]	0-77 [0-81]	81-97 [80-98]	95 [93-97]	99 [97-100]	99 [98-100]
Popolazione	-	52 [42-61]	-	35 [26-44]	53-68 [49-70]	24-65 [16-67]	18-28 [15-30]	16-29 [13-31]	6-9 [4-11]	4-10 [3-11]
	-	69 [58-79]	-	81 [71-89]	60-72 [60-73]	59-93 [59-97]	91-94 [90-94]	88-93 [87-94]	98 [98-99]	97-99 [97-99]
Totale	67 [30-93]	52-85 [42-90]	66 [57-73]	34-35 [26-44]	42-97 [28-98]	24-100 [16-100]	8-41 [2-44]	8-29 [2-31]	0-9 [0-11]	4-10 [0-14]
	75 [63-84]	34-79 [23-82]	71 [67-74]	81-89 [71-91]	15-84 [14-88]	0-93 [0-97]	81-97 [80-98]	88-95 [87-97]	98-99 [97-100]	97-99 [97-100]

### Frattura del femore prossimale

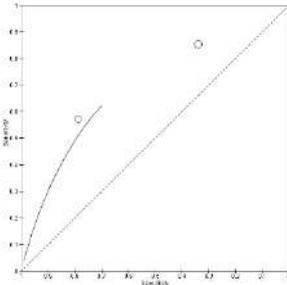
cut-off FRAX	SE, SP a 3%		SE, SP a 5%		SE, SP a 10%
	con BMD	senza BMD	con BMD	senza BMD	con BMD
Donne	43-62 [28-64]	8-77 [0-82]	29-76 [19-80]	42-78 [41-82]	33 [28-39]

	72-87 [69-89]	39-100 [36-100]	63-91 [61-94]	50-92 [49-92]	86 [85-87]
Popolazione	63-77 [55-81]	26-78 [18-81]	43-66 [35-70]	22-65 [14-69]	-
	72-80 [72-81]	64-90 [64-96]	83-89 [83-90]	77-97 [77-99]	
Totale	43-77 [28-81]	8-78 [0-82]	29-76 [19-80]	22-78 [14-82]	33 [28-39]
	72-87 [69-89]	39-100 [36-100]	63-91 [61-94]	50-97 [49-99]	86 [85-87]

# Donne

## MOF: FRAX senza BMD a 3% nelle donne

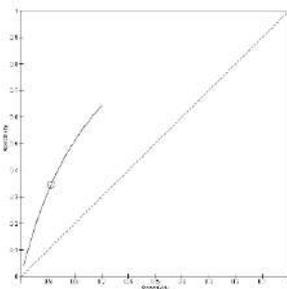
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
El Maghraoui 2014	101	156	76	576	0.57 [0.49, 0.64]	0.79 [0.76, 0.82]		
Villa 2016	180	47	31	24	0.85 [0.80, 0.90]	0.34 [0.23, 0.46]		



Sensibilità tra 57% e 85% e specificità tra 34% e 79% per FRAX senza BMD (soglia al 3% per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche).

### 1. MOF: FRAX senza BMD a 5% nelle donne

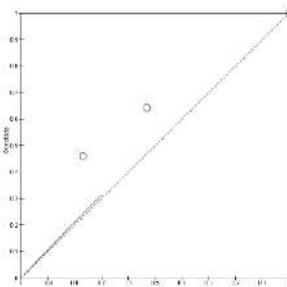
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
El Maghraoui 2014	61	82	116	649	0.34 [0.27, 0.42]	0.89 [0.86, 0.91]		



Sensibilità 34% e specificità 89% per FRAX senza BMD (soglia al 5% per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche).

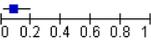
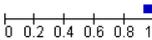
### 2. MOF: FRAX senza BMD a 10% nelle donne

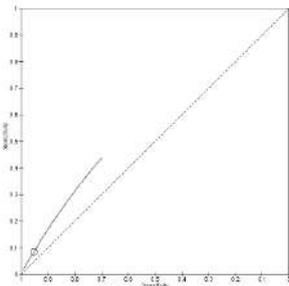
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Bolland 2011	147	561	82	632	0.64 [0.58, 0.70]	0.53 [0.50, 0.56]		
Ensrud 2009	1037	4998	0	0	1.00 [1.00, 1.00]	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]		
van Geel 2014	22	106	26	352	0.46 [0.31, 0.61]	0.77 [0.73, 0.81]		



Sensibilità tra 46% e 100% e specificità tra 0% e 77% per FRAX senza BMD (soglia al 10% per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche).

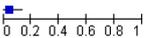
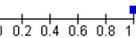
### 3. MOF: FRAX senza BMD a 20% nelle donne

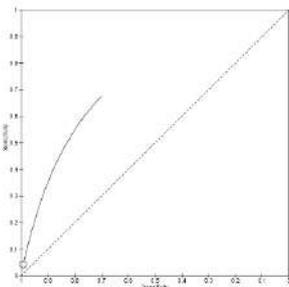
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
van Geel 2014	4	22	44	436	0.08 [0.02, 0.20]	0.95 [0.93, 0.97]		



Sensibilità 8% e specificità 95% per FRAX senza BMD (soglia al 20% per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche).

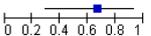
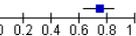
### 4. MOF: FRAX senza BMD a 30% nelle donne

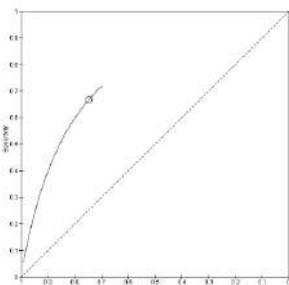
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
van Geel 2014	2	4	47	453	0.04 [0.00, 0.14]	0.99 [0.98, 1.00]		



Sensibilità 4% e specificità 99% per FRAX senza BMD (soglia al 30% per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche).

### 5. MOF: FRAX con BMD a 3% nelle donne

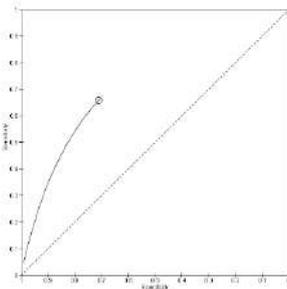
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Chandran 2018	6	17	3	50	0.67 [0.30, 0.93]	0.75 [0.63, 0.84]		



Sensibilità 67% e specificità 75% per FRAX con BMD (soglia al 3% per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche).

## 6. MOF: FRAX con BMD a 5% nelle donne

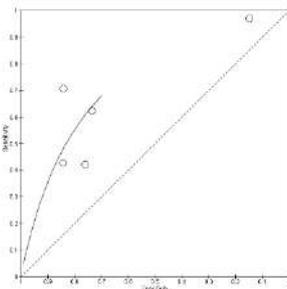
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Chandran 2018	96	187	50	457	0.66 [0.57, 0.73]	0.71 [0.67, 0.74]		



Sensibilità 66% e specificità tra 71% per FRAX con BMD (soglia al 5% per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche).

## 7. MOF: FRAX con BMD a 10% nelle donne

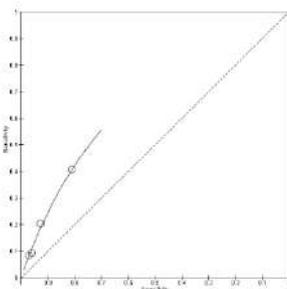
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Bolland 2011	96	286	133	907	0.42 [0.35, 0.49]	0.76 [0.73, 0.78]		
Cheung 2014	66	573	40	1588	0.62 [0.52, 0.71]	0.73 [0.72, 0.75]		
Ensrud 2009	1005	4264	32	734	0.97 [0.96, 0.98]	0.15 [0.14, 0.16]		
Kharroubi 2017	77	43	32	229	0.71 [0.61, 0.79]	0.84 [0.79, 0.88]		
van Geel 2014	20	72	27	386	0.43 [0.28, 0.58]	0.84 [0.81, 0.87]		



Sensibilità tra 42% e 97% e specificità tra 15% e 84% per FRAX con BMD (soglia al 10% per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche).

## 8. MOF: FRAX con BMD a 20% nelle donne

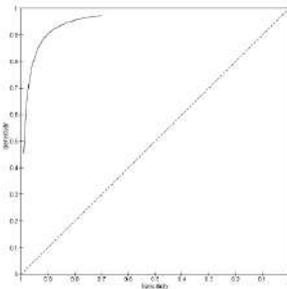
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Bolland 2011	21	48	208	1145	0.09 [0.06, 0.14]	0.96 [0.95, 0.97]		
Crandall 2019	1257	3523	4936	44742	0.20 [0.19, 0.21]	0.93 [0.92, 0.93]		
Ensrud 2009	422	946	615	4052	0.41 [0.38, 0.44]	0.81 [0.80, 0.82]		
van Geel 2014	4	13	44	445	0.08 [0.02, 0.20]	0.97 [0.95, 0.98]		



Sensibilità tra 8% e 41% e specificità tra 81% e 97% per FRAX con BMD (soglia al 20% per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche).

### 9. MOF: FRAX con BMD a 30% nelle donne

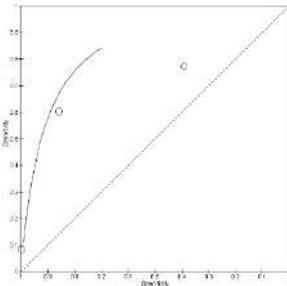
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
van Geel 2014	0	6	0	500	Not estimable	0.99 [0.97, 1.00]		



Sensibilità NA e specificità 99% per FRAX con BMD (soglia al 30% per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche).

### 10. HIP: FRAX con BMD a 3% nelle donne

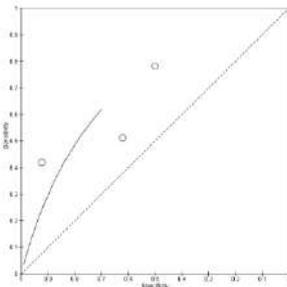
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Bolland 2011	172	731	51	468	0.77 [0.71, 0.82]	0.39 [0.36, 0.42]		
Hippisley-Cox 2009	4249	123396	2818	748372	0.60 [0.59, 0.61]	0.86 [0.86, 0.86]		
Indhavivadhana 2016	1	1	11	1025	0.08 [0.00, 0.38]	1.00 [0.99, 1.00]		



Sensibilità tra 8% e 77% e specificità tra 39% e 100% per FRAX con BMD (soglia al 3% per la frattura del femore prossimale).

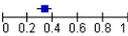
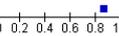
### 11. HIP: FRAX senza BMD a 5% nelle donne

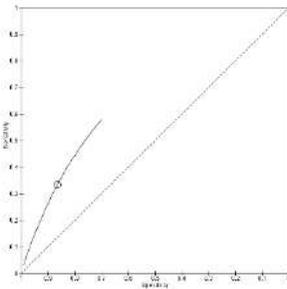
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Bolland 2011	117	453	112	740	0.51 [0.44, 0.58]	0.62 [0.58, 0.65]		
Ensrud 2009	304	2924	85	2920	0.78 [0.74, 0.82]	0.50 [0.49, 0.51]		
Hippisley-Cox 2009	2957	66739	4110	805029	0.42 [0.41, 0.43]	0.92 [0.92, 0.92]		



Sensibilità tra 41% e 78% e specificità tra 50% e 92% per FRAX senza BMD (soglia al 5% per la frattura del femore prossimale).

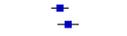
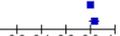
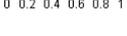
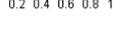
## 12. HIP: FRAX senza BMD a 10% nelle donne

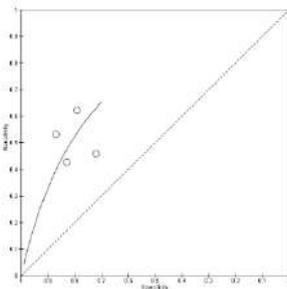
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Crandall 2014	105	660	210	4191	0.33 [0.28, 0.39]	0.86 [0.85, 0.87]		



Sensibilità 33% e specificità 86% per FRAX senza BMD (soglia al 10% per la frattura del femore prossimale).

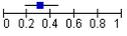
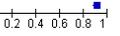
## 13. HIP: FRAX con BMD a 3% nelle donne

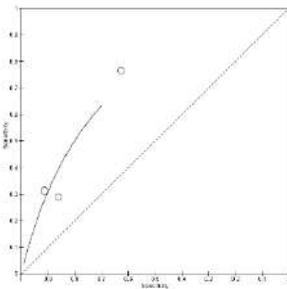
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Bolland 2011	105	334	124	859	0.46 [0.39, 0.53]	0.72 [0.69, 0.75]		
Chandran 2018	77	84	68	560	0.53 [0.45, 0.61]	0.87 [0.84, 0.89]		
Crandall 2019	1193	10981	725	41560	0.62 [0.60, 0.64]	0.79 [0.79, 0.79]		
van Geel 2014	20	79	27	380	0.43 [0.28, 0.58]	0.83 [0.79, 0.86]		



Sensibilità tra 43% e 62% e specificità tra 72% e 87% per FRAX con BMD (soglia al 3% per la frattura del femore prossimale).

## 14. HIP: FRAX con BMD a 5% nelle donne

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Bolland 2011	66	167	163	1026	0.29 [0.23, 0.35]	0.86 [0.84, 0.88]		
Ensrud 2009	297	2184	92	3660	0.76 [0.72, 0.80]	0.63 [0.61, 0.64]		
van Geel 2014	15	40	33	418	0.31 [0.19, 0.46]	0.91 [0.88, 0.94]		

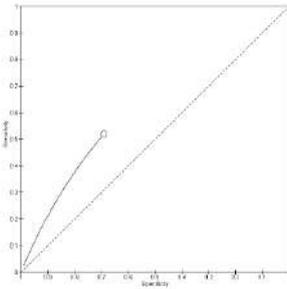


Sensibilità tra 29% e 76% e specificità tra 63% e 91% per FRAX con BMD (soglia al 5% per la frattura del femore prossimale).

# Popolazione

## 15. MOF: FRAX senza BMD a 3% nella popolazione

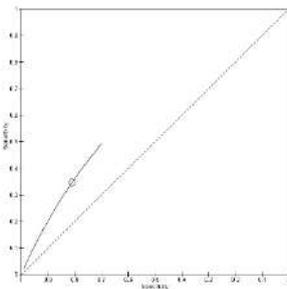
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Singh 2020	57	26	53	58	0.52 [0.42, 0.61]	0.69 [0.58, 0.79]		



Sensibilità 52% e specificità 69% per FRAX senza BMD (soglia al 3% per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche).

## 16. MOF: FRAX senza BMD a 5% nella popolazione

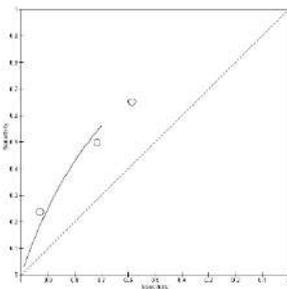
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Singh 2020	38	16	72	68	0.35 [0.26, 0.44]	0.81 [0.71, 0.89]		



Sensibilità 35% e specificità 81% per FRAX senza BMD (soglia al 5% per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche).

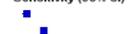
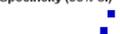
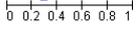
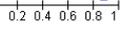
## 17. MOF: FRAX senza BMD a 10% nella popolazione

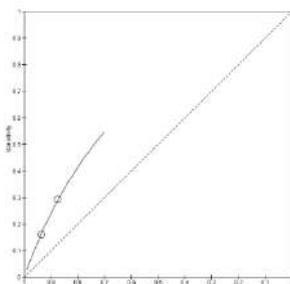
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Fraser 2011	316	1724	319	4338	0.50 [0.46, 0.54]	0.72 [0.70, 0.73]		
Leslie 2010	1653	15348	890	21712	0.65 [0.63, 0.67]	0.59 [0.58, 0.59]		
Singh 2020	26	6	84	78	0.24 [0.16, 0.33]	0.93 [0.85, 0.97]		



Sensibilità tra 24% e 65% e specificità tra 59% e 93% per FRAX senza BMD (soglia al 10% per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche).

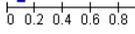
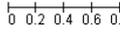
## 18. MOF: FRAX senza BMD a 20% nella popolazione

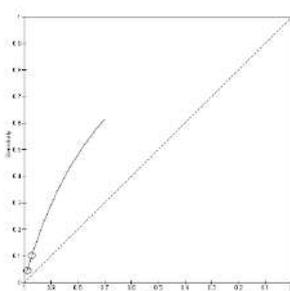
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Fraser 2011	102	398	533	5664	0.16 [0.13, 0.19]	0.93 [0.93, 0.94]		
Leslie 2010	744	4628	1799	32432	0.29 [0.27, 0.31]	0.88 [0.87, 0.88]		



Sensibilità tra 16% e 29% e specificità tra 88% e 93% per FRAX senza BMD (soglia al 20% per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche).

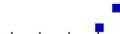
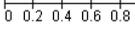
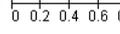
## 19. MOF: FRAX senza BMD a 30% nella popolazione

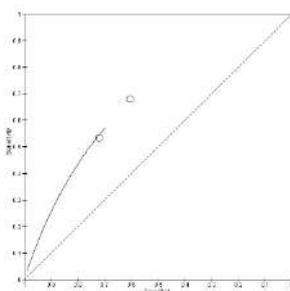
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Fraser 2011	28	76	607	5986	0.04 [0.03, 0.06]	0.99 [0.98, 0.99]		
Leslie 2010	255	1080	2288	35980	0.10 [0.09, 0.11]	0.97 [0.97, 0.97]		



Sensibilità tra 4% e 10% e specificità tra 97% e 99% per FRAX senza BMD (soglia al 30% per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche).

## 20. MOF: FRAX con BMD a 10% nella popolazione

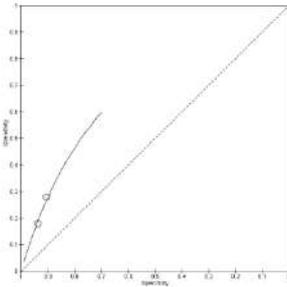
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Fraser 2011	338	1705	297	4357	0.53 [0.49, 0.57]	0.72 [0.71, 0.73]		
Leslie 2010	1728	14733	815	22327	0.68 [0.66, 0.70]	0.60 [0.60, 0.61]		



Sensibilità tra 53% e 68% e specificità tra 60% e 72% per FRAX con BMD (soglia al 10% per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche).

## 21. MOF: FRAX con BMD a 20% nella popolazione

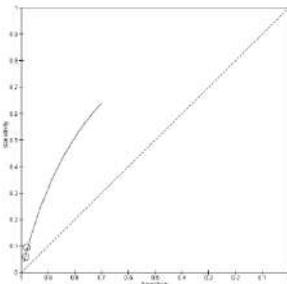
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Fraser 2011	113	382	522	5680	0.18 [0.15, 0.21]	0.94 [0.93, 0.94]		
Leslie 2010	707	3512	1836	33548	0.28 [0.26, 0.30]	0.91 [0.90, 0.91]		



Sensibilità tra 18% e 28% e specificità tra 91% e 94% per FRAX con BMD (soglia al 20% per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche).

## 22. MOF: FRAX con BMD a 30% nella popolazione

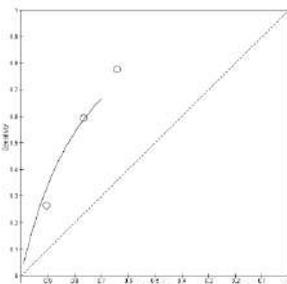
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Fraser 2011	37	102	598	5960	0.06 [0.04, 0.08]	0.98 [0.98, 0.99]		
Leslie 2010	240	806	2303	36254	0.09 [0.08, 0.11]	0.98 [0.98, 0.98]		



Sensibilità tra 6% e 9% e specificità 98% per FRAX con BMD (soglia al 30% per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche).

## 23. HIP: FRAX senza BMD a 3% nella popolazione

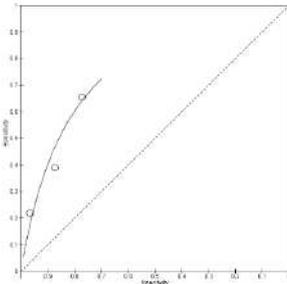
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Fraser 2011	93	1533	64	5007	0.59 [0.51, 0.67]	0.77 [0.76, 0.78]		
Leslie 2010	426	12940	123	23114	0.78 [0.74, 0.81]	0.64 [0.64, 0.65]		
Singh 2020	29	8	81	76	0.26 [0.18, 0.36]	0.90 [0.82, 0.96]		



Sensibilità tra 26% e 59% e specificità tra 64% e 90% per FRAX senza BMD (soglia al 3% per la frattura del femore prossimale).

## 24. HIP: FRAX senza BMD a 5% nella popolazione

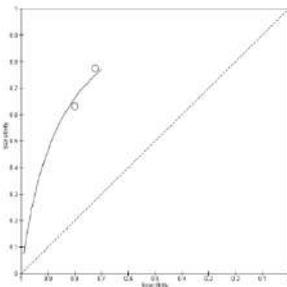
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Fraser 2011	61	828	96	5712	0.39 [0.31, 0.47]	0.87 [0.87, 0.88]		
Leslie 2010	359	8940	190	30114	0.65 [0.61, 0.69]	0.77 [0.77, 0.78]		
Singh 2020	23	3	83	85	0.22 [0.14, 0.31]	0.97 [0.90, 0.99]		



Sensibilità tra 22% e 65% e specificità tra 77% e 97% per FRAX senza BMD (soglia al 5% per la frattura del femore prossimale).

## 25. HIP: FRAX con BMD a 3% nella popolazione

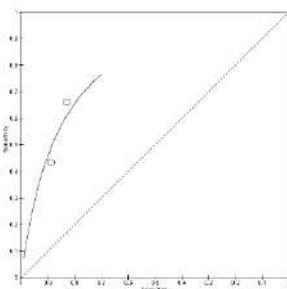
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Fraser 2011	99	1316	58	5224	0.63 [0.55, 0.71]	0.80 [0.79, 0.81]		
Leslie 2010	425	10818	124	28236	0.77 [0.74, 0.81]	0.72 [0.72, 0.73]		



Sensibilità tra 63% e 77% e specificità tra 72% e 80% per FRAX con BMD (soglia al 3% per la frattura del femore prossimale).

## 26. HIP: FRAX con BMD a 5% nella popolazione

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Fraser 2011	68	732	89	5808	0.43 [0.35, 0.51]	0.89 [0.88, 0.90]		
Leslie 2010	362	6654	187	32400	0.66 [0.62, 0.70]	0.83 [0.83, 0.83]		

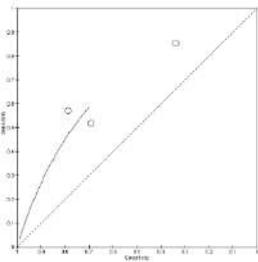


Sensibilità tra 43% e 66% e specificità tra 83% e 89% per FRAX con BMD (soglia al 5% per la frattura del femore prossimale).

## Donne e popolazione

### 27. MOF: FRAX senza BMD a 3% nelle donne e popolazione

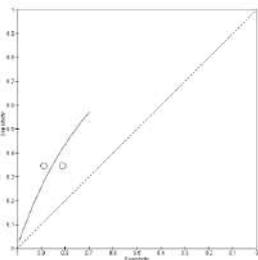
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
El Maghraoui 2014	101	156	76	576	0.57 [0.49, 0.64]	0.79 [0.76, 0.82]		
Singh 2020	57	26	53	58	0.52 [0.42, 0.61]	0.69 [0.58, 0.79]		
Villa 2016	180	47	31	24	0.85 [0.80, 0.90]	0.34 [0.23, 0.46]		



Sensibilità tra 52% e 85% e specificità tra 34% e 79% per FRAX senza BMD (soglia al 3% per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche).

### 28. MOF: FRAX senza BMD a 5% nelle donne e popolazione

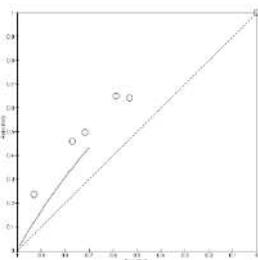
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
El Maghraoui 2014	61	82	116	649	0.34 [0.27, 0.42]	0.89 [0.86, 0.91]		
Singh 2020	38	16	72	68	0.35 [0.26, 0.44]	0.81 [0.71, 0.89]		



Sensibilità tra 34% e 35% e specificità tra 81% e 89% per FRAX senza BMD (soglia al 5% per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche).

### 29. MOF: FRAX senza BMD a 10% nelle donne e popolazione

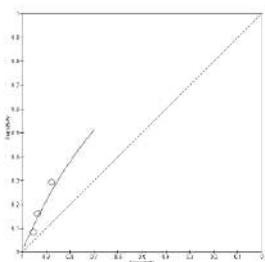
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Bolland 2011	147	561	82	632	0.64 [0.58, 0.70]	0.53 [0.50, 0.56]		
Ensrud 2009	1037	4998	0	0	1.00 [1.00, 1.00]	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]		
Fraser 2011	316	1724	319	4338	0.50 [0.46, 0.54]	0.72 [0.70, 0.73]		
Leslie 2010	1653	15348	890	21712	0.65 [0.63, 0.67]	0.59 [0.58, 0.59]		
Singh 2020	26	6	84	78	0.24 [0.16, 0.33]	0.93 [0.85, 0.97]		
van Geel 2014	22	106	26	352	0.46 [0.31, 0.61]	0.77 [0.73, 0.81]		



Sensibilità tra 24% e 100% e specificità tra 0% e 93% per FRAX senza BMD (soglia al 10% per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche).

### 30. MOF: FRAX senza BMD a 20% nelle donne e popolazione

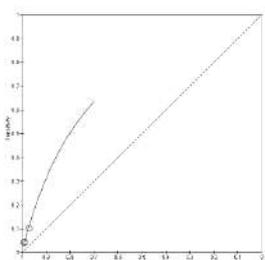
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Fraser 2011	102	398	533	5664	0.16 [0.13, 0.19]	0.93 [0.93, 0.94]	■	■
Leslie 2010	744	4628	1799	32432	0.29 [0.27, 0.31]	0.88 [0.87, 0.88]	■	■
van Geel 2014	4	22	44	436	0.08 [0.02, 0.20]	0.95 [0.93, 0.97]	■	■



Sensibilità tra 8% e 29% e specificità tra 88% e 95% per FRAX senza BMD (soglia al 20% per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche).

### 31. MOF: FRAX senza BMD a 30% nelle donne e popolazione

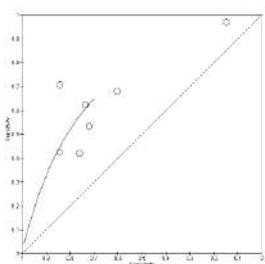
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Fraser 2011	28	76	607	5986	0.04 [0.03, 0.06]	0.99 [0.98, 0.99]	■	■
Leslie 2010	255	1080	2288	35980	0.10 [0.09, 0.11]	0.97 [0.97, 0.97]	■	■
van Geel 2014	2	4	47	453	0.04 [0.00, 0.14]	0.99 [0.98, 1.00]	■	■



Sensibilità tra 4% e 10% e specificità tra 97% e 99% per FRAX senza BMD (soglia al 30% per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche).

### 32. MOF: FRAX con BMD a 10% nelle donne e popolazione

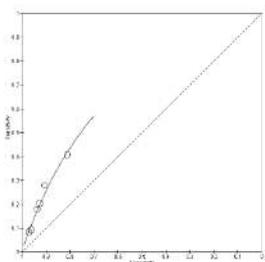
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Bolland 2011	96	286	133	907	0.42 [0.35, 0.49]	0.76 [0.73, 0.78]	■	■
Cheung 2014	66	573	40	1588	0.62 [0.52, 0.71]	0.73 [0.72, 0.75]	■	■
Ensrud 2009	1005	4264	32	734	0.97 [0.96, 0.98]	0.15 [0.14, 0.16]	■	■
Fraser 2011	338	1705	297	4357	0.53 [0.49, 0.57]	0.72 [0.71, 0.73]	■	■
Kharroubi 2017	77	43	32	229	0.71 [0.61, 0.79]	0.84 [0.79, 0.88]	■	■
Leslie 2010	1728	14733	815	22327	0.68 [0.66, 0.70]	0.60 [0.60, 0.61]	■	■
van Geel 2014	20	72	27	386	0.43 [0.28, 0.58]	0.84 [0.81, 0.87]	■	■



Sensibilità tra 42% e 97% e specificità tra 15% e 84% per FRAX con BMD (soglia al 10% per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche).

### 33. MOF: FRAX con BMD a 20% nelle donne e popolazione

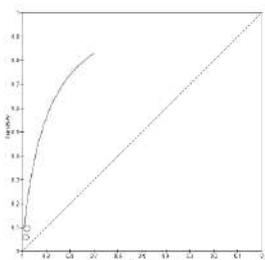
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Bolland 2011	21	48	208	1145	0.09 [0.06, 0.14]	0.96 [0.95, 0.97]		
Crandall 2019	1257	3523	4936	44742	0.20 [0.19, 0.21]	0.93 [0.92, 0.93]		
Ensrud 2009	422	946	615	4052	0.41 [0.38, 0.44]	0.81 [0.80, 0.82]		
Fraser 2011	113	382	522	5680	0.18 [0.15, 0.21]	0.94 [0.93, 0.94]		
Leslie 2010	707	3512	1836	33548	0.28 [0.26, 0.30]	0.91 [0.90, 0.91]		
van Geel 2014	4	13	44	445	0.08 [0.02, 0.20]	0.97 [0.95, 0.98]		



Sensibilità tra 8% e 41% e specificità tra 81% e 97% per FRAX con BMD (soglia al 20% per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche).

### 34. MOF: FRAX con BMD a 30% nelle donne e popolazione

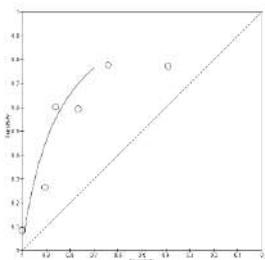
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Fraser 2011	37	102	598	5960	0.06 [0.04, 0.08]	0.98 [0.98, 0.99]		
Leslie 2010	240	806	2303	36254	0.09 [0.08, 0.11]	0.98 [0.98, 0.98]		
van Geel 2014	0	6	0	500	Not estimable	0.99 [0.97, 1.00]		



Sensibilità tra 0% e 9% e specificità tra 98% e 99% per FRAX con BMD (soglia al 30% per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche).

### 35. HIP: FRAX senza BMD a 3% nelle donne e popolazione

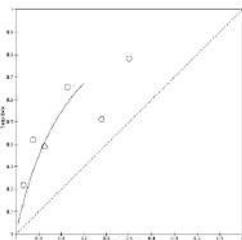
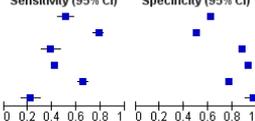
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Bolland 2011	172	731	51	468	0.77 [0.71, 0.82]	0.39 [0.36, 0.42]		
Fraser 2011	93	1533	64	5007	0.59 [0.51, 0.67]	0.77 [0.76, 0.78]		
Hippisley-Cox 2009	4249	123396	2818	748372	0.60 [0.59, 0.61]	0.86 [0.86, 0.86]		
Indhaviwadhana 2016	1	1	11	1025	0.08 [0.00, 0.38]	1.00 [0.99, 1.00]		
Leslie 2010	426	12940	123	23114	0.78 [0.74, 0.81]	0.64 [0.64, 0.65]		
Singh 2020	29	8	81	76	0.26 [0.18, 0.36]	0.90 [0.82, 0.96]		



Sensibilità tra 8% e 78% e specificità tra 39% e 100% per FRAX senza BMD (soglia al 3% per la frattura del femore prossimale).

### 36. HIP: FRAX senza BMD a 5% nelle donne e popolazione

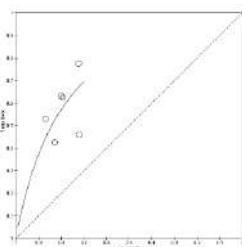
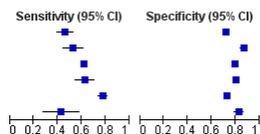
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Bolland 2011	117	453	112	740	0.51 [0.44, 0.58]	0.62 [0.59, 0.65]		
Ensrud 2009	304	2924	85	2920	0.78 [0.74, 0.82]	0.50 [0.49, 0.51]		
Fraser 2011	61	828	96	5712	0.39 [0.31, 0.47]	0.87 [0.87, 0.88]		
Hippisley-Cox 2009	2957	66739	4110	805029	0.42 [0.41, 0.43]	0.92 [0.92, 0.92]		
Leslie 2010	359	8940	190	30114	0.65 [0.61, 0.69]	0.77 [0.77, 0.78]		
Singh 2020	23	3	83	85	0.22 [0.14, 0.31]	0.97 [0.90, 0.99]		



Sensibilità tra 22% e 78% e specificità tra 50% e 97% per FRAX senza BMD (soglia al 5% per la frattura del femore prossimale).

### 37. HIP: FRAX con BMD a 3% nelle donne e popolazione

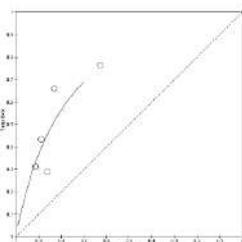
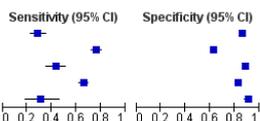
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Bolland 2011	105	334	124	859	0.46 [0.39, 0.53]	0.72 [0.69, 0.75]		
Chandran 2018	77	84	68	560	0.53 [0.45, 0.61]	0.87 [0.84, 0.89]		
Crandall 2019	1193	10981	725	41560	0.62 [0.60, 0.64]	0.79 [0.79, 0.79]		
Fraser 2011	99	1316	58	5224	0.63 [0.55, 0.71]	0.80 [0.79, 0.81]		
Leslie 2010	425	10818	124	28236	0.77 [0.74, 0.81]	0.72 [0.72, 0.73]		
van Geel 2014	20	79	27	380	0.43 [0.28, 0.58]	0.83 [0.79, 0.86]		



Sensibilità tra 43% e 77% e specificità tra 72% e 87% per FRAX con BMD (soglia al 3% per la frattura del femore prossimale).

### 38. HIP: FRAX con BMD a 5% nelle donne e popolazione

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Bolland 2011	66	167	163	1026	0.29 [0.23, 0.35]	0.86 [0.84, 0.88]		
Ensrud 2009	297	2184	92	3660	0.76 [0.72, 0.80]	0.63 [0.61, 0.64]		
Fraser 2011	68	732	89	5808	0.43 [0.35, 0.51]	0.89 [0.88, 0.90]		
Leslie 2010	362	6654	187	32400	0.66 [0.62, 0.70]	0.83 [0.83, 0.83]		
van Geel 2014	15	40	33	418	0.31 [0.19, 0.46]	0.91 [0.88, 0.94]		



Sensibilità tra 29% e 76% e specificità tra 63% e 91% per FRAX con BMD (soglia al 5% per la frattura del femore prossimale).

## Area sotto la curva (AUC)

L'area sotto la curva (AUC) rappresenta sinteticamente l'abilità discriminatoria del test diagnostico. Tanto più l'AUC si avvicina all'unità, quanto più è la capacità discriminatoria.

Nella seguente tabella si riportano gli AUC e i rispettivi intervalli di confidenza per gli strumenti di valutazione del rischio FRAX, FRA-HS e DeFRA. Nel caso in cui siano stati valutati più studi, è stato riportato il range (minimo e massimo) dei valori ottenuti, sia per il valore dell'AUC che per i rispettivi intervalli di confidenza.

Comparando i livelli di AUC per i tre strumenti di valutazione del rischio, risulta come per tutti gli strati della popolazione il FRAX abbia una capacità discriminatoria maggiore (di rischio di frattura maggiore osteoporotica o di frattura del femore prossimale a 10 anni) rispetto all'algoritmo italiano FRA-HS. Tuttavia, considerando la stima meta-analitica dell'algoritmo FRAX, la capacità discriminatoria nel predire MOF nelle donne potrebbe essere superiore nell'algoritmo italiano DeFRA (71 [68-74] vs 74 [69-80]) che rappresenta, tuttavia, una ulteriore elaborazione del FRAX da cui deriva.

Popolazione		FRAX	FRA-HS	DeFRA
DONNE	MOF con BMD	59-88 [54-88]		74 [69-80]
	MOF senza BMD	50-78 [57-80]	58 [54-62]	
	HIP con BMD	70-93 [61-100]		
	HIP senza BMD	60-86 [56-100]	74 [67-81]	
UOMINI	MOF con BMD	57-85 [41-88]		
	MOF senza BMD	55-81 [55-85]	48 [42-54]	
	HIP con BMD	75-90 [72-93]		
	HIP senza BMD	57-93 [57-95]	54 [39-69]	
POPOLAZIONE	MOF con BMD	54-78 [59-82]		
	MOF senza BMD	60-78 [57-82]		
	HIP con BMD	76-83 [69-89]		
	HIP senza BMD	70-86 [66-90]		
TOTALE	MOF con BMD	57-88 [41-88]		
	MOF senza BMD	55-81 [55-85]	65 [61-69]	
	HIP con BMD	70-93 [61-100]		
	HIP senza BMD	57-93 [56-100]	73 [66-80]	

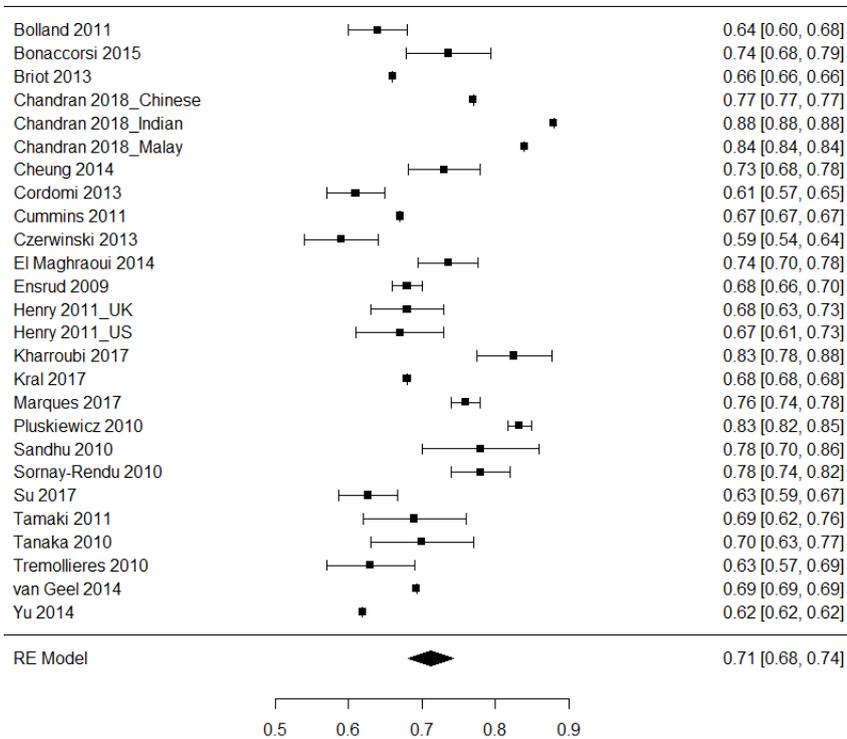
Considerando la specifica popolazione diabetica, risulta come lo strumento italiano DeFRA abbia una più elevata capacità discriminatoria del rischio di frattura maggiore osteoporotica a 10 anni rispetto al tool FRAX.

<b>Popolazione</b>	<b>FRAX</b>	<b>DeFRA</b>
DIABETICI	MOF con BMD 73 [60-87]	89 [78-100]

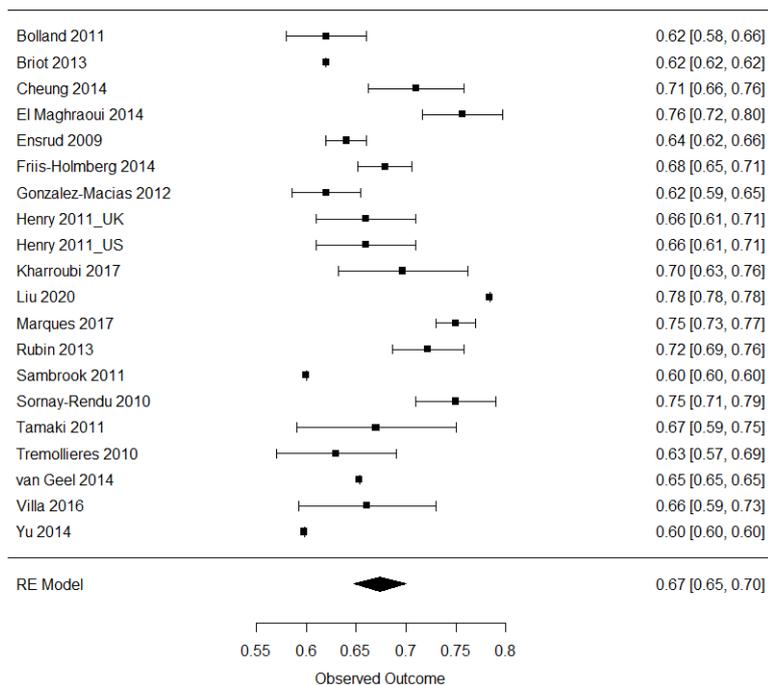
Di seguito le rappresentazioni grafiche e rispettive stime meta-analitiche dell'AUC (95% CI), per i tre strumenti di valutazione del rischio di frattura maggiore osteoporotica o del femore prossimale a 10 anni.

## FRAX: donne

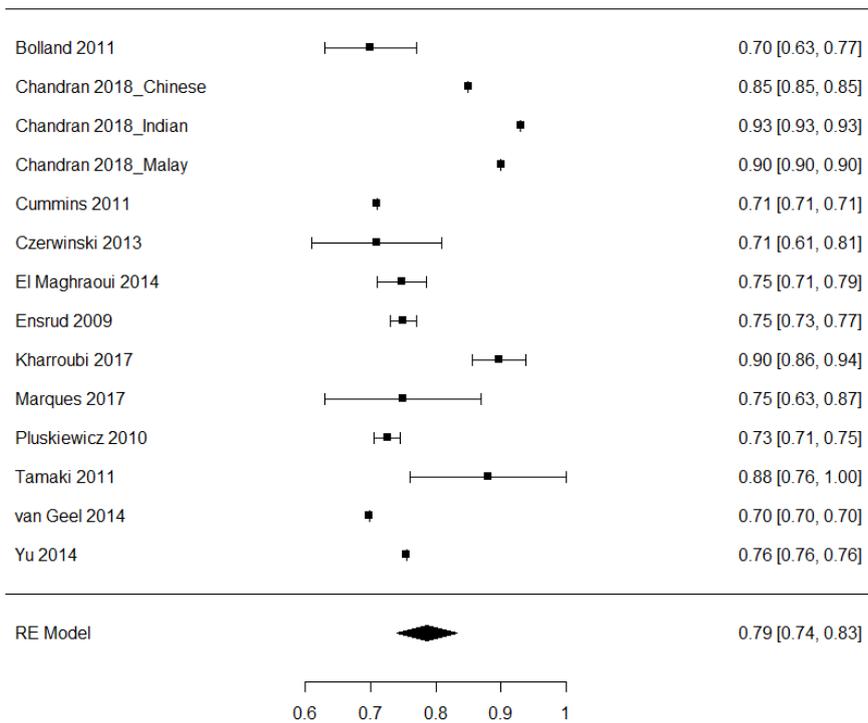
La stima meta-analitica dell'AUC per lo strumento FRAX con BMD nelle donne, che ha valutato il rischio di frattura maggiore osteoporotica a 10 anni, è risultata essere 0.71 [0.68-0.74].



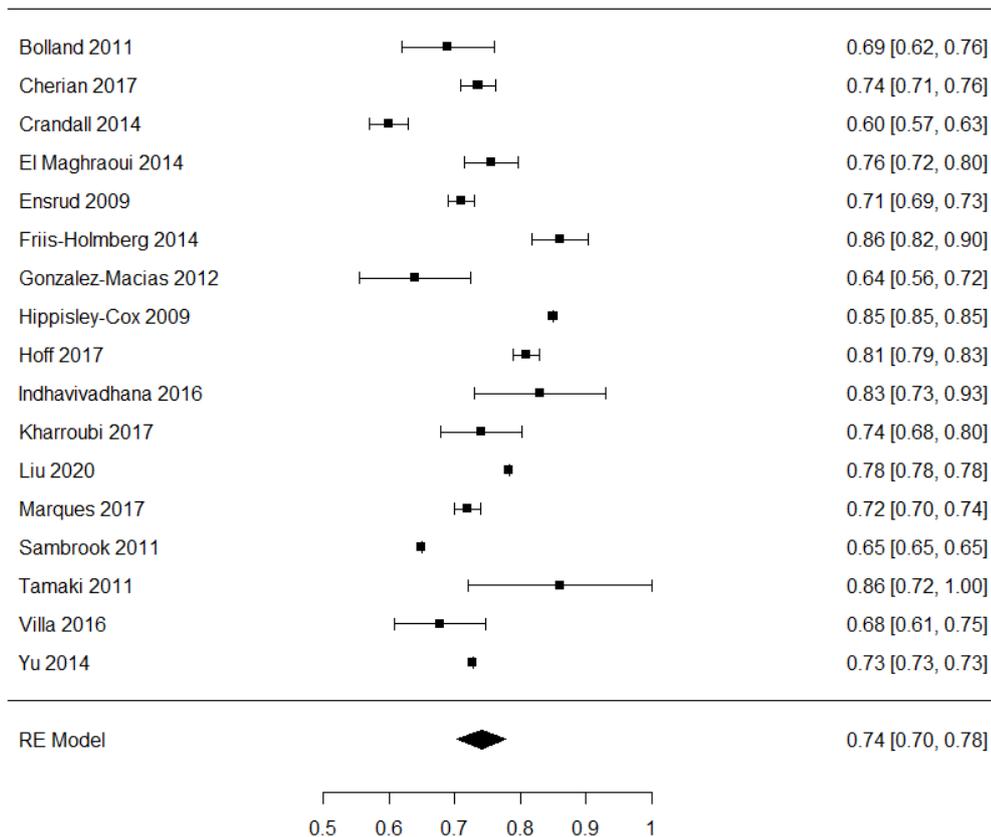
La stima meta-analitica dell'AUC per lo strumento FRAX senza BMD nelle donne, che ha valutato il rischio di frattura maggiore osteoporotica a 10 anni, è risultata essere 0.67 [0.65-0.70].



La stima meta-analitica dell'AUC per lo strumento FRAX con BMD nelle donne, che ha valutato il rischio di frattura del femore prossimale a 10 anni, è risultata essere 0.79 [0.74-0.83].

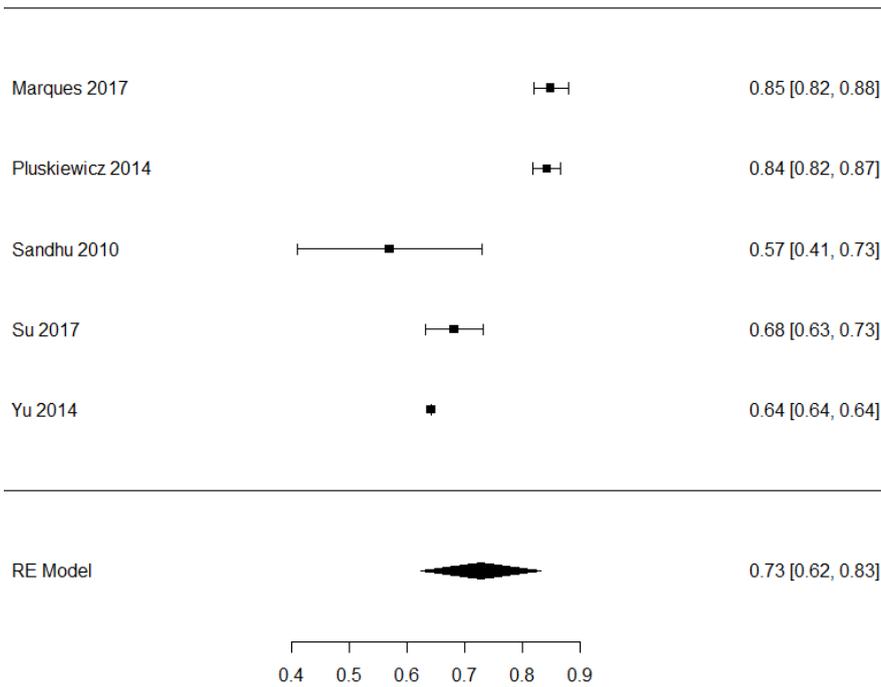


La stima meta-analitica dell'AUC per lo strumento FRAX senza BMD nelle donne, che ha valutato il rischio di frattura del femore prossimale a 10 anni, è risultata essere 0.74 [0.70-0.78].

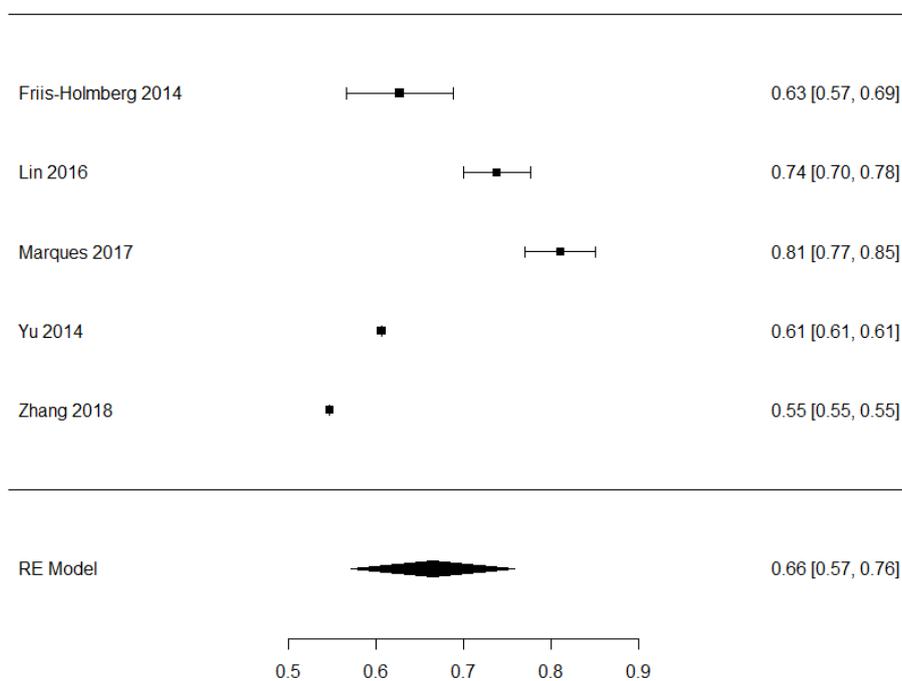


## FRAX: uomini

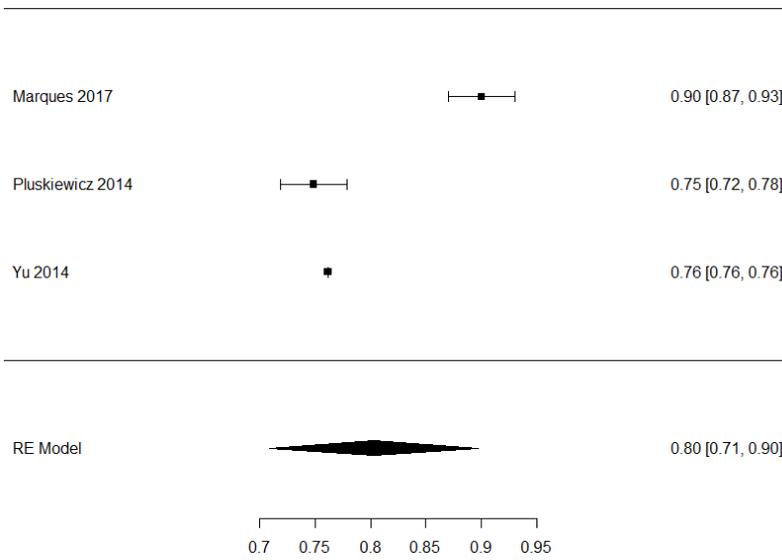
La stima meta-analitica dell'AUC per lo strumento FRAX con BMD negli uomini, che ha valutato il rischio di frattura maggiore osteoporotica a 10 anni, è risultata essere 0.73 [0.62-0.83].



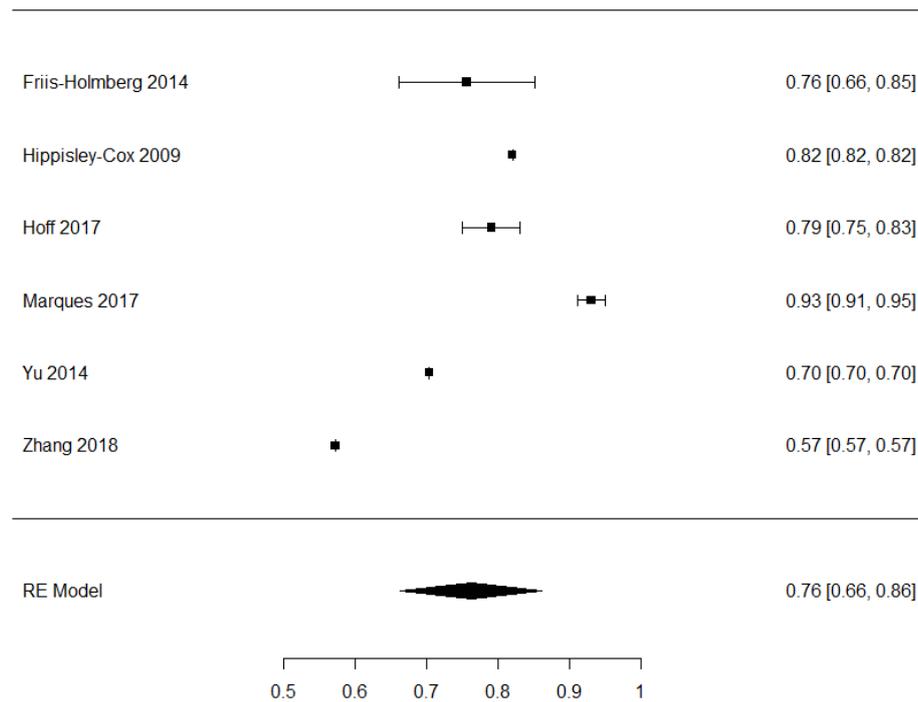
La stima meta-analitica dell'AUC per lo strumento FRAX senza BMD negli uomini, che ha valutato il rischio di frattura maggiore osteoporotica a 10 anni, è risultata essere 0.66 [0.57-0.76].



La stima meta-analitica dell'AUC per lo strumento FRAX con BMD negli uomini, che ha valutato il rischio di frattura del femore prossimale a 10 anni, è risultata essere 0.80 [0.71-0.90].

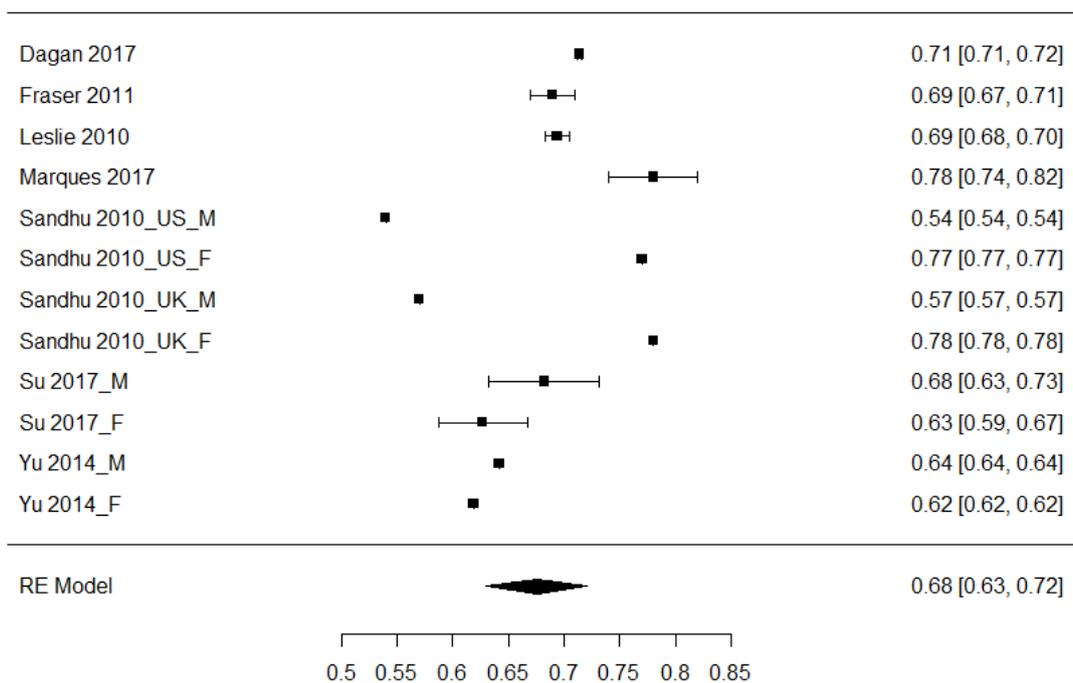


La stima meta-analitica dell'AUC per lo strumento FRAX senza BMD negli uomini, che ha valutato il rischio di frattura del femore prossimale a 10 anni, è risultata essere 0.76 [0.66-0.86].

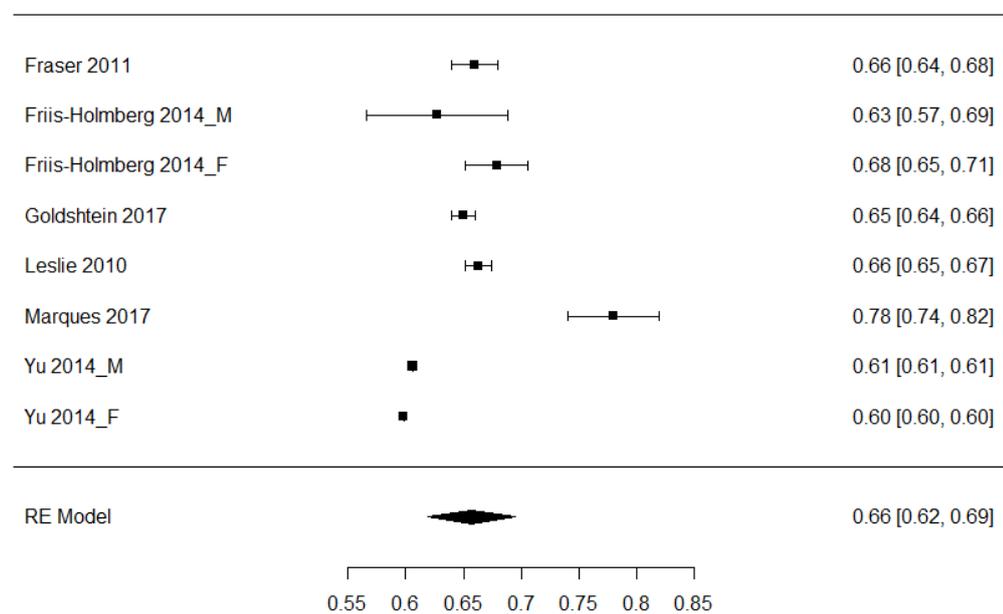


## FRAX: popolazione

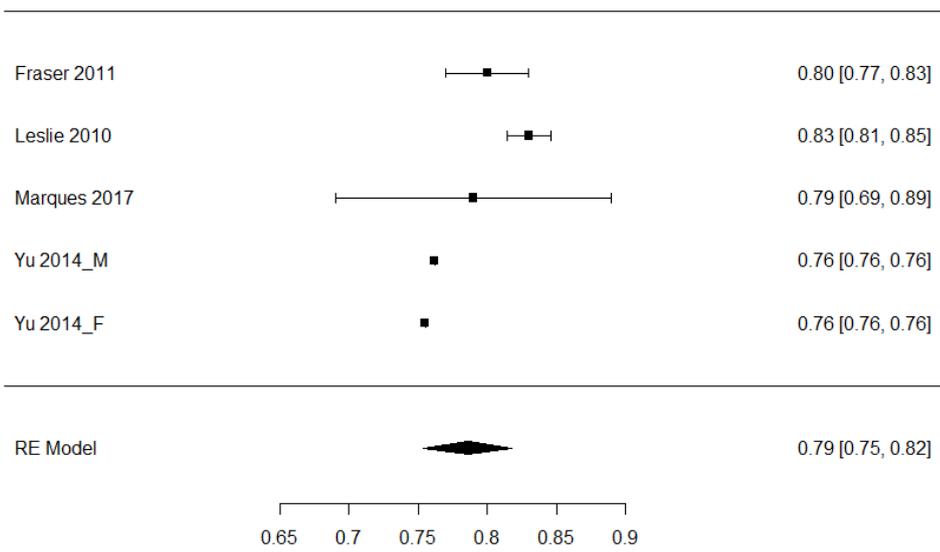
La stima meta-analitica dell'AUC per lo strumento FRAX con BMD nella popolazione, che ha valutato il rischio di frattura maggiore osteoporotica a 10 anni, è risultata essere 0.68 [0.63-0.72].



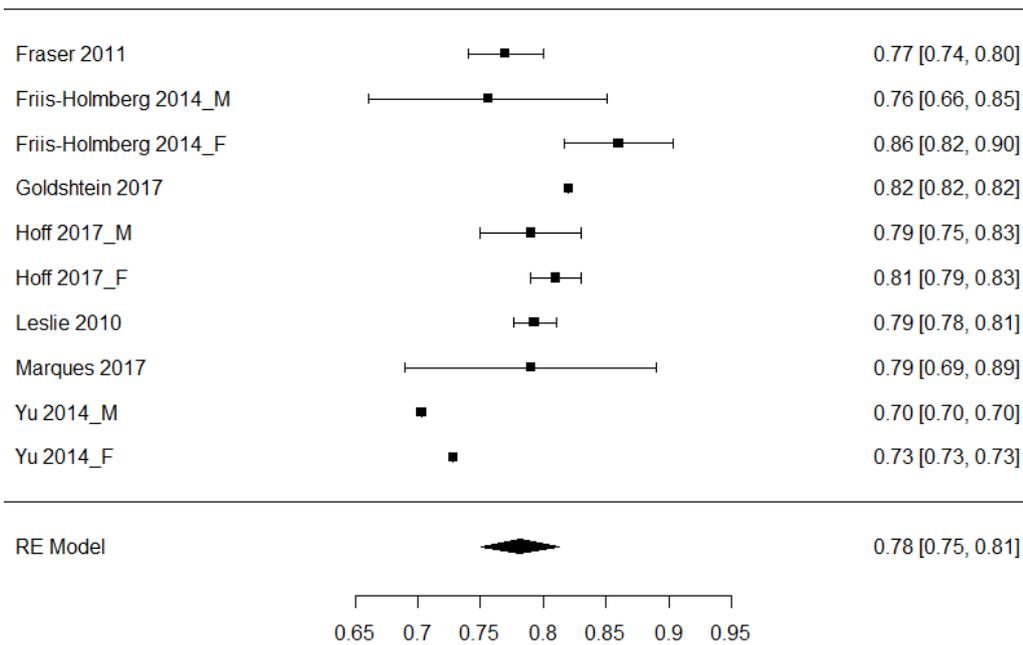
La stima meta-analitica dell'AUC per lo strumento FRAX senza BMD nella popolazione, che ha valutato il rischio di frattura maggiore osteoporotica a 10 anni, è risultata essere 0.66 [0.62-0.69].



La stima meta-analitica dell'AUC per lo strumento FRAX con BMD nella popolazione, che ha valutato il rischio di frattura del femore prossimale a 10 anni, è risultata essere 0.79 [0.75-0.82].

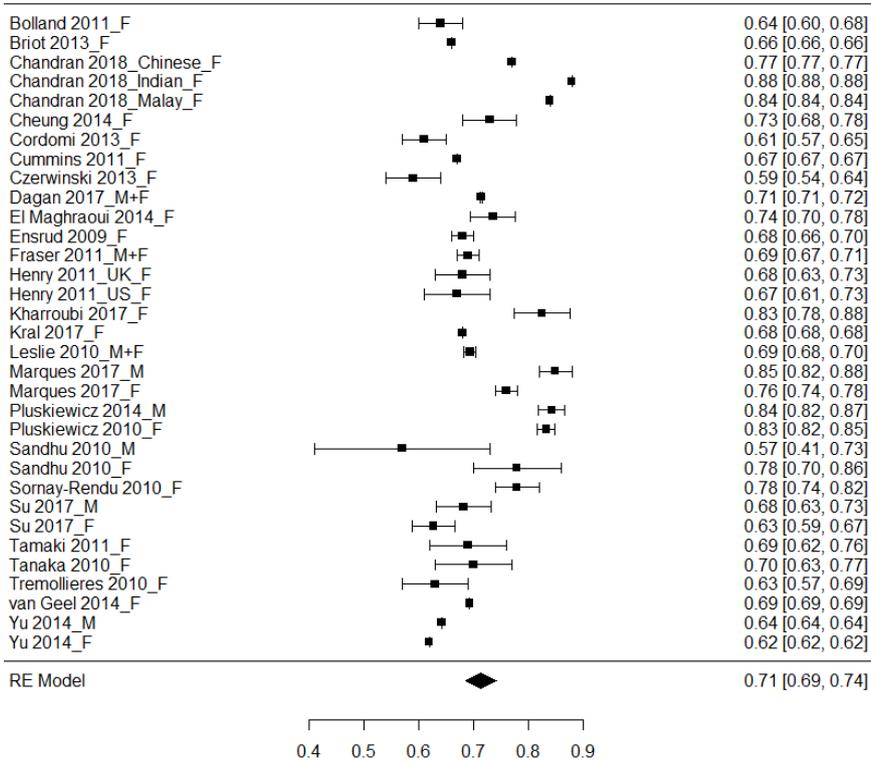


La stima meta-analitica dell'AUC per lo strumento FRAX senza BMD nella popolazione, che ha valutato il rischio di frattura del femore prossimale a 10 anni, è risultata essere 0.78 [0.75-0.81].

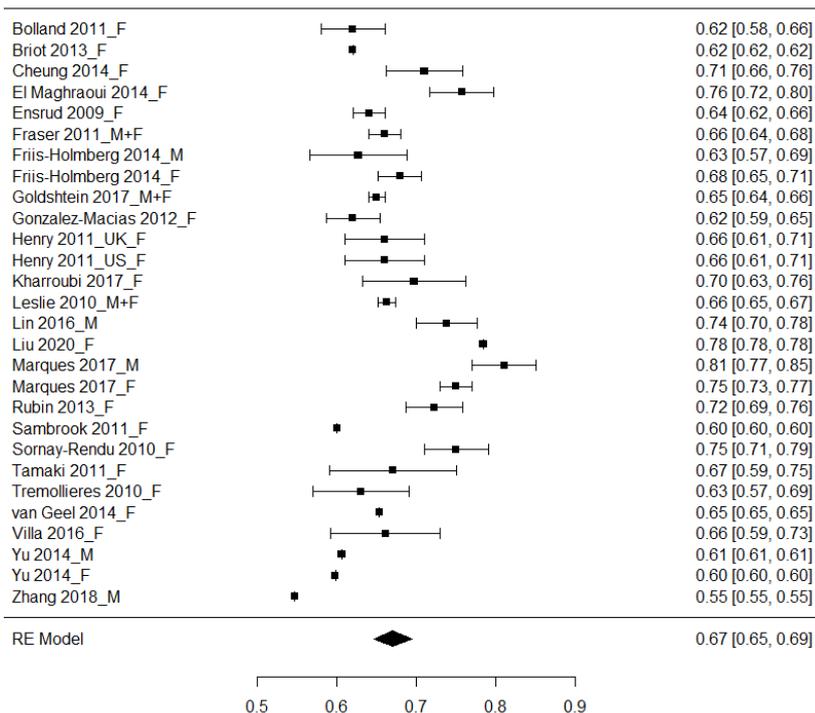


## FRAX: donne, uomini e popolazione

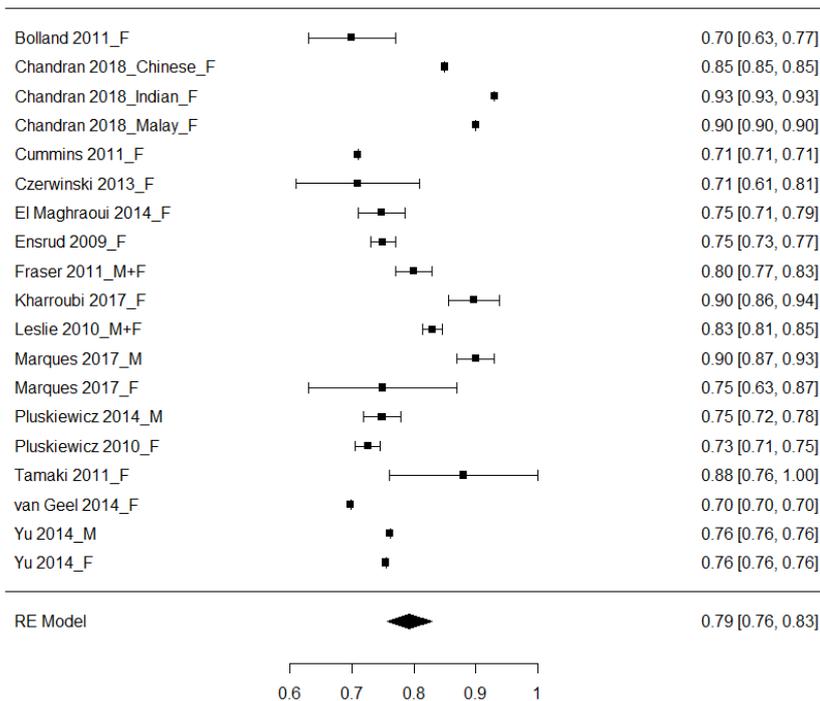
La stima meta-analitica dell'AUC per lo strumento FRAX con BMD nelle donne, uomini e popolazione, che ha valutato il rischio di frattura maggiore osteoporotica a 10 anni, è risultata essere 0.71 [0.69-0.74].



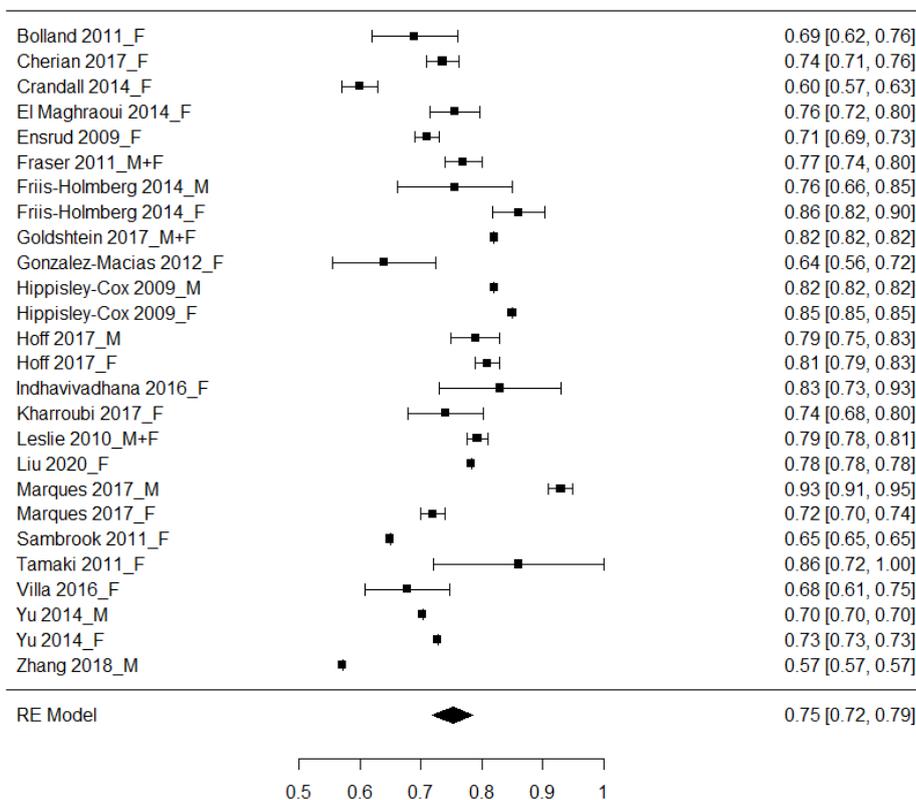
La stima meta-analitica dell'AUC per lo strumento FRAX senza BMD nelle donne, uomini e popolazione, che ha valutato il rischio di frattura maggiore osteoporotica a 10 anni, è risultata essere 0.67 [0.65-0.69].



La stima meta-analitica dell'AUC per lo strumento FRAX con BMD nelle donne, uomini e popolazione, che ha valutato il rischio di frattura del femore prossimale a 10 anni, è risultata essere 0.79 [0.76-0.83].



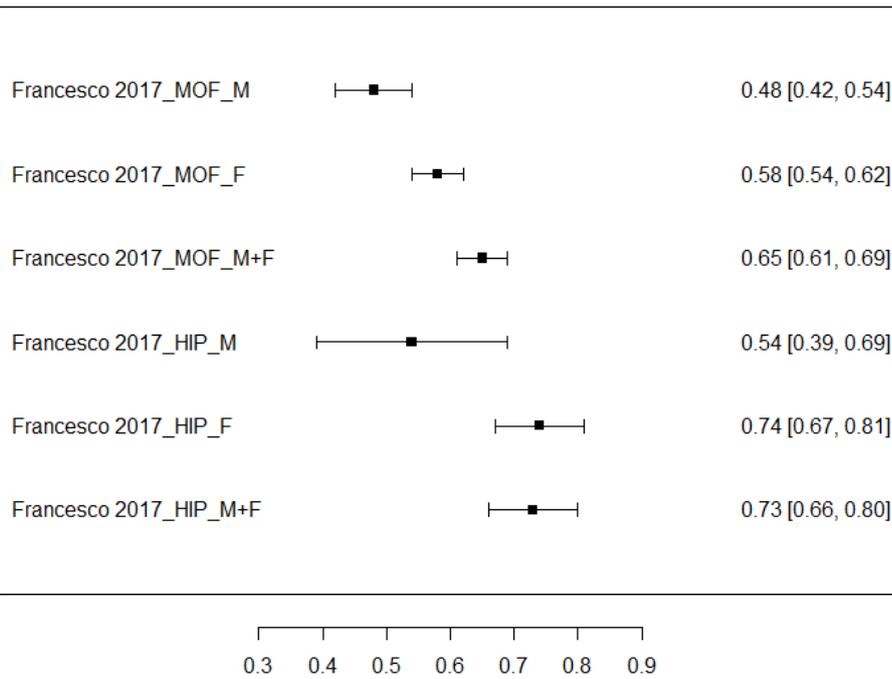
La stima meta-analitica dell'AUC per lo strumento FRAX senza BMD nelle donne, uomini e popolazione, che ha valutato il rischio di frattura del femore prossimale a 10 anni, è risultata essere 0.75 [0.72-0.79].



## FRA-HS

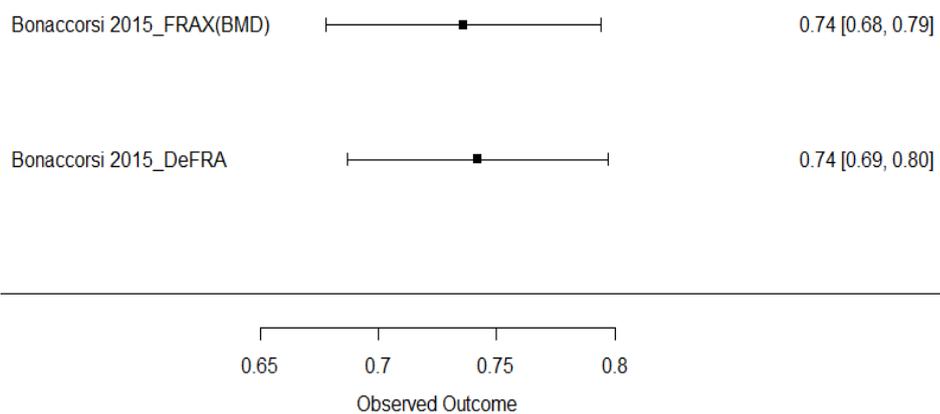
Rappresentazione dell'AUC per lo strumento FRA-HS - nelle donne (F), uomini (M) o entrambi (M+F) - del rischio di frattura maggiore osteoporotica (MOF) e del femore prossimale (HIP) a 10 anni.

### FRA-HS: MOF and HIP in male, female, both



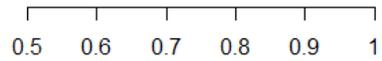
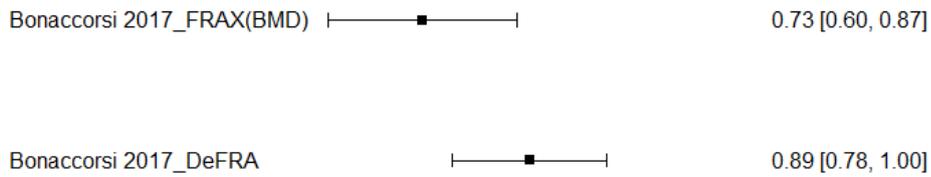
### FRAX(BMD) vs DeFRA: donne

Rappresentazione dell'AUC per lo strumento FRAX (con BMD) nelle donne in post-menopausa, circa il rischio di frattura maggiore osteoporotica a 10 anni. L'AUC dello strumento DeFRA risulta essere leggermente superiore rispetto al FRAX (con BMD).



### FRAX(BMD) vs DeFRA: diabetici

Rappresentazione dell'AUC per lo strumento FRAX (con BMD) nella popolazione diabetica, circa il rischio di frattura maggiore osteoporotica a 10 anni. L'AUC dello strumento DeFRA risulta essere superiore rispetto al FRAX (con BMD).



## Appendice D. Valutazione della qualità metodologica degli studi inclusi

<i>Studio</i>	<i>Rischio di Bias</i>				<i>Applicabilità</i>		
	<i>Selezione pazienti</i>	<i>Test indice</i>	<i>Test di riferimento</i>	<i>Flusso e timing</i>	<i>Selezione pazienti</i>	<i>Test indice</i>	<i>Test di riferimento</i>
Bansal 2018	Non chiaro	Basso	Basso	Basso	Sì	Sì	Sì
Bonaccorsi 2015	Basso	Basso	Basso	Basso	Sì	Sì	Sì
Dagan 2017	Basso	Basso	Basso	Basso	Sì	Sì	Sì
Esmaelizadeh 2016	Alto	Basso	Basso	Basso	Non chiaro	Sì	Sì
Fraser 2011	Basso	Basso	Basso	Basso	Sì	Sì	Sì
Friis - Holmberg 2014	Basso	Basso	Basso	Basso	Sì	Sì	Sì
Goldshtein 2018	Basso	Basso	Basso	Basso	Sì	Sì	Sì
González-Macías 2012	Basso	Basso	Basso	Basso	Sì	Sì	Sì

Hoff 2017	Basso	Basso	Basso	Basso	Sì	Sì	Sì
Lapi 2017	Basso	Basso	Basso	Basso	Sì	Sì	Sì
Leslie 2010	Basso	Basso	Basso	Basso	Sì	Sì	Sì
Marques 2017	Basso	Basso	Basso	Basso	Sì	Sì	Sì
Sandhu 2010	Alto	Basso	Basso	Basso	Non chiaro	Sì	Sì
Singh 2020	Non chiaro	Basso	Basso	Basso	Sì	Sì	Sì
Su 2017	Non chiaro	Basso	Basso	Basso	Sì	Sì	Sì
Tamaki 2011	Basso	Basso	Basso	Basso	Sì	Sì	Sì
van Geel 2014	Basso	Basso	Basso	Basso	Sì	Sì	Sì
Yu 2014	Basso	Basso	Basso	Basso	Sì	Sì	Sì
Zhang 2018	Basso	Basso	Basso	Basso	Sì	Sì	Sì

Pluskewicz 2014	Non chiaro	Basso	Basso	Basso	Non chiaro	Sì	Sì
Lin 2016	Alto	Basso	Basso	Basso	Non chiaro	Sì	Sì
Bonaccorsi 2017	Alto	Basso	Basso	Basso	Non chiaro	Sì	Sì
Czerwiński 2013	basso	Basso	basso	basso	Sì	sì	sì
Villa 2016	basso	basso	basso	basso	Sì	sì	sì
Rubin 2013	non chiaro	basso	basso	basso	sì	sì	sì
Azagra 2016	basso	basso	basso	basso	sì	sì	sì
Bolland 2011	basso	basso	basso	basso	sì	sì	sì
Briot 2013	basso	basso	basso	basso	sì	sì	sì
Cheung 2012	basso	basso	basso	basso	sì	sì	sì

Ensrud 2009	basso	basso	basso	basso	sì	sì	sì
Henry 2011	basso	basso	basso	basso	sì	sì	sì
Pluskiewicz 2010	basso	basso	basso	basso	sì	sì	sì
Sornay-Rendu 2010	basso	basso	basso	basso	sì	sì	sì
Trémollieres 2010	basso	basso	basso	basso	sì	sì	sì
Cherian 2018	Non chiaro	basso	basso	basso	sì	sì	sì
Kharroubi 2017	Non chiaro	basso	basso	basso	sì	Sì	sì
Chandran 2018	basso	basso	basso	basso	sì	sì	sì
Kral 2017	alto	basso	basso	basso	sì	sì	sì
Leslie 2013	Non chiaro	basso	basso	Basso	sì	sì	Sì

Crandall 2014	Non chiaro	Basso	basso	Basso	sì	sì	Sì
Crandall 2019	Non chiaro	basso	basso	basso	sì	sì	sì
Cheung 2014	basso	basso	basso	basso	sì	sì	Sì
Liu 2020	basso	basso	basso	basso	sì	sì	Sì
El Maghraoui 2014	basso	basso	basso	basso	sì	sì	sì
Indhavivaghana 2016	Non chiaro	basso	basso	basso	sì	sì	sì
Tebé Cordoní 2013	basso	basso	basso	basso	sì	sì	sì
Hippisley – Cox 2009	basso	basso	basso	basso	sì	sì	sì
Sambrook 2011	basso	basso	basso	basso	sì	sì	sì
Cummins 2011	Alto	basso	basso	basso	Non chiaro	Sì	Sì

## Appendice E. Tabelle delle evidenze

### MOF: FRAX without BMD at 3% used to diagnose fracture in fracture-free or fractured patients

Sensitivity (median)		0.57 (95% CI: 0.49 to 0.64)		Prevalences (median)		57%				
Specificity (median)		0.69 (95% CI: 0.58 to 0.79)								
Outcome	№ of studies (№ of patients)	Study design	Factors that may decrease certainty of evidence					Effect per 1.000 patients tested	Test accuracy CoE	
			Risk of bias	Indirectness	Inconsistency	Imprecision	Publication bias	pre-test probability of 57%		
<b>True positives</b> (patients with fracture)	3 studies 498 patients	cross-sectional (cohort type accuracy study)	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>a</sup>	serious <sup>b</sup>	none	325 (279 to 365)	⊕⊕○○ LOW	
<b>False negatives</b> (patients incorrectly classified as not having fracture)								245 (205 to 291)		
<b>True negatives</b> (patients without fracture)	3 studies 887 patients	cross-sectional (cohort type accuracy study)	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>a</sup>	very serious <sub>b</sub>	none	297 (249 to 340)		⊕○○○ VERY LOW
<b>False positives</b> (patients incorrectly classified as having fracture)								133 (90 to 181)		

#### Explanations

- a. Studies were downgraded by one increment for inconsistency (was assessed by inspection of the sensitivity/specificity RevMan 5.4 plots).
- b. Downgrading by one increment was applied for confidence intervals 10-20% or by two increments for confidence intervals more than 20%.

**MOF: FRAX without BMD at 5% used to diagnose fracture in fracture-free or fractured patients**

Sensitivity (median)	0.34 (95% CI: 0.27 to 0.43)
Specificity (median)	0.85 (95% CI: 0.79 to 0.90)

Prevalences (median)	38%		
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Outcome	№ of studies (№ of patients)	Study design	Factors that may decrease certainty of evidence					Effect per 1.000 patients tested	Test accuracy CoE	
			Risk of bias	Indirectness	Inconsistency	Imprecision	Publication bias	pre-test probability of 38%		
<b>True positives</b> (patients with fracture)	2 studies 287 patients	cross-sectional (cohort type accuracy study)	not serious	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>a</sup>	none	131 (101 to 163)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE	
<b>False negatives</b> (patients incorrectly classified as not having fracture)								249 (217 to 279)		
<b>True negatives</b> (patients without fracture)	2 studies 815 patients	cross-sectional (cohort type accuracy study)	not serious	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>a</sup>	none	527 (487 to 558)		⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE
<b>False positives</b> (patients incorrectly classified as having fracture)								93 (62 to 133)		

**Explanations**

a. Downgrading by one increment was applied for confidence intervals 10-20% or by two increments for confidence intervals more than 20%.

**MOF: FRAX without BMD at 10% used to diagnose fracture in fracture-free or fractured patients**

Sensitivity (median)	0.57 (95% CI: 0.52 to 0.64)
Specificity (median)	0.66 (95% CI: 0.64 to 0.66)

Prevalences (median)	9%		
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Outcome	№ of studies (№ of patients)	Study design	Factors that may decrease certainty of evidence					Effect per 1.000 patients tested	Test accuracy CoE	
			Risk of bias	Indirectness	Inconsistency	Imprecision	Publication bias	pre-test probability of 9%		
<b>True positives</b> (patients with fracture)	6 studies 4602 patients	cross-sectional (cohort type accuracy study)	not serious	not serious	very serious <sup>a</sup>	serious <sup>b</sup>	none	51 (47 to 58)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	
<b>False negatives</b> (patients incorrectly classified as not having fracture)								39 (32 to 43)		
<b>True negatives</b> (patients without fracture)	6 studies 49855 patients	cross-sectional (cohort type accuracy study)	not serious	not serious	very serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	none	596 (582 to 601)		⊕⊕○○ LOW
<b>False positives</b> (patients incorrectly classified as having fracture)								314 (309 to 328)		

**Explanations**

- a. Studies were downgraded by one increment for inconsistency (was assessed by inspection of the sensitivity/specificity RevMan 5.4 plots).
- b. Downgrading by one increment was applied for confidence intervals 10-20% or by two increments for confidence intervals more than 20%.

**MOF: FRAX without BMD at 20% used to diagnose fracture in fracture-free or fractured patients**

Sensitivity (median)	0.16 (95% CI: 0.13 to 0.20)
Specificity (median)	0.93 (95% CI: 0.93 to 0.94)

Prevalences (median)	9%		
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Outcome	№ of studies (№ of patients)	Study design	Factors that may decrease certainty of evidence					Effect per 1.000 patients tested	Test accuracy CoE	
			Risk of bias	Indirectness	Inconsistency	Imprecision	Publication bias	pre-test probability of 9%		
<b>True positives</b> (patients with fracture)	3 studies 3226 patients	cross-sectional (cohort type accuracy study)	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	none	14 (12 to 18)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE	
<b>False negatives</b> (patients incorrectly classified as not having fracture)								76 (72 to 78)		
<b>True negatives</b> (patients without fracture)	3 studies 43580 patients	cross-sectional (cohort type accuracy study)	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	none	846 (846 to 855)		⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE
<b>False positives</b> (patients incorrectly classified as having fracture)								64 (55 to 64)		

**Explanations**

a. Studies were downgraded by one increment for inconsistency (was assessed by inspection of the sensitivity/specificity RevMan 5.4 plots).

**MOF: FRAX without BMD at 30% used to diagnose fracture in fracture-free or fractured patients**

Sensitivity (median)	0.04 (95% CI: 0.03 to 0.11)
Specificity (median)	0.99 (95% CI: 0.98 to 0.99)

Prevalences (median)	9%		
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Outcome	№ of studies (№ of patients)	Study design	Factors that may decrease certainty of evidence					Effect per 1.000 patients tested	Test accuracy CoE
			Risk of bias	Indirectness	Inconsistency	Imprecision	Publication bias	pre-test probability of 9%	
<b>True positives</b> (patients with fracture)	3 studies 3227 patients	cross-sectional (cohort type accuracy study)	not serious	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	4 (3 to 10)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH
<b>False negatives</b> (patients incorrectly classified as not having fracture)								86 (80 to 87)	
<b>True negatives</b> (patients without fracture)	3 studies 43579 patients	cross-sectional (cohort type accuracy study)	not serious	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	901 (892 to 901)	
<b>False positives</b> (patients incorrectly classified as having fracture)								9 (9 to 18)	

**MOF: FRAX with BMD at 10% used to diagnose fracture in fracture-free or fractured patients**

Sensitivity (median)	0.62 (95% CI: 0.52 to 0.70)
Specificity (median)	0.73 (95% CI: 0.72 to 0.75)

Prevalences (median)	9%		
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Outcome	№ of studies (№ of patients)	Study design	Factors that may decrease certainty of evidence					Effect per 1.000 patients tested	Test accuracy CoE	
			Risk of bias	Indirectness	Inconsistency	Imprecision	Publication bias	pre-test probability of 9%		
<b>True positives</b> (patients with fracture)	7 studies 4706 patients	cross-sectional (cohort type accuracy study)	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>a</sup>	serious <sup>b</sup>	none	56 (47 to 63)	⊕⊕○○ LOW	
<b>False negatives</b> (patients incorrectly classified as not having fracture)								34 (27 to 43)		
<b>True negatives</b> (patients without fracture)	7 studies 52204 patients	cross-sectional (cohort type accuracy study)	not serious	not serious	very serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	none	664 (655 to 683)		⊕⊕○○ LOW
<b>False positives</b> (patients incorrectly classified as having fracture)								246 (227 to 255)		

**Explanations**

- a. Studies were downgraded by one increment for inconsistency (was assessed by inspection of the sensitivity/specificity RevMan 5.4 plots).
- b. Downgrading by one increment was applied for confidence intervals 10-20% or by two increments for confidence intervals more than 20%.

**MOF: FRAX with BMD at 20% used to diagnose fracture in fracture-free or fractured patients**

Sensitivity (median)	0.19 (95% CI: 0.17 to 0.21)
Specificity (median)	0.94 (95% CI: 0.93 to 0.94)

Prevalences (median)	10%		
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Outcome	№ of studies (№ of patients)	Study design	Factors that may decrease certainty of evidence					Effect per 1.000 patients tested	Test accuracy CoE	
			Risk of bias	Indirectness	Inconsistency	Imprecision	Publication bias	pre-test probability of 10%		
<b>True positives</b> (patients with fracture)	6 studies 10685 patients	cross-sectional (cohort type accuracy study)	not serious	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	19 (17 to 21)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	
<b>False negatives</b> (patients incorrectly classified as not having fracture)								81 (79 to 83)		
<b>True negatives</b> (patients without fracture)	6 studies 98036 patients	cross-sectional (cohort type accuracy study)	not serious	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	842 (833 to 842)		⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH
<b>False positives</b> (patients incorrectly classified as having fracture)								58 (58 to 67)		

**MOF: FRAX with BMD at 30% used to diagnose fracture in fracture-free or fractured patients**

Sensitivity (median)	0.06 (95% CI: 0.04 to 0.08)
Specificity (median)	0.98 (95% CI: 0.98 to 0.99)

Prevalences (median)	7.5%		
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Outcome	№ of studies (№ of patients)	Study design	Factors that may decrease certainty of evidence					Effect per 1.000 patients tested	Test accuracy CoE
			Risk of bias	Indirectness	Inconsistency	Imprecision	Publication bias	pre-test probability of 7.5%	
<b>True positives</b> (patients with fracture)	3 studies 3178 patients	cross-sectional (cohort type accuracy study)	not serious	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	5 (3 to 6)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH
<b>False negatives</b> (patients incorrectly classified as not having fracture)								70 (69 to 72)	
<b>True negatives</b> (patients without fracture)	3 studies 43628 patients	cross-sectional (cohort type accuracy study)	not serious	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	907 (907 to 916)	
<b>False positives</b> (patients incorrectly classified as having fracture)								18 (9 to 18)	

**HIP: FRAX without BMD at 3% used to diagnose fracture in fracture-free or fractured patients**

Sensitivity (median)	0.59 (95% CI: 0.55 to 0.64)
Specificity (median)	0.81 (95% CI: 0.79 to 0.82)

Prevalences (median)	1.5%		
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Outcome	№ of studies (№ of patients)	Study design	Factors that may decrease certainty of evidence					Effect per 1.000 patients tested	Test accuracy CoE	
			Risk of bias	Indirectness	Inconsistency	Imprecision	Publication bias	pre-test probability of 1.5%		
<b>True positives</b> (patients with fracture)	6 studies 8118 patients	cross-sectional (cohort type accuracy study)	not serious	not serious	very serious <sup>a</sup>	serious <sup>b</sup>	none	9 (8 to 10)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	
<b>False negatives</b> (patients incorrectly classified as not having fracture)								6 (5 to 7)		
<b>True negatives</b> (patients without fracture)	6 studies 916671 patients	cross-sectional (cohort type accuracy study)	not serious	not serious	very serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	none	803 (778 to 808)		⊕⊕○○ LOW
<b>False positives</b> (patients incorrectly classified as having fracture)								182 (177 to 207)		

**Explanations**

- a. Studies were downgraded by one increment for inconsistency (was assessed by inspection of the sensitivity/specificity RevMan 5.4 plots).
- b. Downgrading by one increment was applied for confidence intervals 10-20% or by two increments for confidence intervals more than 20%.

**HIP: FRAX without BMD at 5% used to diagnose fracture in fracture-free or fractured patients**

Sensitivity (median)	0.47 (95% CI: 0.42 to 0.53)
Specificity (median)	0.82 (95% CI: 0.82 to 0.83)

Prevalences (median)	4%		
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Outcome	№ of studies (№ of patients)	Study design	Factors that may decrease certainty of evidence					Effect per 1.000 patients tested	Test accuracy CoE	
			Risk of bias	Indirectness	Inconsistency	Imprecision	Publication bias	pre-test probability of 4%		
<b>True positives</b> (patients with fracture)	6 studies 8497 patients	cross-sectional (cohort type accuracy study)	not serious	not serious	very serious <sup>a</sup>	serious <sup>b</sup>	none	19 (17 to 21)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	
<b>False negatives</b> (patients incorrectly classified as not having fracture)								21 (19 to 23)		
<b>True negatives</b> (patients without fracture)	6 studies 924487 patients	cross-sectional (cohort type accuracy study)	not serious	not serious	very serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	none	787 (787 to 797)		⊕⊕○○ LOW
<b>False positives</b> (patients incorrectly classified as having fracture)								173 (163 to 173)		

**Explanations**

- a. Studies were downgraded by one increment for inconsistency (was assessed by inspection of the sensitivity/specificity RevMan 5.4 plots).
- b. Downgrading by one increment was applied for confidence intervals 10-20% or by two increments for confidence intervals more than 20%.

**HIP: FRAX with BMD at 3% used to diagnose fracture in fracture-free or fractured patients**

Sensitivity (median)	0.57 (95% CI: 0.50 to 0.63)
Specificity (median)	0.80 (95% CI: 0.79 to 0.80)

Prevalences (median)	6%		
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Outcome	№ of studies (№ of patients)	Study design	Factors that may decrease certainty of evidence					Effect per 1.000 patients tested	Test accuracy CoE	
			Risk of bias	Indirectness	Inconsistency	Imprecision	Publication bias	pre-test probability of 6%		
<b>True positives</b> (patients with fracture)	6 studies 3045 patients	cross-sectional (cohort type accuracy study)	not serious	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>a</sup>	none	34 (30 to 38)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE	
<b>False negatives</b> (patients incorrectly classified as not having fracture)								26 (22 to 30)		
<b>True negatives</b> (patients without fracture)	6 studies 100431 patients	cross-sectional (cohort type accuracy study)	not serious	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	747 (743 to 752)		⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH
<b>False positives</b> (patients incorrectly classified as having fracture)								193 (188 to 197)		

**Explanations**

a. Downgrading by one increment was applied for confidence intervals 10-20% or by two increments for confidence intervals more than 20%.

**HIP: FRAX with BMD at 5% used to diagnose fracture in fracture-free or fractured patients**

Sensitivity (median)	0.43 (95% CI: 0.35 to 0.51)
Specificity (median)	0.86 (95% CI: 0.84 to 0.88)

Prevalences (median)	6%		
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Outcome	№ of studies (№ of patients)	Study design	Factors that may decrease certainty of evidence					Effect per 1.000 patients tested	Test accuracy CoE	
			Risk of bias	Indirectness	Inconsistency	Imprecision	Publication bias	pre-test probability of 6%		
<b>True positives</b> (patients with fracture)	5 studies 1372 patients	cross-sectional (cohort type accuracy study)	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>a</sup>	serious <sup>b</sup>	none	26 (21 to 31)	⊕⊕○○ LOW	
<b>False negatives</b> (patients incorrectly classified as not having fracture)								34 (29 to 39)		
<b>True negatives</b> (patients without fracture)	5 studies 53089 patients	cross-sectional (cohort type accuracy study)	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	none	808 (790 to 827)		⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE
<b>False positives</b> (patients incorrectly classified as having fracture)								132 (113 to 150)		

**Explanations**

- a. Studies were downgraded by one increment for inconsistency (was assessed by inspection of the sensitivity/specificity RevMan 5.4 plots).
- b. Downgrading by one increment was applied for confidence intervals 10-20% or by two increments for confidence intervals more than 20%.

## Appendice F. Lista degli studi inclusi.

### Dalla search:

#### FRAX

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## Evidence to Decision Framework

CLINICAL QUESTION 2: QUALI CARATTERISTICHE OPERATIVE E APPLICABILITÀ MOSTRANO GLI STRUMENTI DIAGNOSTICI/ALGORITMI DI VALUTAZIONE DEL RISCHIO?

<b>POPOLAZIONE:</b>	Pazienti con frattura non derivante da un trauma efficiente o non fratturati
<b>INTERVENTO:</b>	FRAX, con o senza BMD DeFRA FRAHS
<b>CONFRONTO:</b>	Comparazione dei tools sopra citati
<b>ESITI PRINCIPALI:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Discriminazione, calibrazione</li><li>- Sensibilità, specificità</li><li>- Area sotto la curva</li></ul>
<b>SETTING:</b>	Qualsiasi
<b>PROSPETTIVA:</b>	Popolazione, SSN: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• organizzazione ed erogazione dei servizi per la gestione dei pazienti con frattura da fragilità.</li></ul>
<b>CONFLITTI DI INTERESSE</b>	<p>La policy ISS relativa alla dichiarazione e gestione del conflitto di interessi è stata applicata e i seguenti membri del panel sono risultati essere membri votanti (determinando la direzione e forza della raccomandazione):</p> <p>Membri del panel non votanti a seguito di un potenziale conflitto di interessi: Nessuno (Prof.ssa Brandi, Prof.ssa Michieli, Prof. Frediani sono tra gli autori dell'articolo relativo al FRAHS. Il Prof. Rossini è tra gli autori dei due articoli relativi al DeFRA e tra gli autori dell'articolo n.3 estratto dalla Linea Guida NICE).</p> <p>Membri assenti: Nessuno</p>

# VALUTAZIONE

Problema		
Il problema è una priorità?		
GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Probabilmente no <input type="radio"/> Probabilmente si <input checked="" type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> Varia <input type="radio"/> Non so	<p>Nella valutazione del rischio di nuova frattura da fragilità, esistono percorsi diversi per i pazienti che hanno già sostenuto una precedente frattura da fragilità e per quelli con altri fattori di rischio clinici.</p> <p>Una valutazione del rischio di fratture future includerà il test BMD per una percentuale significativa di pazienti con fratture, in particolare quelli di età inferiore ai 75 anni. Per i pazienti che hanno subito fratture non vertebrali, l'imaging spinale può identificare fratture vertebrali in precedenza non diagnosticate/non riconosciute, che hanno implicazioni sul futuro rischio di fratture. Dovrebbero essere intraprese ulteriori indagini anche per individuare eventuali cause secondarie di bassa massa ossea. Così, pazienti fratturati con osteoporosi/bassa massa ossea dovrebbero essere trattati con medicinali per l'osteoporosi in conformità con le linee guida di gestione nazionali/regionali/locali. Dovrebbero essere presi in considerazione sia la necessità di un intervento non farmacologico che l'identificazione dei fattori di rischio legati allo stile di vita.</p> <p>Uno degli strumenti più utilizzati a livello internazionale per la valutazione del rischio è il <b>FRAX</b>, sviluppato dall'OMS presso l'Università di Sheffield, nel Regno Unito, e disponibile online (<a href="http://www.shef.ac.uk/FRAX">http://www.shef.ac.uk/FRAX</a>). Tale strumento è stato validato esternamente in coorti indipendenti (Kanis, 2007) e calibrato sull'epidemiologia della frattura in 67 paesi che coprono oltre l'80% della popolazione mondiale a rischio (Kanis, 2016).</p> <p>Attualmente, il calcolo del FRAX si basa su genere, età, indice di massa corporea (BMI) e su un numero di variabili dicotome tra cui:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Storia personale di frattura da fragilità (per la quale la probabilità di frattura raddoppia con una precedente storia di frattura);</li> <li>● Storia genitoriale di frattura del femore prossimale;</li> <li>● Attuale uso di tabacco;</li> <li>● Uso prolungato di glucocorticoidi;</li> <li>● Artrite reumatoide;</li> <li>● Cause secondarie di osteoporosi (ad esempio diabete di tipo I insulino-dipendente, osteogenesi imperfetta negli adulti, ipertiroidismo di lunga durata non trattato, ipogonadismo o menopausa precoce; malnutrizione cronica o malassorbimento; malattia epatica cronica)</li> <li>● Consumo di alcol <math>\geq 3</math> unità al giorno (Mitchell, 2013).</li> </ul> <p>Per questi molteplici limiti il FRAX in Italia è utilizzato poco e sempre meno (Borgström, 2020), anche perché in Italia è disponibile un'alternativa, il <b>DeFRA</b>, algoritmo più dettagliato, più aggiornato e più coerente con le indicazioni delle Autorità Sanitarie italiane. Una versione più dettagliata del FRAX, il DeFRA, è stata sviluppata in Italia dalla Società Italiana per Osteoporosi, Metabolismo Minerale e Malattie dell'Osso (SIOMMMS) in collaborazione con la Società Italiana di Reumatologia (SIR) (Adami, 2010). Il DeFRA, disponibile online (<a href="https://defra-osteoporosi.it/">https://defra-osteoporosi.it/</a>) per tutti i medici, consente l'uso di variabili graduate (non dicotomiche) per alcuni fattori di rischio, come ad esempio il numero delle pregresse fratture da fragilità, e distingue il sito delle fratture (vertebrali, femorali o non vertebrali-non femorali). Inoltre, comprende la misura della BMD della colonna vertebrale oltre che di quella del femore. L'algoritmo DeFRA è stato recentemente aggiornato (DeFRACalc79) sulla base delle ultime indicazioni delle Autorità Sanitarie italiane. In questa versione del tool di calcolo sono stati rivisti alcuni fattoriali dell'algoritmo matematico e sono stati considerati i nuovi fattori di rischio per frattura ed i criteri per il trattamento farmacologico sulla base della Nota 79 dell'AIFA (<a href="http://www.agenziafarmaco.gov.it/content/nota-79">http://www.agenziafarmaco.gov.it/content/nota-79</a>) che regola la rimborsabilità del farmaco.</p>	

	<p>L'algoritmo DeFRACalc79 tiene in considerazione numerose variabili cliniche oltre al dato densitometrico:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● T-score femore e/o T-score colonna lombare;</li> <li>● Sesso;</li> <li>● Stato menopausale;</li> <li>● Età;</li> <li>● Peso e altezza;</li> <li>● Storia familiare di frattura del femore o di vertebra;</li> <li>● Pregresse fratture vertebrali o femorali da fragilità (come variabile semiquantitativa: Nessuna, 1, 2, &gt;2, nuova frattura nonostante il trattamento con farmaci anti-osteoporotici per almeno 12 mesi con sufficiente aderenza al trattamento);</li> <li>● Pregresse fratture non vertebrali non femorali;</li> <li>● Assunzione di terapia ormonale adiuvante per il carcinoma mammario o prostatico;</li> <li>● Assunzione di terapia con corticosteroidi (&gt; 3 o ≥12 mesi, più di 5 mg di prednisone o equivalente/die);</li> <li>● Presenza di comorbidità che inducono un aumentato rischio di fratture (artrite reumatoide e altre malattie del tessuto connettivo, malattia polmonare ostruttiva cronica, malattie infiammatorie intestinali, morbo di Parkinson, sclerosi multipla, infezione da virus dell'immunodeficienza umana, diabete e grave handicap fisico).</li> </ul> <p>Un altro algoritmo validato e adattato rispetto al modello FRAX per la valutazione del rischio di fratture è il punteggio <b>FRActure Health Search</b> (FRA-HS), che basa il calcolo dei vari indicatori sulla popolazione di riferimento del data base Health Search, interamente alimentato da dati sulla popolazione italiana afferente ai medici di medicina generale (SIMG Sicilia, 2016). Ogni fattore di rischio come genere, età, fumo, BMI, abuso di alcool, precedente frattura osteoporotica, artrite reumatoide, osteoporosi secondaria, uso di corticosteroidi a lungo termine veniva registrato e quindi associato, considerando la mortalità, al rischio di frattura osteoporotica.</p>	
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**Accuratezza del test**

Quanto è accurato il test?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Molto inaccurato</li> <li>○ Inaccurato</li> <li>● Accurato</li> <li>○ Molto accurato i</li> <li>○ Variabile</li> <li>○ Non so</li> </ul>	<p>La valutazione del rischio e dell'appropriatezza terapeutica dovrebbe essere effettuata attraverso un adeguato strumento, quale un algoritmo ampiamente validato in letteratura, o il FRAX, oppure un algoritmo da esso derivato, quale il DeFRA.</p> <p>È stata realizzata una revisione sistematica in letteratura utilizzando le banche dati Embase, Medline e Cochrane CENTRAL dal 14 settembre 2011, per l'aggiornamento del medesimo Quesito Clinico elaborato dalla LG NICE (UK, CG146) che interessava lo strumento FRAX, al 7 dicembre 2020, da cui sono stati individuati 3441 records. La ricerca è stata realizzata impiegando le stesse banche dati, all'8 dicembre 2020, per i tool di predizione DeFRA e FRA-HS, da cui sono emersi 93 studi.</p> <p>Sono stati selezionati 50 studi osservazionali che soddisfano i criteri per rispondere al quesito clinico proposto: 47 articoli per il FRAX, 2 studi per il DeFRA, 1 studio per il FRA-HS.</p>	<p>I test FRAX e FRAHS risultano accurati considerando l'intera popolazione mentre la capacità discriminante del DeFRA nel predire MOF, nelle donne e in generale nei soggetti diabetici, risulta essere superiore rispetto allo strumento FRAX. Così, per questo strumento, il giudizio dell'accuratezza è molto accurato.</p>

## Discriminazione, Calibrazione

La discriminazione permette di distinguere tra pazienti ad alto rischio o basso rischio. Per misurare la discriminazione si considera la sensibilità rispetto a 1-specificità. Si otterrà la curva delle caratteristiche operative (ROC), in grado di rappresentare graficamente le caratteristiche operative del test in funzione della soglia discriminante. La capacità discriminatoria sarà così tanto peggiore quanto più l'area sottesa alla curva ROC si avvicina a 0.5.

La calibrazione compara il rischio "previsto" rispetto al rischio "osservato" di frattura in una popolazione di fratturati e non. Di seguito i risultati dei modelli di calibrazione per gli strumenti in esame, sebbene alcuni studi mostrino risultati contrastanti.

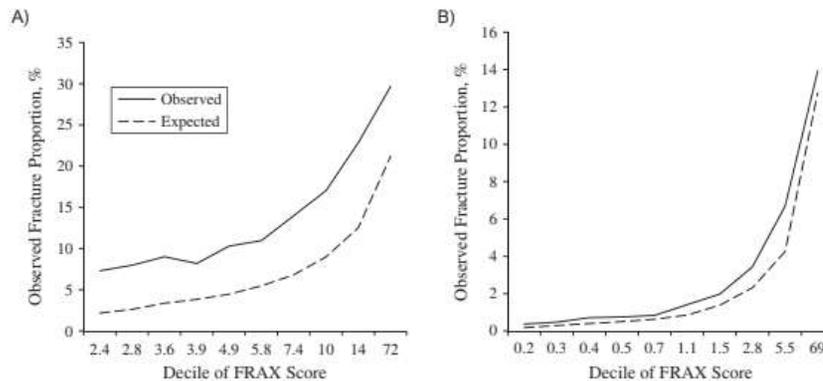
## FRAX

Goldstein 2018: sottostima delle fratture osservate rispetto alle attese dallo strumento FRAX, sia per le maggiori osteoporotiche che per la frattura del femore prossimale.

**Table 3.** Discrimination and Calibration of the FRAX Score (Calculated Without Inclusion of Bone Mineral Density Data) in the Prediction of Major Osteoporotic and Hip Fractures, Maccabi Healthcare Services ( $n = 141,320$ ), Israel, 2004

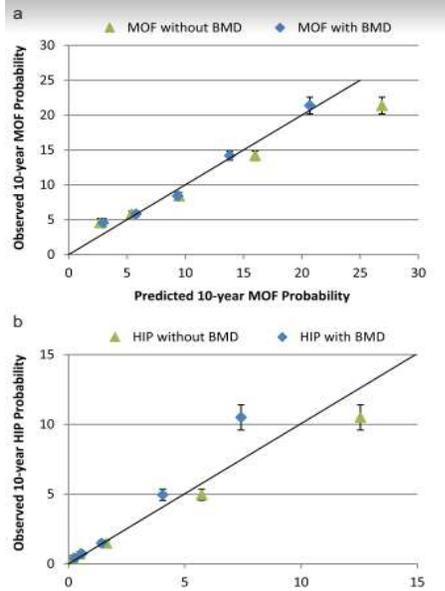
Participant Group	No. of Persons	Major Osteoporotic Fracture				Hip Fracture			
		AUC	P Value	% Observed	% Expected	AUC	P Value	% Observed	% Expected
Total population	141,320	0.65		13.5	6.9	0.82		2.9	2.2
Age group, years			0.01				<0.001		
$\geq 70$	26,615	0.57		26.0	16.1	0.64		10.1	8.1
$< 70$	114,705	0.59		10.6	4.8	0.72		1.2	0.9
Osteoporosis treatment			0.56				<0.001		
Treated patients <sup>a</sup>	28,471	0.63		21.9	9.1	0.75		5.0	3.4
Others	112,849	0.64		11.3	6.4	0.83		2.4	1.9
Diabetes status			0.12				<0.001		
Diabetic patients	19,853	0.64		17.1	8.7	0.77		5.0	3.2
Others	121,467	0.65		12.9	6.6	0.82		2.6	2.1

Abbreviations: AUC, area under the receiver operating characteristic curve; BMD, bone mineral density; FRAX, Fracture Risk Assessment Tool.  
<sup>a</sup> At least 3 years of dispensation of antiosteoporosis medication, including post-index date.



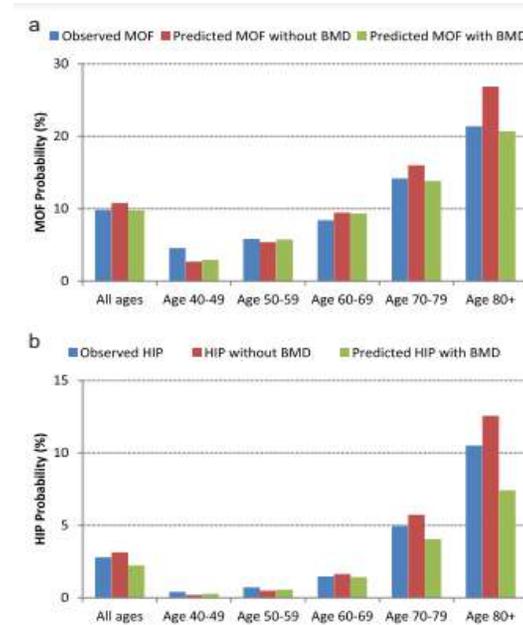
**Figure 1.** Proportion of patients with a specified fracture event, by decile of Fracture Risk Assessment Tool (FRAX) score, among members of the Maccabi Healthcare Services health maintenance organization ( $n = 141,320$ ), Israel, 2004. A) Major osteoporotic fracture; B) hip fracture.

Crandall 2019: buona calibrazione del tool FRAX (con e senza BMD) per la valutazione del rischio di frattura maggiore osteoporotica o del femore prossimale a 10 anni, così come tra i diversi strati di età.



FRA-HS

Lapi 2017: l'algoritmo, applicato alla "Mille in Rete" coorte di validazione (database) mostra una più alta capacità discriminatoria per la valutazione del rischio di frattura del femore/femore prossimale rispetto alle fratture maggiori osteoporotiche.



**Table 6** Discrimination measures for predictive model for hip/femur fractures (Model 1) or overall major osteoporotic fractures (Model 2): “Mille in Rete” validation dataset

	Model 1	Model 2
<i>Total</i>		
Pseudo $R^2$ (%)	48.26 (49.28–50.12)	22.97 (21.37–23.97)
AUC	0.85 (0.84–0.86)	0.7 (0.69–0.71)
<i>Men</i>		
Pseudo $R^2$ (%)	36.91 (2.64–34.12)	8.42 (7.33–9.53)
AUC	0.74 (0.71–0.77)	0.66 (0.64–0.67)
<i>Woman</i>		
Pseudo $R^2$ (%)	47.51 (45.08–47.33)	16.97 (16.54–18.01)
AUC	0.83 (0.82–0.84)	0.73 (0.72–0.73)

#### Sensibilità e specificità dello strumento FRAX

È stata valutata la validità del tool di predizione del rischio di frattura, riportando le caratteristiche operative di sensibilità e specificità. Ciò ha permesso di determinare la capacità predittiva dell’algoritmo valutando il rischio predetto di frattura a 10 anni (maggiore osteoporotica o del femore prossimale) rispetto alle fratture realmente osservate.

Aggiornando il Quesito Clinico del NICE (UK, CG146), sono state considerate diverse soglie, sia per le fratture maggiori osteoporotiche che per la frattura del femore prossimale, quali 3%, 5%, 10%, 20% e 30%.

In generale si osserva come all’aumentare del cut-off (dal 3% al 30%) si registri una riduzione della sensibilità ed un aumento della specificità, i cui valori delle caratteristiche operative si mostrano solitamente più elevati considerando il FRAX con BMD rispetto all’applicazione del FRAX senza BMD.

**Fratture maggiori osteoporotiche**

cut-off FRAX	SE, SP a 3%		SE, SP a 5%		SE, SP a 10%		SE, SP a 20%		SE, SP a 30%	
	con BMD	senza BMD	con BMD	senza BMD	con BMD	senza BMD	con BMD	senza BMD	con BMD	senza BMD
Donne	67 [30-93] 75 [63-84]	57-85 [49-90] 34-79 [23-82]	66 [57-73] 71 [67-74]	34 [27-42] 89 [86-91]	42-97 [28-98] 15-84 [14-88]	46-100 [31-100] 0-77 [0-81]	8-41 [2-44] 81-97 [80-98]	8 [2-20] 95 [93-97]	- 99 [97-100]	4 [0-14] 99 [98-100]
Popolazione	-	52 [42-61] 69 [58-79]	-	35 [26-44] 81 [71-89]	53-68 [49-70] 60-72 [60-73]	24-65 [16-67] 59-93 [59-97]	18-28 [15-30] 91-94 [90-94]	16-29 [13-31] 88-93 [87-94]	6-9 [4-11] 98 [98-99]	4-10 [3-11] 97-99 [97-99]
Totale	67 [30-93] 75 [63-84]	52-85 [42-90] 34-79 [23-82]	66 [57-73] 71 [67-74]	34-35 [26-44] 81-89 [71-91]	42-97 [28-98] 15-84 [14-88]	24-100 [16-100] 0-93 [0-97]	8-41 [2-44] 81-97 [80-98]	8-29 [2-31] 88-95 [87-97]	0-9 [0-11] 98-99 [97-100]	4-10 [0-14] 97-99 [97-100]

**Frattura del femore prossimale**

cut-off FRAX	SE, SP a 3%		SE, SP a 5%		SE, SP a 10%
	con BMD	senza BMD	con BMD	senza BMD	con BMD
Donne	43-62 [28-64] 72-87 [69-89]	8-77 [0-82] 39-100 [36-100]	29-76 [19-80] 63-91 [61-94]	42-78 [41-82] 50-92 [49-92]	33 [28-39] 86 [85-87]
Popolazione	63-77 [55-81] 72-80 [72-81]	26-78 [18-81] 64-90 [64-96]	43-66 [35-70] 83-89 [83-90]	22-65 [14-69] 77-97 [77-99]	-
Totale	43-77 [28-81] 72-87 [69-89]	8-78 [0-82] 39-100 [36-100]	29-76 [19-80] 63-91 [61-94]	22-78 [14-82] 50-97 [49-99]	33 [28-39] 86 [85-87]

**Area sotto la curva (AUC)**

L'area sotto la curva (AUC) rappresenta sinteticamente l'abilità discriminatoria del test diagnostico. Tanto più l'AUC si avvicina all'unità, quanto più è la capacità discriminatoria.

Nella seguente tabella si riportano gli AUC e i rispettivi intervalli di confidenza per gli strumenti di valutazione del rischio FRAX, FRA-HS e DeFRA. Nel caso in cui siano stati valutati più studi, è stato riportato il range (minimo e massimo) dei valori ottenuti, sia per il valore dell'AUC che per i rispettivi intervalli di confidenza.

Comparando i livelli di AUC per i tre strumenti di valutazione del rischio, risulta come per tutti gli strati della popolazione il FRAX abbia una capacità discriminatoria maggiore (di rischio di frattura maggiore osteoporotica o di frattura del femore prossimale a 10 anni) rispetto all'algoritmo italiano FRA-HS. Tuttavia, considerando la stima meta-analitica dell'algoritmo FRAX, la capacità discriminatoria nel predire MOF nelle donne risulta essere superiore nell'algoritmo italiano DeFRA (71 [68-74] vs 74 [69-80]) che rappresenta, tuttavia, una ulteriore elaborazione del FRAX da cui deriva.

Popolazione	FRAX		FRA-HS	DeFRA
DONNE	MOF con BMD	59-88 [54-88]		74 [69-80]
	MOF senza BMD	50-78 [57-80]	58 [54-62]	
	HIP con BMD	70-93 [61-100]		
	HIP senza BMD	60-86 [56-100]	74 [67-81]	
UOMINI	MOF con BMD	57-85 [41-88]		
	MOF senza BMD	55-81 [55-85]	48 [42-54]	
	HIP con BMD	75-90 [72-93]		
	HIP senza BMD	57-93 [57-95]	54 [39-69]	
POPOLAZIONE	MOF con BMD	54-78 [59-82]		
	MOF senza BMD	60-78 [57-82]		
	HIP con BMD	76-83 [69-89]		
	HIP senza BMD	70-86 [66-90]		
TOTALE	MOF con BMD	57-88 [41-88]		
	MOF senza BMD	55-81 [55-85]	65 [61-69]	
	HIP con BMD	70-93 [61-100]		
	HIP senza BMD	57-93 [56-100]	73 [66-80]	

Considerando la specifica popolazione diabetica, risulta come lo strumento italiano DeFRA abbia una più elevata capacità discriminatoria del rischio di frattura maggiore osteoporotica a 10 anni rispetto al tool FRAX.

Popolazione	FRAX	DeFRA
DIABETICI	MOF con BMD 73 [60-87]	89 [78-100]

## Qualità delle prove relative all'accuratezza diagnostica

Qual è la qualità complessiva delle prove relative all'accuratezza diagnostica?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Molto bassa</li> <li>○ Bassa</li> <li>● Moderata</li> <li>Alta</li> <li>○ Nessuno studio incluso</li> </ul>	<p>La qualità (rischio di bias) misurata con lo strumento QUADAS – 2 è riportata in Appendice D.</p> <p>Il rischio di bias relativo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- alla selezione dei pazienti è alto per sei studi (Esmaelizadeh 2016, Sandhu 2010, Lin 2016, Bonaccorsi 2017, Kral 2017, Cummins 2011) e non chiaro o basso per i restanti;</li> <li>- al test indice ed al test di riferimento e la valutazione del flusso/timing risultano essere sempre bassi.</li> </ul> <p>L'applicabilità risulta essere:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- non chiara per sei studi (Cummins 2011, Bonaccorsi 2017, Lin 2016, Pluskewicz 2014, Sandhu 2010, Esmaelizadeh 2016) e positiva per i restanti;</li> <li>- per il test indice ed il test di riferimento sempre positiva.</li> </ul> <p>Per quanto riguarda la valutazione dell'accuratezza diagnostica, come riportato nelle Summary of Findings Tables di Appendice E incentrate sullo strumento FRAX, risulta un'accuratezza elevata per:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-FRAX senza BMD valutazione delle fratture maggiori osteoporotiche, cut-off al 30%;</li> <li>-FRAX con BMD valutazione delle fratture maggiori osteoporotiche, cut-off al 20%;</li> <li>-FRAX con BMD valutazione delle fratture maggiori osteoporotiche, cut-off al 30%;</li> <li>-FRAX con BMD valutazione della frattura di femore prossimale, cut-off al 3% (solamente per la specificità).</li> </ul> <p>Risulta invece un'accuratezza moderata per:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-FRAX senza BMD valutazione delle fratture maggiori osteoporotiche, cut-off al 5%;</li> <li>-FRAX senza BMD valutazione delle fratture maggiori osteoporotiche, cut-off al 20%;</li> <li>-FRAX con BMD valutazione delle fratture maggiori osteoporotiche, cut-off al 3% (solamente per la sensibilità);</li> <li>-FRAX con BMD valutazione della frattura di femore prossimale, cut-off al 5%.</li> </ul>	

## Valori

C'è incertezza o variabilità nel valore attribuito agli esiti principali?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Importante incertezza o variabilità</li><li>○ Possibile importante incertezza o variabilità</li><li>○ Probabilmente nessuna incertezza o variabilità importante</li><li>● Nessuna incertezza o variabilità importante</li></ul>	È stata condotta una revisione sistematica su Medline, Embase e Cochrane CENTRAL che ha portato a individuare 50 records. Non sono stati individuati records eleggibili per il dominio d'interesse.	

## Bilancio degli effetti

Il bilancio tra effetti desiderabili ed indesiderabili favorisce l'intervento o il confronto?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ È in favore del confronto</li><li>○ Probabilmente è in favore del confronto</li><li>○ Non è in favore né dell'intervento né del confronto</li><li>○ Probabilmente è in favore dell'intervento</li><li>● È in favore dell'intervento</li><li>○ Varia</li><li>○ Non lo so</li></ul>	Il bilancio degli effetti dipende da tutte le variabili che possono agire da modificatrici dell'effetto dell'intervento. Nell'ambito delle fratture da fragilità il bilancio è a favore di interventi che favoriscano la valutazione del rischio di frattura (maggiore osteoporotica o del femore prossimale) come evidenziato dalla ricerca in letteratura.	

## Risorse necessarie

Qual è l'entità delle risorse necessarie (costi)?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Costi elevati</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Costi moderati</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Costi e risparmi irrilevanti</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Risparmi moderati</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Risparmi elevati</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li> </ul>	<p>È stata condotta una revisione sistematica su Medline, Embase e Cochrane CENTRAL che ha portato a individuare 135 records relativi alla costo-efficacia della valutazione del rischio di frattura (maggiore osteoporotica o del femore prossimale) a 10 anni per gli strumenti di predizione FRAX, FRA-HS, DeFRA. Non sono stati individuati records eleggibili per il dominio d'interesse.</p> <p>L'applicazione degli algoritmi diagnostici genera notevoli benefici, dovuti all'intervento precoce ed alla prevenzione delle fratture da fragilità. In generale, la valutazione del rischio non richiede alcun costo di accesso e può essere completata durante la consultazione iniziale da parte del medico di famiglia.</p>	

## Qualità delle prove relative alle risorse necessarie

Qual è la qualità delle prove relative alle risorse necessarie (costi)?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Molto bassa</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Bassa</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Moderata</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Alta</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Nessuno studio incluso</li> </ul>	<p>Le prove relative alle risorse necessarie sono contestualizzate in setting solitamente diversi dal nostro, la qualità delle prove risente quindi di limitata trasferibilità (indirectness), e applicabilità al contesto italiano.</p>	

## Costo-efficacia

L'analisi di costo efficacia favorisce l'intervento o il confronto?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE																																																						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ È in favore del confronto</li> <li>○ Probabilmente è in favore del confronto</li> <li>○ Non è in favore né del confronto né dell'intervento</li> <li>○ Probabilmente è in favore dell'intervento</li> <li>● È in favore dell'intervento</li> <li>○ Varia</li> <li>○ Nessuno studio incluso</li> </ul>	<p>È stata condotta una revisione sistematica su Medline, Embase e Cochrane CENTRAL che ha portato a individuare 135 records relativi alla costo-efficacia della valutazione del rischio di frattura (maggiore osteoporotica o del femore prossimale) a 10 anni per gli strumenti di predizione FRAX, FRA-HS, DeFRA. Sono stati individuati 7 records per rispondere al quesito d'interesse.</p> <p>Poiché è plausibile che le spese dirette per la prevenzione e il trattamento delle fratture osteoporotiche subiscano un sostanziale incremento, dovuto all'invecchiamento della popolazione e al drammatico aumento del numero di anziani fragili a rischio di cadute e fratture (Cummings, 2002), risulta necessario determinare la costo-efficacia del programma di screening per l'osteoporosi sulla popolazione rispetto all'incidenza di nuove fratture.</p> <p>Lo studio di Turner et al. 2018 condotto sulle donne anziane del Regno Unito dimostra che un programma di screening sistematico basato sulla popolazione per il rischio di nuova frattura rappresenta un intervento altamente costo-efficace. Di fatto, nello studio multicentrico, randomizzato e controllato non in cieco SCOOP (Screening for Prevention of Fractures in Older Women), sono state reclutate 12.483 donne di età compresa tra 70 e 85 anni, successivamente randomizzate al braccio di screening (n=6233), in cui per ogni donna è stato calcolato il rischio di frattura FRAX a 10 anni tenendo conto delle informazioni di base e della BMD misurata da una scansione DXA, o al braccio di controllo (n=6250), in cui sono state considerate le sole informazioni di base e il rischio di frattura non è stato calcolato. Rispettivamente, la stima dei QALY, delle fratture osteoporotiche maggiori (MOF) e delle fratture del femore prossimale prevenute a 5 anni di follow-up in seguito all'intervento di screening risultano pari a 0,0237, 0,0146 e 0,0085 per persona, con stima del rapporto incrementale di costo-efficacia (ICER) pari a £ 2772, £ 4478 e £ 7694 (Tabella 5).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Table 5. Cost-Effectiveness Results for the Base Case Analysis (Imputed and Full Data) and Sensitivity Analysis</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Incremental cost</th> <th style="text-align: center;">95% CI</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Incremental effect</th> <th style="text-align: center;">95% CI</th> <th style="text-align: center;">ICER</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="6">Base case analysis</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cost per QALY—imputed</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£66</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(-21.7, 153)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.0237</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(-0.0034, 0.0508)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£2772</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Osteoporotic fracture prevented</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£65</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(-23.7, 154.5)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.0146</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(0.00015, 0.029)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£4478</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hip fracture prevented</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£65</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(-23.4, 154.1)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.0085</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(0.0026, 0.0144)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£7694</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Sensitivity analysis</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cost per QALY—CCA</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£99</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(3, 196)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.0214</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(-0.0113, 0.054)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£4646</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Osteoporotic fracture prevented (CCA set)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£99</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(3.2, 195.5)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.0094</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(-0.0073, 0.0262)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£10,564</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hip fracture prevented (CCA set)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£99</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(3.4, 195.2)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.0045</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(-0.0018, 0.0108)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£22,067</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="font-size: small;">CI = confidence interval; ICER = incremental cost-effectiveness ratio; QALY = quality adjusted life year; CCA = complete case analysis.</p> <p>A causa della grande variabilità epidemiologica ed economica tra i diversi paesi, le soglie di intervento basate sull'algoritmo di calcolo del rischio di nuova frattura FRAX definite costo-efficaci, risultano essere specifiche per ogni paese (Lippuner 2012).</p> <p>Con l'obiettivo di determinare a quali soglie di rischio di nuova frattura, calcolato tramite l'algoritmo FRAX, l'intervento risulti costo-efficace, si passano di seguito in rassegna i risultati derivanti dagli studi condotti nei diversi paesi.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Nello studio <b>svizzero</b> di Lippuner et al. 2012, il rapporto di costo-efficacia dell'<b>alendronato</b> è stato confrontato rispetto al non intervento, simulando i costi e i risultati in coorti di donne e uomini di età superiore a 50 anni con diverse probabilità di avere una MOF. Nel calcolo</li> </ul>		Incremental cost	95% CI	Incremental effect	95% CI	ICER	Base case analysis						Cost per QALY—imputed	£66	(-21.7, 153)	0.0237	(-0.0034, 0.0508)	£2772	Osteoporotic fracture prevented	£65	(-23.7, 154.5)	0.0146	(0.00015, 0.029)	£4478	Hip fracture prevented	£65	(-23.4, 154.1)	0.0085	(0.0026, 0.0144)	£7694	Sensitivity analysis						Cost per QALY—CCA	£99	(3, 196)	0.0214	(-0.0113, 0.054)	£4646	Osteoporotic fracture prevented (CCA set)	£99	(3.2, 195.5)	0.0094	(-0.0073, 0.0262)	£10,564	Hip fracture prevented (CCA set)	£99	(3.4, 195.2)	0.0045	(-0.0018, 0.0108)	£22,067	
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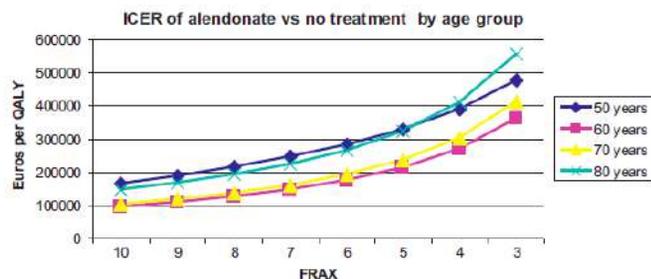
dei costi sono state incluse le sole spese mediche dirette. Gli effetti sulla salute sono stati misurati come anni di vita aggiustati per la qualità (QALY) guadagnati e i risultati sono presentati come ICER. L'intervento con alendronato, mirato a ridurre il rischio di frattura, risulta costo-efficace quando la probabilità di avere una MOF è rispettivamente superiore al 14% (IC 95%: 12-16%) e al 15% (IC 95%: 13-21%) nelle donne e negli uomini. Utilizzando queste soglie di intervento, il punteggio FRAX dovrebbe contribuire all'accesso alla terapia per i pazienti ad alta probabilità di frattura, calcolata in base ai fattori di rischio clinici, e in tal modo ridurre ulteriormente l'onere crescente delle fratture osteoporotiche in Svizzera.

- Come lo studio svizzero, lo studio **francese** di Alzahouri et al. 2013, è volto a valutare il rapporto di costo-efficacia del trattamento con **alendronato** rispetto al non trattamento nelle donne in post-menopausa che, sulla base dei valori ottenuti dall'algoritmo FRAX, presentano un rischio di frattura osteoporotica del femore prossimale compresa tra il 3% e il 10%. Lo studio riporta, nella Tabella 2, la stima ICER, calcolata grazie all'implementazione di un modello di Markov, che utilizza i valori FRAX e, ove possibile, i dati e le probabilità specifici per la popolazione: nelle donne francesi di 70 anni è mostrata una stima ICER più bassa, e quindi migliore, per soglie di rischio pari al 10%, alla quale corrisponde il numero più alto di fratture evitate, pari a 9.8 ogni 1000 donne trattate. Inoltre, considerando diverse fasce d'età (Figura 2), il rapporto di costo-efficacia risulta ancora più basso per le donne di 60 anni con soglia FRAX pari a 10. Come atteso, diminuendo la soglia FRAX, il rapporto di costo-efficacia aumenta, e quindi peggiora, a qualsiasi età a causa del minor rischio di frattura e del minore numero di fratture evitate.

**Table 2**  
Baseline case: effectiveness and costs of alendronate treatment in a cohort of 1000 70-year-old postmenopausal women.

FRAX™	No treatment			Treatment			Treatment - control			ICER (Euros per-QALY)	NNT to prevent 1 fracture
	QALY	Cost	Fractures / 1000 women	QALY	Cost	Fractures / 1000 women	QALY	Cost	Fractures prevented / 1000 women		
10	8.415	5727	94.22	8.425	6830	84.39	0.011	1103	9.83	104,183	102
9	8.436	5165	84.59	8.446	6318	75.72	0.010	1152	8.87	119,166	113
8	8.458	4602	75.01	8.467	5804	67.10	0.009	1202	7.91	137,809	126
7	8.480	4036	65.47	8.487	5290	58.53	0.008	1254	6.94	161,672	144
6	8.502	3468	55.98	8.508	4775	50.01	0.007	1306	5.97	193,362	168
5	8.524	2898	46.54	8.529	4258	41.55	0.006	1360	4.99	237,562	200
4	8.546	2324	37.15	8.551	3739	33.14	0.005	1415	4.00	303,644	250
3	8.568	1748	27.80	8.572	3220	24.78	0.004	1471	3.01	413,473	332

QALY: quality-adjusted life year; NNT: number needed to treat; ICER: incremental cost-effectiveness ratio. Costs are in Euro per patient.

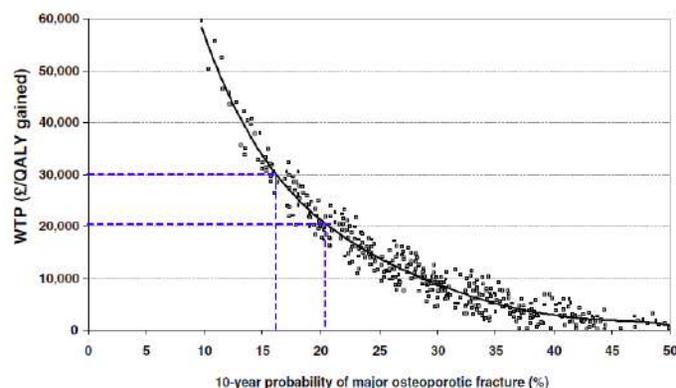


**Fig. 2.** Incremental cost-effectiveness by age. ICER: incremental cost-effectiveness ratio; QALY: quality-adjusted life year.

- Lo studio di Ström et al. 2013, si pone invece l'obiettivo di valutare il rapporto di costo-efficacia del trattamento con **denosumab** rispetto al non trattamento, o al trattamento con alendronato generico, risedronato e stronzio ranelato, nelle donne del **Regno Unito**. L'efficacia, valutata considerando i benefici per la salute e gli outcomes, è stata misurata in termini di QALY guadagnati e i risultati sono presentati

come ICER, includendo i soli costi diretti sostenuti dal SSN britannico adeguati per riflettere il livello dei prezzi nel 2010. Dalla Figura 1 emerge come il denosumab sia stato un'alternativa costo-efficace al non trattamento per probabilità di frattura tra il 21% e il 16% con ICER rispettivamente di £20.000 e £30.000, e con QALY guadagnati per pazienti trattati pari a 0,043 e 0,032. La Tabella 4 mostra le soglie di intervento mediane per *willingness-to-pay* (WTP) di £20.000 e £30.000, confrontando il rapporto di costo-efficacia del denosumab con gli altri comparatori: la soglia di intervento più bassa è stata riscontrata per il trattamento con denosumab nelle donne di 70 anni. Per tutte le età ("all ages") e per un WTP di £ 30.000, il denosumab è risultato costo-efficace nei pazienti che non sono in grado di assumere, rispettare o tollerare l'alendronato generico (e quindi assumono risedronato) con una probabilità di frattura di circa il 20%, mentre nei pazienti idonei al trattamento con alendronato, il denosumab è diventato costo-efficace con una probabilità di frattura di 10 anni del 32% o superiore. Inoltre, le soglie di probabilità di frattura in cui denosumab era costo-efficace rispetto al risedronato e lo stronzio erano costantemente inferiori a quelli di denosumab rispetto al non trattamento.

**Fig. 1** Cost-effectiveness of denosumab compared with no treatment as a function of 10-year probability of major osteoporotic fracture in 70-year-old women from the UK with various combinations of CRFs and T-scores. The dashed lines denote the fracture probabilities (21 and 16 %) for a willingness-to-pay of £20,000 and £30,000 per QALY gained, respectively



**Table 4** Cost-effective intervention thresholds expressed as the 10-year probability of a major fracture (%) at which denosumab is cost-effective compared with the comparators indicated at a WTP of £20,000 and £30,000

Age	Denosumab vs. no treatment (%)	Denosumab vs. generic alendronate (%)	Denosumab vs. risedronate (%)	Denosumab vs. strontium ranelate (%)
<b>WTP=£20,000</b>				
50	24	41	23	13
55	30	51	29	17
60	35	52	33	19
65	27	45	25	15
70	21	35	20	12
75	23	37	22	14
80	22	36	21	14
All ages	25	41	24	15
<b>WTP=£30,000</b>				
50	18	30	17	9
55	22	37	21	12
60	26	43	24	14
65	20	33	19	11
70	16	26	15	9
75	19	31	18	10
80	19	31	18	10
All ages	20	32	19	11

WTP willingness-to-pay

- Lo studio di Kim et al. 2014 si pone l'obiettivo di confrontare, tramite un modello di Markov Tunnel, il rapporto di costo-efficacia di due SERM, il bazedoxifene (20 o 40 mg) e il raloxifene (60 mg), nelle donne in post-menopausa, in 8 Paesi europei: Belgio, Francia, Germania, Irlanda, Italia, Spagna, Svezia e Regno Unito. Il modello ha stimato il rapporto ICER e il beneficio monetario netto (NMB) dal punto di vista sanitario, data la WTP a €30.000. I risultati sono mostrati in Tabella 4: il bazedoxifene è risultato più costo-efficace rispetto al raloxifene in tutti i paesi, in particolare, la costo-efficacia del bazedoxifene si è raggiunta per valori del rischio di nuova frattura più alti in Svezia, da cui deriva un QALY maggiore, e più bassi in Spagna, a cui corrisponde il minimo QALY incrementale guadagnato.

Table 4 Results of the cost-effectiveness of bazedoxifene vs. raloxifene in base case (€ in 2008)

Country	Belgium	France	Germany	Ireland	Italy	Spain	Sweden	UK
10-year probability (%)	16.3	11.4	14.3	19.1	14.3	9.2	24.0	19.8
Incremental cost	-188.35	-53.32	-229.54	-344.48	-247.47	-24.35	-1135.83	-301.53
Incremental QALYs	0.017	0.004	0.010	0.019	0.008	0.002	0.033	0.019
Incremental life years	0.023	0.007	0.012	0.028	0.010	0.004	0.035	0.026
Cost/QALY	Cs	Cs	Cs	Cs	Cs	Cs	Cs	Cs
Cost/life year	Cs	Cs	Cs	Cs	Cs	Cs	Cs	Cs

Cs cost saving

- Lo studio di Makras et al. 2015, implementa un modello di Markov utilizzando i dati della popolazione **greca** per calcolare le soglie di costo-efficacia del trattamento usualmente prescritto. Come si evince dalla Tabella 5, la probabilità di sperimentare una MOF a 10 anni per la quale il trattamento potrebbe risultare costo-efficace sembra aumentare con l'età, in entrambi i sessi: i) per la fascia d'età 50-54 anni, l'intervento farmacologico è risultato costo-efficace a soglie di almeno 13,2% (8,9-20,4%) per le donne e 20,0% (11,5-34,2%) per gli uomini; ii) per la fascia d'età 55-64 anni, la soglia per cui il trattamento risulta costo-efficace risulta pari o superiore all'8,5% (7,8-9,1%) e al 9,5% (intervallo 9,3-9,6%); iii) per la fascia 65-74 la soglia di intervento costo-efficace risulta pari o superiore all'8,9% (8,5-9,2%) per le donne al 9,5% (8,9-10%) per gli uomini; mentre iv) per le donne e gli uomini di età superiore a 75 anni, la soglia per cui il trattamento risulta costo-efficace è pari o superiore al 15,0% (13,0-16,0%) e al 11,0% (10,6-11,2%). Considerando, invece, le fratture del femore prossimale, l'aumento dei tassi di probabilità a 10 anni con l'età in entrambi i sessi non è stato sempre osservato: i) per la fascia d'età 50-54 anni, l'intervento farmacologico è risultato costo-efficace a soglie pari o superiori all'1,2% (0,9-1,7%) per le donne e 1,4% (1,0-1,7%) 1,8%) per gli uomini; ii) per la fascia di età di 55-64 anni, la soglia risulta pari o superiore all'1,2% sia per le donne che per gli uomini (1,0-1,5 e 0,8-1,5%, rispettivamente); iii) considerando le donne di età compresa tra 65 e 74 anni, la probabilità a 10 anni per una frattura del femore prossimale è stata calcolata almeno pari a 2,2% (1,8-2,6%), per le donne e a 2,3% (2,3-2,4%) per gli uomini; iv) infine, per i pazienti con età superiore a 75 anni, la soglia per cui l'intervento è costo-efficace risulta almeno pari a 6,5% (4,7- 7,8%) per le donne e 5,7% (4,5-6,6%) per gli uomini. In conclusione, sia per gli uomini che per le donne con l'età inferiore a 75 anni, la probabilità a 10 anni calcolate con l'algoritmo FRAX specifico per la Grecia pari rispettivamente al 2,5 e 10% per femore prossimale e le MOF, sono indicative di un intervento costo-efficace che mira a ridurre il rischio di frattura. Per i soggetti più anziani, le soglie di intervento proposte sono aumentate al 5 e al 15%, rispettivamente. Tali soglie potrebbero consentire l'accesso al trattamento a soggetti con una percentuale relativamente alta del rischio di frattura che non sarebbero idonei alla terapia, contribuendo così alla gestione del crescente problema dell'osteoporosi in Grecia.

**Table 5** Comparison of cost-effective FRAX 10-year probabilities for hip and major osteoporotic fractures according to gender and age with the corresponding FRAX probabilities of subjects with a prior fragility fracture or with a femoral neck BMD score of -2.5

Age	Women						Men							
	RR	"Cost effect" Major	"Cost effect" Hip	Prior Fx Major	Prior Fx Hip	-2.5 Major	-2.5 Hip	RR	"Cost effect" Major	"Cost effect" Hip	Prior Fx Major	Prior Fx Hip	-2.5 Major	-2.5 Hip
50	8.5	20.4	1.7	5.2	0.8	4.8	1.5	18	34.2	1.8	4.1	0.5	5.2	2.3
55	2.38	7.8	0.95	7.0	1.3	6.2	2.0	4	9.6	0.8	5.0	0.8	6.3	2.9
60	1.93	9.1	1.5	9.9	2.2	8.1	2.6	3	9.3	1.5	6.5	1.4	7.6	3.5
65	1.33	8.7	1.8	13	3.5	10	3.3	2.5	10	2.25	8.0	2.1	8.7	4.0
70	1	9.2	2.6	17	5.6	12	4.2	1.75	8.9	2.4	9.7	3.3	9.8	4.7
75	1	13	4.7	22	8.5	14	5.6	1.6	10.56	4.48	12	5.0	11	5.6
80	1	16	7.1	25	11	15	6.5	1.4	11.2	5.9	13	6.4	11	5.9
85	1	16	7.8	26	12	14	5.8	1.37	11.23	6.57	13	7.3	9.1	5.0

Major 10-year probability for major osteoporotic fractures, Hip 10-year probability for hip fracture, RR relative risk, Fx fracture

- Lo scopo dello studio di Marques et al. 2016, è identificare, attraverso una simulazione di Markov, la soglia della probabilità a 10 anni di sperimentare MOF o fratture del femore prossimale, basata sull'algoritmo FRAX, al di sopra delle quali gli interventi farmacologici, tra cui **alendronato**, acido zoledronico, denosumab e teriparatide risultano costo-efficaci rispetto al non intervento nel contesto **portoghese** per l'incidenza di fratture, morbilità, mortalità e strategie di gestione, così come i tassi di mortalità complessivi, il costo degli interventi e WTP. L'efficacia, valutata considerando i benefici per la salute e gli outcomes, è stata misurata in termini di QALY guadagnati e i risultati sono presentati come ICER. La tabella 3 riassume l'analisi della costo-efficacia per i diversi trattamenti rispetto al non trattamento, le ultime due righe della tabella presentano l'ICER. La Figura 1 presenta il grafico a dispersione della relazione tra la probabilità a 10 anni di avere a) una frattura osteoporotica maggiore o b) una frattura del femore prossimale con il costo per QALY guadagnato per il trattamento con alendronato generico rispetto al non trattamento. In entrambi i casi, il costo per QALY si riduce all'aumentare della probabilità di frattura, con un calo più marcato per rischi più bassi. I risultati mostrano, quindi, che l'intervento farmacologico con alendronato possa essere un'alternativa costo-efficace al non trattamento per probabilità di MOF a 10 anni di 12,3 e 8,8% rispettivamente per WTP di €20.000 e €32.000, e di frattura del femore prossimale di 2,5% per WTP di €32.000. Questa figura mostra, inoltre, che per probabilità di fratture maggiori a 10 anni del 25% o superiori, l'intervento farmacologico con alendronato è un'alternativa "dominante", nel senso che offre migliori risultati di salute a costi inferiori quando confrontata con il non trattamento. Infine, la tabella 4 mostra le soglie di rapporto di costo-efficacia stimate per qualsiasi intervento rispetto al non trattamento, per WTP di € 20.000 e € 32.000: la probabilità di avere una frattura del femore prossimale o una MOF a 10 anni per cui il trattamento sia definito costo-efficace risulta relativamente stabile a tutte le età, in entrambi i sessi. Usare queste soglie quando si prendono decisioni sull'opportunità di trattare il paziente, aumenterà notevolmente l'efficienza nell'uso di risorse sanitarie per prevenire le fratture osteoporotiche in Portogallo.

**Table 3** Base-case analysis for incremental cost-effectiveness (cost per life year and per QALY gained)

	Alendronate versus no treatment	Zoledronate versus no treatment	Denosumab versus no treatment	Teriparatide versus no treatment
<b>Cost per patient</b>				
Morbidity cost difference	-73	-192	-161	-119
Treatment cost difference	227	1368	1669	5325
Incremental cost	153	1176	1508	5206
<b>Avoided fractures during 10 years/1000 patients</b>				
Hip fractures	-2	-4	-4	-2
Vertebral fractures	-3	-10	-8	-4
NNT to avoid one hip fracture	499	227	244	426
NNT to avoid one vertebral fracture	355	99	118	280
<b>QALYs and life years/patient</b>				
Life years gained (undiscounted)	0.00662	0.020	0.017	0.010
Life years gained (discounted)	0.00409	0.012	0.010	0.006
QALYs gained	0.00559	0.017	0.014	0.009
Cost/life year gained	37,442	96,006	176,891	868,275
Cost per QALY gained (ICER)	27,370	70,071	128,503	600,070

Illustration based on a 65-year-old person, with a *T* score of -2.5 and a previous fracture as their only risk factor  
*NNT* number needed to treat

**Table 4** Cost-effective intervention thresholds expressed as the 10-year probability of major or hip fracture (%) for the different interventions, versus no treatment, according to age, at WTPs of €20,000 and €32,000

Age	10-year probability of a major fracture				10-year probability of a hip fracture			
	Generic alendronate versus no treatment (%)	Zoledronic acid versus no treatment (%)	Denosumab versus no treatment (%)	Teriparatide versus no treatment (%)	Generic alendronate versus no treatment (%)	Zoledronic acid versus no treatment (%)	Denosumab versus no treatment (%)	Teriparatide versus no treatment (%)
<b>WTP = €32,000</b>								
50	8.6	16.7	22.5	37.1	2.6	9.5	15.5	35.6
55	8.7	17.8	24.7	30.9	2.4	8.6	14.5	21.2
60	10.4	23.2	33.7	63.8	3.0	11.9	20.7	47.8
65	9.2	20.5	31.2	60.8	2.3	8.8	16.4	39.8
70	8.6	21.0	33.0	60.0	2.3	10.5	20.9	47.1
75	8.1	22.9	38.7	76.3	2.1	12.3	27.1	63.3
80	7.1	21.8	39.6	84.3	1.7	11.4	27.9	69.7
85	5.9	18.6	36.9	71.3	1.3	9.0	25.9	60.6
All ages	8.8	20.4	34.9	77.8	2.5	10.1	22.6	62.6
<b>WTP = €20,000</b>								
50	11.8	21.5	26.5	39.1	4.7	14.5	20.1	38.3
55	12.1	23.0	29.3	32.4	4.2	13.1	18.8	22.8
60	15.4	31.1	40.4	68.4	5.9	18.5	27.0	51.4
65	13.0	27.1	37.3	65.0	4.1	13.4	21.3	42.9
70	11.9	27.8	39.5	64.1	4.0	16.2	27.3	50.7
75	10.9	30.6	46.5	82.4	3.6	19.1	35.5	68.2
80	9.3	29.0	47.6	91.3	2.7	17.6	36.6	75.1
85	7.4	24.3	44.3	76.8	1.8	13.8	33.9	65.3
All ages	12.3	27.6	43.0	85.0	4.3	15.8	30.9	68.7

- Infine, dallo studio di Martin-Sanchez et al. 2019, in cui obiettivo è valutare quale sia la soglia che permetta di ottenere un rapporto costo-efficace nella prevenzione primaria delle fratture da fragilità del femore prossimale, attraverso lo screening basato su 6 diversi livelli di rischio calcolati tramite l'algoritmo FRAX, tra le donne di età compresa tra 70 e 89 anni, emerge che l'intervento più costo-efficace aveva un rapporto ICER di 57.390 € per fratture del femore prossimale evitate a 20 anni, e consisteva nel trattare le donne con un punteggio FRAX calcolato senza BMD superiore al 5%.

Equità		
Quale sarebbe l'impatto in termini di equità?		
GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Riduce l'equità</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente riduce l'equità</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente nessun impatto</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente migliora l'equità</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Migliora l'equità</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li> </ul>	<p>L'applicazione di strumenti di calcolo del rischio fratturativo a diverse popolazioni non dovrebbe influenzare le loro capacità predittive, poiché il calcolo è indipendente da caratteristiche quali etnia, status sociale, fattori ambientali ecc. Gli articoli che abbiamo individuato hanno applicato uno strumento a sottopopolazioni con diverse caratteristiche socio-economiche e hanno confermato questa ipotesi.</p> <p>Nello studio di Edmonds sono stati coinvolti soggetti afferenti a cliniche mediche situate nel Midwest e nel Sud degli Stati Uniti. I soggetti inclusi erano 142, di cui il 64% donne, il 76% caucasici, il 78% con istruzione universitaria. Per ciascun soggetto è stato calcolato il rischio di MOF (major osteoporotic fractures) e HF (hip fractures) in accordo con lo strumento FRAX. Ai soggetti sono poi stati presentate quattro diverse illustrazioni del rischio di frattura e sono state pesate per preferenza, facilità di comprensione e rischio percepito. Lo studio non ha evidenziato differenze significative di outcome tra i sottogruppi per età, etnia, sesso, luogo o livello di istruzione.</p> <p>Nello studio di MacLean è stata studiata l'applicabilità del calcolatore di rischio FRAX alla popolazione scozzese afferente a due ambulatori di medicina generale: uno posto in un'area semi-rurale e l'altro in un'area urbana. Nelle due diverse aree urbane sono stati registrati valori di prevalenza di outcome clinici, di conseguenza i due gruppi sono stati considerati omogenei.</p>	
Accettabilità		
L'intervento è accettabile per i principali stakeholders?		
GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente no</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente sì</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Sì</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li> </ul>	<p>È stata effettuata una revisione sistematica con ricerca della letteratura sulle banche dati Embase, Medline, Cochrane CENTRAL. Sono stati individuati 289 records da cui abbiamo selezionato 1 studio di interesse.</p> <p>Lo studio di Grover, volto a valutare la concordanza fra la percezione del rischio da parte dei pazienti e il reale risultato ottenuto applicando lo strumento che calcola la probabilità di frattura a 10 anni FRAX in pazienti dai 50 ai 75 anni, ha mostrato come, fra i 426 soggetti reclutati, l'accordo maggiore (81%) sia stato riscontrato nei pazienti che hanno ottenuto un basso rischio dal FRAX. Al contrario, il maggiore disaccordo è stato riscontrato nel gruppo di pazienti che hanno ottenuto un alto rischio dal FRAX: solo il 18% si riteneva ad alto rischio di frattura. La concordanza del rischio risulta associata ai T-score ottenuti dalla BMD, mentre la discordanza risulta associata al genere femminile e all'anzianità. I pazienti con esposizione al trattamento o a calcio e vitamina D mostravano spesso disaccordo rispetto al livello di rischio reale, percependo un rischio minore.</p>	

## Fattibilità

È fattibile l'implementazione dell'intervento?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente no</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente sì</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Sì</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li> </ul>	<p>È stata effettuata una revisione sistematica con ricerca della letteratura sulle banche dati Embase, Medline, Cochrane CENTRAL. Sono stati individuati 289 records da cui abbiamo selezionato 2 studi di interesse.</p> <p>Dallo studio di MacLean et al, si evince che i soggetti con un alto rischio di frattura dovrebbero essere identificati prima che la frattura si verifichi così da ridurre la mortalità, le co-morbilità e i costi. A tal proposito, gli autori descrivono come nel Regno Unito si siano preferite strategie di ricerca dei soggetti ad alto rischio di sostenere una prima frattura o che presentano già una frattura, piuttosto che strategie di identificazione a base di popolazione. Lo studio si pone così lo scopo di valutare la fattibilità dell'applicare il calcolatore di rischio di frattura da fragilità a 10 anni WHO-FRAX, per le fratture maggiori o del femore prossimale, sulla popolazione per cui sono reperibili dati di medicina generale. Sono state considerate 2467 donne di età superiore a 50 anni, registrate in due studi di medicina generale scozzesi. Il FRAX è stato applicato su 1872 pazienti: 687 (37%) hanno mostrato valori del test tali per cui risultava necessario seguirli al follow-up (<math>\geq 15\%</math> per fratture maggiori, <math>\geq 3\%</math> per fratture del femore prossimale). È emerso, così, che l'uso del calcolatore WHO-FRAX sui dati di medicina generale può aiutare ad identificare, valutare e trattare un gruppo di pazienti ad alto rischio di frattura.</p> <p>Lo studio di Moberg et al., valutata la modalità più efficiente per offrire un programma di screening adeguato volto a ridurre le fratture primarie. Nel 2015 è stato così somministrato, a donne svedesi di età compresa fra 56 e 65 anni, un questionario FRAX in 3 diverse modalità casuali: tramite e-mail, internet o durante una mammografia di controllo. Di 3000 questionari consegnati, sono state ottenute 1120 (37.3%) risposte, di cui 39.1% provenienti dal gruppo contattato tramite e-mail, 35.7% tramite internet e 25.2% a seguito della mammografia. Delle 1120 donne che hanno risposto al questionario, 298 (26,6%) hanno ottenuto un punteggio FRAX <math>\geq 15\%</math>. In particolare, dai risultati emerge che le donne a cui è stato consegnato il questionario FRAX durante la visita per la mammografia, che risultavano essere più anziane e avere una BMI maggiore, presentano un valore mediano della probabilità a 10 anni di sviluppare una frattura da fragilità più alto rispetto al gruppo di donne contattato tramite e-mail o internet, tuttavia, fra questi due ultimi gruppi non è stata riscontrata alcuna differenza.</p> <p>Questi risultati indicano gli elementi da considerare per pianificare lo screening primario al fine di prevenire le fratture da fragilità nelle donne in post-menopausa.</p>	

## RIASSUNTO DEI GIUDIZI

	GIUDIZI						
PROBLEMA	No	Probabilmente no	Probabilmente si	<b>Si</b>		Varia	Non so
ACCURATEZZA DEL TEST	Molto inaccurato	Inaccurato	<b>Accurato</b>	Molto accurato		Variabile	Non so
QUALITÀ DELLE PROVE RELATIVE ALL'ACCURATEZZA DIAGNOSTICA	Molto bassa	Bassa	<b>Moderata</b>	Alta			Nessuno studio incluso
VALORI	Importante incertezza o variabilità	Probabilmente importante incertezza o variabilità	Probabilmente nessuna importante incertezza o variabilità	<b>Nessuna importante incertezza o variabilità</b>			
BILANCIO DEGLI EFFETTI	A favore del confronto	Probabilmente a favore del confronto	Non è favorevole né al confronto né all'intervento	Probabilmente a favore dell'intervento	<b>A favore dell'intervento</b>	Varia	Non so
RISORSE	Costi elevati	Costi moderati	Costi e risparmi irrilevanti	Risparmi moderati	<b>Risparmi elevati</b>	Variabili	Non so
QUALITÀ DELLE PROVE RELATIVE ALLE RISORSE NECESSARIE	Molto bassa	Bassa	Moderata	Alta			<b>Nessuno studio incluso</b>
COSTO-EFFICACIA	È in favore del confronto	Probabilmente è in favore del confronto	Non è in favore né del confronto né dell'intervento	Probabilmente è in favore dell'intervento	<b>È in favore dell'intervento</b>	Varia	Nessuno studio incluso
EQUITÀ	Riduce l'equità	Probabilmente riduce l'equità	Probabilmente nessun impatto	Probabilmente migliora l'equità	<b>Migliora l'equità</b>	Varia	Non so
ACCETTABILITÀ	No	Probabilmente no	Probabilmente si	<b>Si</b>		Varia	Non so
FATTIBILITÀ	No	Probabilmente no	Probabilmente si	<b>Si</b>		Varia	Non so

## TIPO DI RACCOMANDAZIONE

Raccomandazione forte contro l'intervento <input type="radio"/>	Raccomandazione condizionata contro l'intervento <input type="radio"/>	Raccomandazione condizionata per l'intervento o per il confronto <input type="radio"/>	Raccomandazione condizionata a favore dell'intervento <input type="radio"/>	Raccomandazione forte a favore dell'intervento <input checked="" type="radio"/>
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### CONCLUSIONI

#### Raccomandazione

Si raccomanda l'uso degli strumenti di valutazione del rischio per una miglior definizione del rischio di frattura [raccomandazione forte, qualità delle prove moderata].

#### Giustificazione

#### Considerazioni relative ai sottogruppi

Limiti del FRAX: considerazione delle sole variabili dicotomiche.

Limiti del FRAHS: non predittivo del rischio di fratture maggiori, ma solo di fratture di femore.

Considerazioni per l'implementazione

Monitoraggio e valutazione

Priorità della ricerca

Necessità di ulteriori studi di valutazione dello strumento di valutazione del rischio di frattura DeFRA.

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## Riassumendo

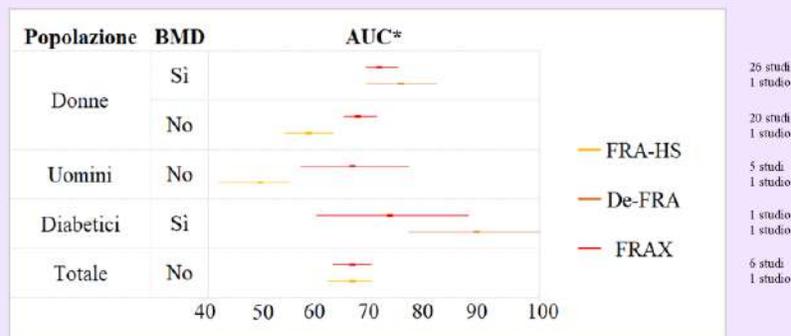
### Valutazione del rischio di frattura a lungo termine

Quali caratteristiche operative e applicabilità mostrano gli strumenti diagnostici/algoritmi di valutazione del rischio?

Si raccomanda l'uso degli strumenti di valutazione del rischio per una miglior definizione del rischio di frattura.

★★★★★ Raccomandazione forte a favore dell'intervento

### Evidenze meta-analitiche



Nel grafico sono riportati i valori di AUC osservati applicando i test diagnostici in esame (che potevano includere o meno il valore BMD nella loro applicazione) a diverse popolazioni, al fine di predire il rischio successivo di frattura osteoporotica maggiore. Nel caso in cui siano stati valutati più studi per uno strumento diagnostico, nel grafico è riportata la stima meta-analitica dei valori ottenuti con il relativo intervallo di confidenza.

\* L'area sotto la curva (AUC) rappresenta l'abilità discriminatoria del test diagnostico: tanto più si avvicina a 100, quanto maggiore è la capacità discriminatoria.

### Considerazioni individuali

#### Considerazioni pratiche

Considerazioni sugli strumenti diagnostici inclusi nella ricerca

FRAX	Limite: considera le sole variabili dicotome
DEFRA	Nessuna considerazione
FRA – HS	Limite: non predittivo del rischio di fratture maggiori

### CQ3. Come identificare i pazienti a rischio imminente di frattura?

#### Appendice A. Quesito clinico e strategia di ricerca.

<b>Obiettivo:</b> Come identificare i pazienti a rischio imminente di frattura?	
<b>Popolazione</b>	Pazienti con frattura non derivante da un trauma efficiente o non fratturati
<b>Intervento</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Genere</li> <li>● Età</li> <li>● Indice di massa corporea</li> <li>● Pregresse fratture alle vertebre/femore</li> <li>● Storia familiare di frattura</li> <li>● Altre pregresse fratture</li> <li>● Malattie autoimmuni (come Artrite reumatoide, Artrite Psoriasica, Sclerodermia, Lupus eritematoso sistemico, Sclerosi multipla)</li> <li>● Parkinson</li> <li>● Diabete</li> <li>● Malattie infiammatorie intestinali croniche (Colite ulcerosa, Morbo di Crohn)</li> <li>● Broncopneumopatia cronica ostruttiva</li> <li>● AIDS</li> <li>● Grave disabilità motoria (come Paralisi cerebrale, Paraplegia, Lesioni del midollo spinale)</li> <li>● Altre malattie del connettivo</li> <li>● Blocco ormonale adiuvante</li> <li>● Corticosteroidi</li> <li>● Demenza (come morbo di Alzheimer)</li> <li>● Malattia renale cronica</li> <li>● Malattia vascolare periferica</li> </ul>
<b>Comparatore</b>	Assenza delle condizioni sopra citate
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Critici:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rischio di frattura</li> </ul>
<b>Esclusione</b>	Pazienti con trauma maggiore
<b>Strategia di ricerca</b>	<p>Databases: Medline, Embase, Cochrane Library</p> <p>Date: dal 2011 a febbraio 2021 per fattori di rischio considerati da LG NICE (BMI, corticosteroidi, precedenti fratture, storia familiare di fratture) mentre tutti gli anni per i restanti fattori di rischio</p> <p>Lingua: Inglese, Italiano</p> <p>Disegno dello studio: RCTs o Revisioni Sistematiche di RCTs, Studi Osservazionali o Revisioni Sistematiche di Studi Osservazionali</p>
<b>Valutazione di qualità</b>	Valutazione della qualità metodologica: La qualità metodologica di ogni studio sarà effettuata utilizzando la NewCastle Ottawa Scale per gli Studi Osservazionali, lo strumento Cochrane utile a rilevare la presenza di bias nei RCT e così l'approccio GRADE.
<b>Analisi</b>	Stratificare per tipo di (ri)frattura.

# FATTORI DI RISCHIO: LG NICE

## BODY MASS INDEX

Aggiornamento a 9 febbraio 2021

### MEDLINE SEARCH:

#### #1: 788 articles

((wrist\*[ti] or colles[ti] or radius[ti] or "articulatio radiocarpea" [ti] or carpus[ti] or carpal[ti] or radiocarp\*[ti] or radial[ti] or forearm\*[ti] or humerus[ti] or metacarp\*[ti] or barton[ti] or monteggia\*[ti] or ulna[ti] or ulnar[ti] or limb\*[ti] or hip[ti] or hips[ti] or trochanteric[ti] or intertrochanteric[ti] or subtrochanteric[ti] or femoral[ti] or femur[ti] or spine[ti] or spinal[ti] or vertebra[ti] or vertebral[ti] or vertebrae[ti] or lumbar[ti] or shoulder\*[ti] or glenohumeral[ti] or humeroscapular[ti] or humeral[ti] or radius[ti] or wrist[ti] or fragil\*[ti] osteoporosis[ti] or osteoporos\*[ti]) AND fractur\*[ti])

#### #2:

"fragility fracture"[ti] OR "fragility fractures"[ti] OR "low energy fracture"[ti] OR "low energy fractures"[ti] OR "low-energy fracture"[ti] OR "low-energy fractures"[ti] OR "low trauma fracture"[ti] OR "low trauma fractures"[ti] OR "low-trauma fracture"[ti] OR "low-trauma fractures"[ti] OR "low energy trauma"[ti] OR "low-energy trauma"[ti] OR "low level trauma"[ti] OR "low-level trauma"[ti] OR "minor trauma fracture"[ti] OR "minor trauma fractures"[ti] OR "minor-trauma fracture"[ti] OR "minor-trauma fractures"[ti] OR "minor fracture"[ti] OR "minor fractures"[ti] OR "minor-fracture"[ti] OR "minor-fractures"[ti] OR "osteoporotic fracture"[ti] OR "osteoporotic fractures"[ti]

#### #3:

#1 OR #2

#### #4

BMI[tiab] OR "body mass index"[tiab] OR adipos\*[tiab] OR obes\*[tiab] OR thinness[tiab] OR anorex\*[tiab] OR bodymass[tiab] OR bodyweight[tiab] OR "body mass"[tiab] OR weight\*[tiab] OR overweight[tiab] OR underweight[tiab] OR "Body Mass Index"[Mesh] OR "Body Weight"[Mesh] OR "Weight Loss"[Mesh] OR "Weight Gain"[Mesh] OR "Body Weight Changes"[Mesh]

#### #5

(#3 AND #4) AND limit: Humans

**EMBASE search: 2426 articles**

#1:

((wrist\*:ti or colles:ti or radius:ti or "articulatio radiocarpea":ti or carpus:ti or carpal:ti or radiocarp\*:ti or radial:ti or forearm\*:ti or humerus:ti or metacarp\*:ti or barton:ti or monteggi\*:ti or ulna:ti or ulnar:ti or limb\*:ti or hip:ti or hips:ti or trochanteric:ti or intertrochanteric:ti or subtrochanteric:ti or femoral:ti or femur:ti or spine:ti or spinal:ti or vertebra:ti or vertebral:ti or vertebrae:ti or lumbar:ti or shoulder\*:ti or glenohumeral:ti or humeroscapular:ti or humeral:ti or radius:ti or wrist:ti or fragil\*:ti osteoporosis:ti or osteoporo\*:ti) AND fractur\*:ti)

#2:

'fragility fracture'/exp

#3:

'low energy fracture'/exp

#4:

'low trauma fracture'/exp

#5:

'low energy trauma'/exp

#6:

"fragility fracture":ti OR "fragility fractures":ti OR "low energy fracture":ti OR "low energy fractures":ti OR "low-energy fracture":ti OR "low-energy fractures":ti OR "low trauma fracture":ti OR "low trauma fractures":ti OR "low-trauma fracture":ti OR "low-trauma fractures":ti OR "low energy trauma":ti OR "low-energy trauma":ti OR "low level trauma":ti OR "low-level trauma":ti OR "minor trauma fracture":ti OR "minor trauma fractures":ti OR "minor-trauma fracture":ti OR "minor-trauma fractures":ti OR "minor fracture":ti OR "minor fractures":ti OR "minor-fracture":ti OR "minor-fractures":ti OR "osteoporotic fracture":ti OR "osteoporotic fractures":ti

#7:

#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6

#8

BMI:ti,ab OR "body mass index":ti,ab OR adipos\*:ti,ab OR obes\*:ti,ab OR thinness:ti,ab OR anorex\*:ti,ab OR bodymass:ti,ab OR bodyweight:ti,ab OR "body mass":ti,ab OR weight\*:ti,ab OR overweight:ti,ab OR underweight:ti,ab

#9

'body weight'

#10

'obesity'

#11

'body weight change'

#12

'body weight fluctuation'

#13

'body weight gain'

#14

'body weight loss'

#15

'body weight disorder'

#16

'underweight'

#17

#8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12 OR #13 OR #14 OR #15 OR #16

#7 AND #17

#15

#14 NOT ((MH "Animals+") OR (MH "Animal Studies") OR (TI "animal model\*"))

## COCHRANE SEARCH: 541 articles

1:

((wrist\*:ti or colles:ti or radius:ti or “articulatio radiocarpea”:ti or carpus:ti or carpal:ti or radiocarp\*:ti or radial:ti or forearm\*:ti or humerus:ti or metacarp\*:ti or barton:ti or monteggi\*:ti or ulna:ti or ulnar:ti or limb\*:ti or hip:ti or hips:ti or trochanteric:ti or intertrochanteric:ti or subtrochanteric:ti or femoral:ti or femur:ti or spine:ti or spinal:ti or vertebra:ti or vertebral:ti or vertebrae:ti or lumbar:ti or shoulder\*:ti or glenohumeral:ti or humeroscapular:ti or humeral:ti or radius:ti or wrist:ti or fragil\*:ti osteoporosis:ti or osteopor\*:ti) AND fractur\*:ti)

#2:

MeSH descriptor: [Osteoporotic Fractures] explode all trees

#3:

MeSH descriptor: [Fractures, Spontaneous] explode all trees

#4:

(fragility fracture):ti OR (fragility fractures):ti OR (low energy fracture):ti OR (low energy fractures):ti OR (low-energy fracture):ti OR (low-energy fractures):ti OR (low trauma fracture):ti OR (low trauma fractures):ti OR (low-trauma fracture):ti OR (low-trauma fractures):ti OR (low energy trauma):ti OR (low-energy trauma):ti OR (low level trauma):ti OR (low-level trauma):ti OR (minor trauma fracture):ti OR (minor trauma fractures):ti OR (minor-trauma fracture):ti OR (minor-trauma fractures):ti OR (minor fracture):ti OR (minor fractures):ti OR (minor-fracture):ti OR (minor-fractures):ti OR (osteoporotic fracture):ti OR (osteoporotic fractures):ti OR (pathologic fracture):ti OR (pathological fractures):ti

#5:

#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4

#6

BMI:ti,ab OR “body mass index”:ti,ab OR adipos\*:ti,ab OR obes\*:ti,ab OR thinness:ti,ab OR anorex\*:ti,ab OR bodymass:ti,ab OR bodyweight:ti,ab OR “body mass”:ti,ab OR weight\*:ti,ab OR overweight:ti,ab OR underweight:ti,ab

#7

MeSH descriptor: [Body Weight] explode all trees

#8

MeSH descriptor: [Obesity] explode all trees

#9

MeSH descriptor: [Body Weight Changes] explode all trees

#10

MeSH descriptor: [Thinness] explode all trees

#11

#6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10

#12

#5 AND #11

# GLUCOCORTICOIDS

Aggiornamento a 9 febbraio 2021

## MEDLINE SEARCH:

### #1: 704 articles

“fragility fracture”[ti] OR “fragility fractures”[ti] OR “low energy fracture”[ti] OR “low energy fractures”[ti] OR “low-energy fracture”[ti] OR “low-energy fractures”[ti] OR “low trauma fracture”[ti] OR “low trauma fractures”[ti] OR “low-trauma fracture”[ti] OR “low-trauma fractures”[ti] OR “low energy trauma”[ti] OR “low-energy trauma”[ti] OR “low level trauma”[ti] OR “low-level trauma”[ti] OR “minor trauma fracture”[ti] OR “minor trauma fractures”[ti] OR “minor-trauma fracture”[ti] OR “minor-trauma fractures”[ti] OR “minor fracture”[ti] OR “minor fractures”[ti] OR “minor-fracture”[ti] OR “minor-fractures”[ti] OR “osteoporotic fracture”[ti] OR “osteoporotic fractures”[ti] or fracture[ti]

### #2

glucocorticoid\*[tiab] or steroid\*[tiab] or corticosteroid\*[tiab] or budesonide[tiab] or entocort[tiab] or budenofalk[tiab] or “mometasone furoate”[tiab] or asmanex[tiab] or betamethasone[tiab] or betametason[tiab] or betnelan[tiab] or betnesol[tiab] or cortisone[tiab] or deflazacort[tiab] or calcot[tiab] or dexamethasone[tiab] or hydrocortisone[tiab] or efcortisol[tiab] or solu-cortef[tiab] or methylprednisolone[tiab] or medrone[tiab] or solu-medrone[tiab] or prednisolone[tiab] or prednisone[tiab] or lodotra[tiab] or "Adrenal Cortex Hormones"[Mesh] OR "Glucocorticoids"[Mesh] OR "Budesonide"[Mesh] OR "Betamethasone"[Mesh] OR "Dexamethasone"[Mesh] OR "Hydrocortisone"[Mesh] OR "Methylprednisolone"[Mesh] OR "Prednisolone"[Mesh]

### #5

(#3 AND #4) AND limit: Humans

**EMBASE search: 1054 articles**

#1:

“fragility fracture”:ti OR “fragility fractures”:ti OR “low energy fracture”:ti OR “low energy fractures”:ti OR “low-energy fracture”:ti OR “low-energy fractures”:ti OR “low trauma fracture”:ti OR “low trauma fractures”:ti OR “low-trauma fracture”:ti OR “low-trauma fractures”:ti OR “low energy trauma”:ti OR “low-energy trauma”:ti OR “low level trauma”:ti OR “low-level trauma”:ti OR “minor trauma fracture”:ti OR “minor trauma fractures”:ti OR “minor-trauma fracture”:ti OR “minor-trauma fractures”:ti OR “minor fracture”:ti OR “minor fractures”:ti OR “minor-fracture”:ti OR “minor-fractures”:ti OR “osteoporotic fracture”:ti OR “osteoporotic fractures”:ti OR fracture:ti

#2

glucocorticoid\*:ti,ab or steroid\*:ti,ab or corticosteroid\*:ti,ab or budesonide:ti,ab or entocort:ti,ab or budenofalk:ti,ab or “mometasone furoate”:ti,ab or asmanex:ti,ab or betamethasone:ti,ab or betametason:ti,ab or betnelan:ti,ab or betnesol:ti,ab or cortisone:ti,ab or deflazacort:ti,ab or calcot:ti,ab or dexamethasone:ti,ab or hydrocortisone:ti,ab or efcortisol:ti,ab or solu-cortef:ti,ab or methylprednisolone:ti,ab or medrone:ti,ab or solu-medrone:ti,ab or prednisolone:ti,ab or prednisone:ti,ab or lodotra:ti,ab

#3

'corticosteroid'

#4

'glucocorticoid'

#5

'budesonide'

#6

'betamethasone'

#7

'dexamethasone'

#8

'hydrocortisone'

#9

'methylprednisolone'

#10

'prednisolone'

#11

#2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10

#12

#1 AND #11

## COCHRANE SEARCH: 20 articles

#1:

(fragility fracture):ti OR (fragility fractures):ti OR (low energy fracture):ti OR (low energy fractures):ti OR (low-energy fracture):ti OR (low-energy fractures):ti OR (low trauma fracture):ti OR (low trauma fractures):ti OR (low-trauma fracture):ti OR (low-trauma fractures):ti OR (low energy trauma):ti OR (low-energy trauma):ti OR (low level trauma):ti OR (low-level trauma):ti OR (minor trauma fracture):ti OR (minor trauma fractures):ti OR (minor-trauma fracture):ti OR (minor-trauma fractures):ti OR (minor fracture):ti OR (minor fractures):ti OR (minor-fracture):ti OR (minor-fractures):ti OR (osteoporotic fracture):ti OR (osteoporotic fractures):ti OR (pathologic fracture):ti OR (pathological fractures):ti

#2

glucocorticoid\*:ti,ab or steroid\*:ti,ab or corticosteroid\*:ti,ab or budesonide:ti,ab or entocort:ti,ab or budenofalk:ti,ab or “mometasone furoate”:ti,ab or asmanex:ti,ab or betamethasone:ti,ab or betametason:ti,ab or betnelan:ti,ab or betnesol:ti,ab or cortisone:ti,ab or deflazacort:ti,ab or calcot:ti,ab or dexamethasone:ti,ab or hydrocortisone:ti,ab or efcortisol:ti,ab or solu-cortef:ti,ab or methylprednisolone:ti,ab or medrone:ti,ab or solu-medrone:ti,ab or prednisolone:ti,ab or prednisone:ti,ab or lodotra:ti,ab

#3

MeSH descriptor: [Adrenal Cortex Hormones] explode all trees

#4

MeSH descriptor: [Glucocorticoids] explode all trees

#5

MeSH descriptor: [Budesonide] explode all trees

#6

MeSH descriptor: [Betamethasone] explode all trees

#7

MeSH descriptor: [Dexamethasone] explode all trees

#8

MeSH descriptor: [Hydrocortisone] explode all trees

#9

MeSH descriptor: [Methylprednisolone] explode all trees

#10

MeSH descriptor: [Prednisolone] explode all trees

#11

#2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10

#12

#1 AND #11

## PREVIOUS FALL

Aggiornamento a 8 febbraio 2021

### MEDLINE SEARCH:

#### #1: 382 articles

((wrist\*[ti] or colles[ti] or radius[ti] or "articulatio radiocarpea" [ti] or carpus[ti] or carpal[ti] or radiocarp\*[ti] or radial[ti] or forearm\*[ti] or humerus[ti] or metacarp\*[ti] or barton[ti] or monteggi\*[ti] or ulna[ti] or ulnar[ti] or limb\*[ti] or hip[ti] or hips[ti] or trochanteric[ti] or intertrochanteric[ti] or subtrochanteric[ti] or femoral[ti] or femur[ti] or spine[ti] or spinal[ti] or vertebra[ti] or vertebral[ti] or vertebrae[ti] or lumbar[ti] or shoulder\*[ti] or glenohumeral[ti] or humeroscapular[ti] or humeral[ti] or radius[ti] or wrist[ti] or fragil\*[ti] osteoporosis[ti] or osteoporo\*[ti]) AND fractur\*[ti])

#### #2:

"fragility fracture"[ti] OR "fragility fractures"[ti] OR "low energy fracture"[ti] OR "low energy fractures"[ti] OR "low-energy fracture"[ti] OR "low-energy fractures"[ti] OR "low trauma fracture"[ti] OR "low trauma fractures"[ti] OR "low-trauma fracture"[ti] OR "low-trauma fractures"[ti] OR "low energy trauma"[ti] OR "low-energy trauma"[ti] OR "low level trauma"[ti] OR "low-level trauma"[ti] OR "minor trauma fracture"[ti] OR "minor trauma fractures"[ti] OR "minor-trauma fracture"[ti] OR "minor-trauma fractures"[ti] OR "minor fracture"[ti] OR "minor fractures"[ti] OR "minor-fracture"[ti] OR "minor-fractures"[ti] OR "osteoporotic fracture"[ti] OR "osteoporotic fractures"[ti]

#### #3:

#1 OR #2

#### #4

fall[tiab] OR "Accidental Falls"[Mesh]

#### #5

(#3 AND #4) AND limit: Humans

**EMBASE search: 876 articles**

#1:

((wrist\*:ti or colles:ti or radius:ti or "articulatio radiocarpea":ti or carpus:ti or carpal:ti or radiocarp\*:ti or radial:ti or forearm\*:ti or humerus:ti or metacarp\*:ti or barton:ti or monteggi\*:ti or ulna:ti or ulnar:ti or limb\*:ti or hip:ti or hips:ti or trochanteric:ti or intertrochanteric:ti or subtrochanteric:ti or femoral:ti or femur:ti or spine:ti or spinal:ti or vertebra:ti or vertebral:ti or vertebrae:ti or lumbar:ti or shoulder\*:ti or glenohumeral:ti or humeroscapular:ti or humeral:ti or radius:ti or wrist:ti or fragil\*:ti osteoporosis:ti or osteoporo\*:ti) AND fractur\*:ti)

#2:

'fragility fracture'/exp

#3:

'low energy fracture'/exp

#4:

'low trauma fracture'/exp

#5:

'low energy trauma'/exp

#6:

"fragility fracture":ti OR "fragility fractures":ti OR "low energy fracture":ti OR "low energy fractures":ti OR "low-energy fracture":ti OR "low-energy fractures":ti OR "low trauma fracture":ti OR "low trauma fractures":ti OR "low-trauma fracture":ti OR "low-trauma fractures":ti OR "low energy trauma":ti OR "low-energy trauma":ti OR "low level trauma":ti OR "low-level trauma":ti OR "minor trauma fracture":ti OR "minor trauma fractures":ti OR "minor-trauma fracture":ti OR "minor-trauma fractures":ti OR "minor fracture":ti OR "minor fractures":ti OR "minor-fracture":ti OR "minor-fractures":ti OR "osteoporotic fracture":ti OR "osteoporotic fractures":ti

#7:

#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6

#8

fall:ti,ab

#9

'falling'

#10

#8 OR #9

#11

#7 AND #10

#12

#11 AND [embase]/lim NOT ([embase]/lim AND [medline]/lim)

## COCHRANE SEARCH: 281 articles

1:

((wrist\*:ti or colles:ti or radius:ti or "articulatio radiocarpea":ti or carpus:ti or carpal:ti or radiocarp\*:ti or radial:ti or forearm\*:ti or humerus:ti or metacarp\*:ti or barton:ti or monteggi\*:ti or ulna:ti or ulnar:ti or limb\*:ti or hip:ti or hips:ti or trochanteric:ti or intertrochanteric:ti or subtrochanteric:ti or femoral:ti or femur:ti or spine:ti or spinal:ti or vertebra:ti or vertebral:ti or vertebrae:ti or lumbar:ti or shoulder\*:ti or glenohumeral:ti or humeroscapular:ti or humeral:ti or radius:ti or wrist:ti or fragil\*:ti osteoporosis:ti or osteopor\*:ti) AND fractur\*:ti)

#2:

MeSH descriptor: [Osteoporotic Fractures] explode all trees

#3:

MeSH descriptor: [Fractures, Spontaneous] explode all trees

#4:

(fragility fracture):ti OR (fragility fractures):ti OR (low energy fracture):ti OR (low energy fractures):ti OR (low-energy fracture):ti OR (low-energy fractures):ti OR (low trauma fracture):ti OR (low trauma fractures):ti OR (low-trauma fracture):ti OR (low-trauma fractures):ti OR (low energy trauma):ti OR (low-energy trauma):ti OR (low level trauma):ti OR (low-level trauma):ti OR (minor trauma fracture):ti OR (minor trauma fractures):ti OR (minor-trauma fracture):ti OR (minor-trauma fractures):ti OR (minor fracture):ti OR (minor fractures):ti OR (minor-fracture):ti OR (minor-fractures):ti OR (osteoporotic fracture):ti OR (osteoporotic fractures):ti OR (pathologic fracture):ti OR (pathological fractures):ti

#5:

#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4

#6

fall:ti,ab

#7

MeSH descriptor: [Accidental Falls] explode all trees

#8

#6 OR #7

#9

#5 AND #8

## PREVIOUS FRACTURE

Aggiornamento a 10 febbraio 2021

### MEDLINE SEARCH:

#### #1: 1371 articles

((wrist\*[ti] or colles[ti] or radius[ti] or "articulatio radiocarpea" [ti] or carpus[ti] or carpal[ti] or radiocarp\*[ti] or radial[ti] or forearm\*[ti] or humerus[ti] or metacarp\*[ti] or barton[ti] or monteggi\*[ti] or ulna[ti] or ulnar[ti] or limb\*[ti] or hip[ti] or hips[ti] or trochanteric[ti] or intertrochanteric[ti] or subtrochanteric[ti] or femoral[ti] or femur[ti] or spine[ti] or spinal[ti] or vertebra[ti] or vertebral[ti] or vertebrae[ti] or lumbar[ti] or shoulder\*[ti] or glenohumeral[ti] or humeroscapular[ti] or humeral[ti] or radius[ti] or wrist[ti] or fragil\*[ti] osteoporosis[ti] or osteopor\*[ti] OR torax[ti] OR chest[ti] OR clavicle[ti] OR rib[ti] OR pelvis[ti] OR tibia[ti] OR fragil\*[ti] OR any[ti] OR ankle[ti]) AND fractur\*[ti])

#### #2

"fragility fracture"[tiab] OR "fragility fractures"[tiab] OR "low energy fracture"[tiab] OR "low energy fractures"[tiab] OR "low-energy fracture"[tiab] OR "low-energy fractures"[tiab] OR "low trauma fracture"[tiab] OR "low trauma fractures"[tiab] OR "low-trauma fracture"[tiab] OR "low-trauma fractures"[tiab] OR "low energy trauma"[tiab] OR "low-energy trauma"[tiab] OR "low level trauma"[tiab] OR "low-level trauma"[tiab] OR "minor trauma fracture"[tiab] OR "minor trauma fractures"[tiab] OR "minor-trauma fracture"[tiab] OR "minor-trauma fractures"[tiab] OR "minor fracture"[tiab] OR "minor fractures"[tiab] OR "minor-fracture"[tiab] OR "minor-fractures"[tiab] OR "osteoporotic fracture"[tiab] OR "osteoporotic fractures"[tiab] OR osteopor\*[tiab]

#### #3:

#1 AND #2

#### #4

((recurrent[tiab] or recurring[tiab] or repeated[tiab] or history[tiab] or chronic[tiab] or previous[tiab] or prior[tiab] or habitual[tiab]) AND fracture\*[tiab]) OR "Medical History Taking"[Mesh]

#### #5

(#3 AND #4) AND limit: Humans

**EMBASE search: 1580 articles**

#1:

((wrist\*:ti or colles:ti or radius:ti or "articulatio radiocarpea":ti or carpus:ti or carpal:ti or radiocarp\*:ti or radial:ti or forearm\*:ti or humerus:ti or metacarp\*:ti or barton:ti or monteggi\*:ti or ulna:ti or ulnar:ti or limb\*:ti or hip:ti or hips:ti or trochanteric:ti or intertrochanteric:ti or subtrochanteric:ti or femoral:ti or femur:ti or spine:ti or spinal:ti or vertebra:ti or vertebral:ti or vertebrae:ti or lumbar:ti or shoulder\*:ti or glenohumeral:ti or humeroscapular:ti or humeral:ti or radius:ti or wrist:ti or fragil\*:ti osteoporosis:ti or osteopor\*:ti OR torax:ti OR chest:ti OR clavicle:ti OR rib:ti OR pelvis:ti OR tibia:ti OR fragil\*:ti OR any:ti OR ankle:ti) AND fractur\*:ti)

#2

"fragility fracture":ti,ab OR "fragility fractures":ti,ab OR "low energy fracture":ti,ab OR "low energy fractures":ti,ab OR "low-energy fracture":ti,ab OR "low-energy fractures":ti,ab OR "low trauma fracture":ti,ab OR "low trauma fractures":ti,ab OR "low-trauma fracture":ti,ab OR "low-trauma fractures":ti,ab OR "low energy trauma":ti,ab OR "low-energy trauma":ti,ab OR "low level trauma":ti,ab OR "low-level trauma":ti,ab OR "minor trauma fracture":ti,ab OR "minor trauma fractures":ti,ab OR "minor-trauma fracture":ti,ab OR "minor-trauma fractures":ti,ab OR "minor fracture":ti,ab OR "minor fractures":ti,ab OR "minor-fracture":ti,ab OR "minor-fractures":ti,ab OR "osteoporotic fracture":ti,ab OR "osteoporotic fractures":ti,ab OR osteopor\*:ti,ab

#3

#1 AND #2

#4

((recurrent:ti,ab or recurring:ti,ab or repeated:ti,ab or history:ti,ab or chronic:ti,ab or previous:ti,ab or prior:ti,ab or habitual:ti,ab) AND fracture\*:ti,ab)

#5

'medical history'

#6

#4 OR #5

#7

#3 AND #6

#8

#7 AND [embase]/lim NOT ([embase]/lim AND [medline]/lim)

## COCHRANE SEARCH: 377 articles

1:

((wrist\*:ti or colles:ti or radius:ti or "articulatio radiocarpea":ti or carpus:ti or carpal:ti or radiocarp\*:ti or radial:ti or forearm\*:ti or humerus:ti or metacarp\*:ti or barton:ti or monteggi\*:ti or ulna:ti or ulnar:ti or limb\*:ti or hip:ti or hips:ti or trochanteric:ti or intertrochanteric:ti or subtrochanteric:ti or femoral:ti or femur:ti or spine:ti or spinal:ti or vertebra:ti or vertebral:ti or vertebrae:ti or lumbar:ti or shoulder\*:ti or glenohumeral:ti or humeroscapular:ti or humeral:ti or radius:ti or wrist:ti or fragil\*:ti osteoporosis:ti or osteoporo\*:ti OR torax:ti OR chest:ti OR clavicle:ti OR rib:ti OR pelvis:ti OR tibia:ti OR fragil\*:ti OR any:ti OR ankle:ti) AND fractur\*:ti)

#2

("fragility fracture":ti,ab OR "fragility fractures":ti,ab OR "low energy fracture":ti,ab OR "low energy fractures":ti,ab OR "low-energy fracture":ti,ab OR "low-energy fractures":ti,ab OR "low trauma fracture":ti,ab OR "low trauma fractures":ti,ab OR "low-trauma fracture":ti,ab OR "low-trauma fractures":ti,ab OR "low energy trauma":ti,ab OR "low-energy trauma":ti,ab OR "low level trauma":ti,ab OR "low-level trauma":ti,ab OR "minor trauma fracture":ti,ab OR "minor trauma fractures":ti,ab OR "minor-trauma fracture":ti,ab OR "minor-trauma fractures":ti,ab OR "minor fracture":ti,ab OR "minor fractures":ti,ab OR "minor-fracture":ti,ab OR "minor-fractures":ti,ab OR "osteoporotic fracture":ti,ab OR "osteoporotic fractures":ti,ab OR osteopor\*:ti,ab)

#3

#1 AND #2

#4

((recurrent:ti,ab or recurring:ti,ab or repeated:ti,ab or history:ti,ab or chronic:ti,ab or previous:ti,ab or prior:ti,ab or habitual:ti,ab) AND fracture\*:ti,ab)

#5

MeSH descriptor: [Medical History Taking] explode all trees

#6

#4 OR #5

#7

#3 AND #6

# FAMILY HISTORY OF FRACTURE

Aggiornamento a 8 febbraio 2021

## MEDLINE SEARCH:

### #1: 159 articles

((wrist\*[ti] or colles[ti] or radius[ti] or "articulatio radiocarpea" [ti] or carpus[ti] or carpal[ti] or radiocarp\*[ti] or radial[ti] or forearm\*[ti] or humerus[ti] or metacarp\*[ti] or barton[ti] or monteggi\*[ti] or ulna[ti] or ulnar[ti] or limb\*[ti] or hip[ti] or hips[ti] or trochanteric[ti] or intertrochanteric[ti] or subtrochanteric[ti] or femoral[ti] or femur[ti] or spine[ti] or spinal[ti] or vertebra[ti] or vertebral[ti] or vertebrae[ti] or lumbar[ti] or shoulder\*[ti] or glenohumeral[ti] or humeroscapular[ti] or humeral[ti] or radius[ti] or wrist[ti] or fragil\*[ti] osteoporosis[ti] or osteoporo\*[ti]) AND fractur\*[ti])

### #2:

"fragility fracture"[ti] OR "fragility fractures"[ti] OR "low energy fracture"[ti] OR "low energy fractures"[ti] OR "low-energy fracture"[ti] OR "low-energy fractures"[ti] OR "low trauma fracture"[ti] OR "low trauma fractures"[ti] OR "low-trauma fracture"[ti] OR "low-trauma fractures"[ti] OR "low energy trauma"[ti] OR "low-energy trauma"[ti] OR "low level trauma"[ti] OR "low-level trauma"[ti] OR "minor trauma fracture"[ti] OR "minor trauma fractures"[ti] OR "minor-trauma fracture"[ti] OR "minor-trauma fractures"[ti] OR "minor fracture"[ti] OR "minor fractures"[ti] OR "minor-fracture"[ti] OR "minor-fractures"[ti] OR "osteoporotic fracture"[ti] OR "osteoporotic fractures"[ti]

### #3:

#1 OR #2

### #4

((familial[tiab] or inherit\*[tiab] or heredit\*[tiab] or predispos\*[tiab] or susceptib\*[tiab] OR family[tiab] or maternal[tiab] or parental[tiab]) AND histor\*[tiab]) OR "Genetic Predisposition to Disease"[Mesh]

### #5

(#3 AND #4) AND limit: Humans

**EMBASE search: 445 articles**

#1:

((wrist\*:ti or colles:ti or radius:ti or "articulatio radiocarpea":ti or carpus:ti or carpal:ti or radiocarp\*:ti or radial:ti or forearm\*:ti or humerus:ti or metacarp\*:ti or barton:ti or monteggi\*:ti or ulna:ti or ulnar:ti or limb\*:ti or hip:ti or hips:ti or trochanteric:ti or intertrochanteric:ti or subtrochanteric:ti or femoral:ti or femur:ti or spine:ti or spinal:ti or vertebra:ti or vertebral:ti or vertebrae:ti or lumbar:ti or shoulder\*:ti or glenohumeral:ti or humeroscapular:ti or humeral:ti or radius:ti or wrist:ti or fragil\*:ti osteoporosis:ti or osteoporo\*:ti) AND fractur\*:ti)

#2:

'fragility fracture'/exp

#3:

'low energy fracture'/exp

#4:

'low trauma fracture'/exp

#5:

'low energy trauma'/exp

#6:

"fragility fracture":ti OR "fragility fractures":ti OR "low energy fracture":ti OR "low energy fractures":ti OR "low-energy fracture":ti OR "low-energy fractures":ti OR "low trauma fracture":ti OR "low trauma fractures":ti OR "low-trauma fracture":ti OR "low-trauma fractures":ti OR "low energy trauma":ti OR "low-energy trauma":ti OR "low level trauma":ti OR "low-level trauma":ti OR "minor trauma fracture":ti OR "minor trauma fractures":ti OR "minor-trauma fracture":ti OR "minor-trauma fractures":ti OR "minor fracture":ti OR "minor fractures":ti OR "minor-fracture":ti OR "minor-fractures":ti OR "osteoporotic fracture":ti OR "osteoporotic fractures":ti

#7:

#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6

#8

((familial:ti,ab or inherit\*:ti,ab or heredit\*:ti,ab or predispos\*:ti,ab or susceptib\*:ti,ab OR family:ti,ab or maternal:ti,ab or parental:ti,ab) AND histor\*:ti,ab)

#9

'genetic predisposition'

#10

#8 OR #9

#11

#7 AND #10

#12

#11 AND [embase]/lim NOT ([embase]/lim AND [medline]/lim)

## COCHRANE SEARCH: 33 articles

1:

((wrist\*:ti or colles:ti or radius:ti or “articulatio radiocarpea”:ti or carpus:ti or carpal:ti or radiocarp\*:ti or radial:ti or forearm\*:ti or humerus:ti or metacarp\*:ti or barton:ti or monteggi\*:ti or ulna:ti or ulnar:ti or limb\*:ti or hip:ti or hips:ti or trochanteric:ti or intertrochanteric:ti or subtrochanteric:ti or femoral:ti or femur:ti or spine:ti or spinal:ti or vertebra:ti or vertebral:ti or vertebrae:ti or lumbar:ti or shoulder\*:ti or glenohumeral:ti or humeroscapular:ti or humeral:ti or radius:ti or wrist:ti or fragil\*:ti osteoporosis:ti or osteoporo\*:ti) AND fractur\*:ti)

#2:

MeSH descriptor: [Osteoporotic Fractures] explode all trees

#3:

MeSH descriptor: [Fractures, Spontaneous] explode all trees

#4:

(fragility fracture):ti OR (fragility fractures):ti OR (low energy fracture):ti OR (low energy fractures):ti OR (low-energy fracture):ti OR (low-energy fractures):ti OR (low trauma fracture):ti OR (low trauma fractures):ti OR (low-trauma fracture):ti OR (low-trauma fractures):ti OR (low energy trauma):ti OR (low-energy trauma):ti OR (low level trauma):ti OR (low-level trauma):ti OR (minor trauma fracture):ti OR (minor trauma fractures):ti OR (minor-trauma fracture):ti OR (minor-trauma fractures):ti OR (minor fracture):ti OR (minor fractures):ti OR (minor-fracture):ti OR (minor-fractures):ti OR (osteoporotic fracture):ti OR (osteoporotic fractures):ti OR (pathologic fracture):ti OR (pathological fractures):ti

#5:

#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4

#6

((familial:ti,ab or inherit\*:ti,ab or heredit\*:ti,ab or predispos\*:ti,ab or susceptib\*:ti,ab OR family:ti,ab or maternal:ti,ab or parental:ti,ab) AND histor\*:ti,ab)

#7

MeSH descriptor: [Genetic Predisposition to Disease] explode all trees

#8

#6 OR #7

#9

#5 AND #8

# AGE

Aggiornamento a 10 febbraio 2021

## MEDLINE SEARCH:

### #1: 3414 articles

((wrist\*[ti] or colles[ti] or radius[ti] or “articulatio radiocarpea” [ti] or carpus[ti] or carpal[ti] or radiocarp\*[ti] or radial[ti] or forearm\*[ti] or humerus[ti] or metacarp\*[ti] or barton[ti] or monteggi\*[ti] or ulna[ti] or ulnar[ti] or limb\*[ti] or hip[ti] or hips[ti] or trochanteric[ti] or intertrochanteric[ti] or subtrochanteric[ti] or femoral[ti] or femur[ti] or spine[ti] or spinal[ti] or vertebra[ti] or vertebral[ti] or vertebrae[ti] or lumbar[ti] or shoulder\*[ti] or glenohumeral[ti] or humeroscapular[ti] or humeral[ti] or radius[ti] or wrist[ti] or fragil\*[ti] osteoporosis[ti] or osteopor\*[ti] OR torax[ti] OR chest[ti] OR clavicle[ti] OR rib[ti] OR pelvis[ti] OR tibia[ti] OR fragil\*[ti] OR any[ti] OR ankle[ti]) AND fractur\*[ti])

### #2

“fragility fracture”[tiab] OR “fragility fractures”[tiab] OR “low energy fracture”[tiab] OR “low energy fractures”[tiab] OR “low-energy fracture”[tiab] OR “low-energy fractures”[tiab] OR “low trauma fracture”[tiab] OR “low trauma fractures”[tiab] OR “low-trauma fracture”[tiab] OR “low-trauma fractures”[tiab] OR “low energy trauma”[tiab] OR “low-energy trauma”[tiab] OR “low level trauma”[tiab] OR “low-level trauma”[tiab] OR “minor trauma fracture”[tiab] OR “minor trauma fractures”[tiab] OR “minor-trauma fracture”[tiab] OR “minor-trauma fractures”[tiab] OR “minor fracture”[tiab] OR “minor fractures”[tiab] OR “minor-fracture”[tiab] OR “minor-fractures”[tiab] OR “osteoporotic fracture”[tiab] OR “osteoporotic fractures”[tiab] OR osteopor\*[tiab]

### #3

#1 AND #2

### #4

age[tiab] OR year\*[tiab]

### #5

(#3 AND #4) AND limit: Humans

**EMBASE search: 3325 articles**

#1:

((wrist\*:ti or colles:ti or radius:ti or "articulatio radiocarpea":ti or carpus:ti or carpal:ti or radiocarp\*:ti or radial:ti or forearm\*:ti or humerus:ti or metacarp\*:ti or barton:ti or monteggi\*:ti or ulna:ti or ulnar:ti or limb\*:ti or hip:ti or hips:ti or trochanteric:ti or intertrochanteric:ti or subtrochanteric:ti or femoral:ti or femur:ti or spine:ti or spinal:ti or vertebra:ti or vertebral:ti or vertebrae:ti or lumbar:ti or shoulder\*:ti or glenohumeral:ti or humeroscapular:ti or humeral:ti or radius:ti or wrist:ti or fragil\*:ti osteoporosis:ti or osteopor\*:ti OR torax:ti OR chest:ti OR clavicle:ti OR rib:ti OR pelvis:ti OR tibia:ti OR fragil\*:ti OR any:ti OR ankle:ti) AND fractur\*:ti)

#2

"fragility fracture":ti,ab OR "fragility fractures":ti,ab OR "low energy fracture":ti,ab OR "low energy fractures":ti,ab OR "low-energy fracture":ti,ab OR "low-energy fractures":ti,ab OR "low trauma fracture":ti,ab OR "low trauma fractures":ti,ab OR "low-trauma fracture":ti,ab OR "low-trauma fractures":ti,ab OR "low energy trauma":ti,ab OR "low-energy trauma":ti,ab OR "low level trauma":ti,ab OR "low-level trauma":ti,ab OR "minor trauma fracture":ti,ab OR "minor trauma fractures":ti,ab OR "minor-trauma fracture":ti,ab OR "minor-trauma fractures":ti,ab OR "minor fracture":ti,ab OR "minor fractures":ti,ab OR "minor-fracture":ti,ab OR "minor-fractures":ti,ab OR "osteoporotic fracture":ti,ab OR "osteoporotic fractures":ti,ab OR osteopor\*:ti,ab

#3

#1 AND #2

#4

age:ti,ab OR year\*:ti,ab

#5

#3 AND #4

#6

#5 AND [embase]/lim NOT ([embase]/lim AND [medline]/lim)

## COCHRANE SEARCH: 1017 article

#1

((wrist\*:ti or colles:ti or radius:ti or “articulatio radiocarpea”:ti or carpus:ti or carpal:ti or radiocarp\*:ti or radial:ti or forearm\*:ti or humerus:ti or metacarp\*:ti or barton:ti or monteggi\*:ti or ulna:ti or ulnar:ti or limb\*:ti or hip:ti or hips:ti or trochanteric:ti or intertrochanteric:ti or subtrochanteric:ti or femoral:ti or femur:ti or spine:ti or spinal:ti or vertebra:ti or vertebral:ti or vertebrae:ti or lumbar:ti or shoulder\*:ti or glenohumeral:ti or humeroscapular:ti or humeral:ti or radius:ti or wrist:ti or fragil\*:ti osteoporosis:ti or osteopor\*:ti OR torax:ti OR chest:ti OR clavicle:ti OR rib:ti OR pelvis:ti OR tibia:ti OR fragil\*:ti OR any:ti OR ankle:ti) AND fractur\*:ti)

#2

(“fragility fracture”:ti,ab OR “fragility fractures”:ti,ab OR “low energy fracture”:ti,ab OR “low energy fractures”:ti,ab OR “low-energy fracture”:ti,ab OR “low-energy fractures”:ti,ab OR “low trauma fracture”:ti,ab OR “low trauma fractures”:ti,ab OR “low-trauma fracture”:ti,ab OR “low-trauma fractures”:ti,ab OR “low energy trauma”:ti,ab OR “low-energy trauma”:ti,ab OR “low level trauma”:ti,ab OR “low-level trauma”:ti,ab OR “minor trauma fracture”:ti,ab OR “minor trauma fractures”:ti,ab OR “minor-trauma fracture”:ti,ab OR “minor-trauma fractures”:ti,ab OR “minor fracture”:ti,ab OR “minor fractures”:ti,ab OR “minor-fracture”:ti,ab OR “minor-fractures”:ti,ab OR “osteoporotic fracture”:ti,ab OR “osteoporotic fractures”:ti,ab OR osteopor\*:ti,ab)

#3

#1 AND #2

#4

age:ti,ab OR year\*:ti,ab

#5

#3 AND #4

# REMAINING FACTORS NOT CONSIDERED BY LG NICE

Aggiornato al 25/02/2021

## MEDLINE SEARCH:

### #1: 8305 articles

“fragility fracture”[tiab] OR “fragility fractures”[tiab] OR “low energy fracture”[tiab] OR “low energy fractures”[tiab] OR “low-energy fracture”[tiab] OR “low-energy fractures”[tiab] OR “low trauma fracture”[tiab] OR “low trauma fractures”[tiab] OR “low-trauma fracture”[tiab] OR “low-trauma fractures”[tiab] OR “low energy trauma”[tiab] OR “low-energy trauma”[tiab] OR “low level trauma”[tiab] OR “low-level trauma”[tiab] OR “minor trauma fracture”[tiab] OR “minor trauma fractures”[tiab] OR “minor-trauma fracture”[tiab] OR “minor-trauma fractures”[tiab] OR “minor fracture”[tiab] OR “minor fractures”[tiab] OR “minor-fracture”[tiab] OR “minor-fractures”[tiab] OR “osteoporotic fracture”[tiab] OR “osteoporotic fractures”[tiab] OR (osteoporos\*[tiab] AND fractur\*[tiab])

### #2

menopaus\*[tiab] OR antiandrogen\*[tiab] OR “Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone”[tiab] OR “Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone”[tiab] OR GnRH[tiab] OR Buserelin[tiab] OR Goserelin[tiab] OR Leuprolide[tiab] OR Nafarelin[tiab] OR “Triptorelin Pamoate”[tiab] OR “Triptorelin-Pamoate”[tiab] OR antiandrogen\*[tiab] OR antiandrogen\*[tiab] OR “androgen antagonist”[tiab] OR “androgen antagonists”[tiab] OR “androgen receptor antagonist”[tiab] OR “androgen receptor antagonists”[tiab] OR “androgen receptor blocker”[tiab] OR “androgen receptor blockers”[tiab] OR “nonsteroidal anti-androgens”[tiab] OR “nonsteroidal antiandrogens”[tiab] OR “nonsteroidal anti-androgen”[tiab] OR “nonsteroidal antiandrogen”[tiab] OR “non-steroidal antiandrogens”[tiab] OR “non-steroidal anti-androgen”[tiab] OR “non-steroidal antiandrogen”[tiab] OR “lupus erythematosus”[tiab] OR lupus[tiab] OR “lupus nephritis”[tiab] OR “lupus vasculitis”[tiab] OR “physical disability”[tiab] OR “physical disabilities”[tiab] OR “physical impairment”[tiab] OR “physical impairments”[tiab] OR “cerebral palsy”[tiab] OR “cerebral-palsy”[tiab] OR spastic\*[tiab] OR “spinal cord injury”[tiab] OR “spinal cord injuries”[tiab] OR parapleg\*[tiab] OR (parkinson\*[tiab] AND (“vertebral fracture”[tiab] OR “vertebral fractures”[tiab])) OR (“Dementia”[Mesh] OR “Alzheimer Disease”[Mesh] OR dement\*[tiab] OR Alzheimer\*[tiab] OR AD\*[tiab] OR “mild cognitive impairment”[tiab] OR “mild cognitive impairments” [tiab] OR MCI\*[tiab] OR “mild neurocognitive disorder”[tiab] OR “mild neurocognitive disorders”[tiab] OR “Cognition Disorders”[Mesh] OR “Cognitive Dysfunction”[Mesh] OR “peripheral vascular disease”[tiab] OR “peripheral vascular diseases”[tiab] OR “Peripheral Vascular Diseases”[Mesh] OR “peripheral vascular disorder”[tiab] OR “peripheral vascular disorders”[tiab] OR “peripheral vascular malformation”[tiab] OR “peripheral vascular malformations”[tiab] OR “peripheral vascular anomaly”[tiab] OR “peripheral vascular anomalies”[tiab] OR “peripheral vascular abnormality”[tiab] OR “peripheral vascular abnormalities”[tiab] OR “peripheral vascular dysfunction”[tiab] OR “peripheral vascular dysfunctions”[tiab] OR PVD\*[tiab] OR “peripheric vascular disease”[tiab] OR “peripheric vascular diseases”[tiab] OR “Peripheric Vascular Diseases”[Mesh] OR “peripheric vascular disorder”[tiab] OR “peripheric vascular disorders”[tiab] OR “peripheric vascular malformation”[tiab] OR “peripheric vascular malformations”[tiab] OR “peripheric vascular anomaly”[tiab] OR “peripheric vascular anomalies”[tiab] OR “peripheric vascular abnormality”[tiab] OR “peripheric vascular abnormalities”[tiab] OR “peripheric vascular

dysfunction"[tiab] OR "peripheral vascular dysfunctions"[tiab] OR "chronic renal failure"[tiab] OR "chronic kidney disease"[tiab] OR "chronic renal failures"[tiab] OR "chronic kidney diseases"[tiab] OR "Kidney Failure, Chronic"[Mesh] OR "chronic renal insufficiency"[tiab] OR "chronic renal insufficiencies"[tiab] OR ESRD\*[tiab] "end stage renal"[tiab] OR "end-stage renal"[tiab] OR CRF\*[tiab] OR CRD\*[tiab] OR CRI\*[tiab] OR CKF\*[tiab] OR CKD\*[tiab] OR CKI\*[tiab])

#3

diabet\*[tiab] OR "diabetes mellitus"[tiab] OR "diabetes"[tiab]

#4: dal 2019

#3 Filters: from 2019/1/1 - 3000/12/12

#5

HIV[tiab] OR AIDS[tiab] OR "Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome"[tiab] OR "Human immunodeficiency virus"[tiab]

#6: da Agosto 2019

#5 Filters: from 2019/8/1 - 3000/12/12

#7

parkinson\*[tiab] AND ("hip fracture"[tiab] OR "hip fractures"[tiab] OR "non vertebral fracture"[tiab] OR "non vertebral fractures"[tiab] OR "non-vertebral fracture"[tiab] OR "non-vertebral fractures"[tiab])

#8: da Marzo 2019

#7 Filters: from 2019/3/1 - 3000/12/12

#9

"systemic sclerosis"[tiab] OR scleroderma[tiab]

#10: dal 2018

#9 Filters: from 2018/1/1 - 3000/12/12

#11

COPD[tiab] OR “chronic obstructive pulmonary disease”[tiab] OR “chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases”[tiab]

#12: da Ottobre 2017

#11 Filters: from 2017/10/1 - 3000/12/12

#13

“Rheumatoid arthritis”[tiab]

#14: da Settembre 2017

#13 Filters: from 2017/9/1 - 3000/12/12

#15

“Inflammatory Bowel Diseases”[tiab] OR “Inflammatory Bowel Disease”[tiab] OR “Crohn's Disease”[tiab] OR “Crohn Disease”[tiab] OR “Crohn's Diseases”[tiab] OR “Crohn Diseases”[tiab]

#16: da Febbraio 2017

#15 Filters: from 2017/2/1 - 3000/12/12

#17

“Psoriatic arthritis”[tiab] OR “Psoriatic-arthritis”[tiab] OR Spondylarthropath\*[tiab] OR “connective tissue disease”[tiab] OR “connective tissue diseases”[tiab] OR “skin disease”[tiab] OR “skin diseases”[tiab] OR “Connective Tissue Diseases”[Mesh]

#18: da 2016

#17 Filters: from 2016/1/1 - 3000/12/12

#19

LnRH[tiab] OR “luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone”[tiab] OR “luteinizing hormone releasing hormone”[tiab] OR “aromatase inhibitors”[tiab] OR “aromatase inhibitor”[tiab] OR tamoxifen[tiab] OR “Adjuvant hormonal therapy” ((adjuvant[tiab] OR hormonal[tiab]) AND (cancer[tiab] OR tumor[tiab] OR malignan\*[tiab] OR neoplasm\*[tiab]))

#20: da Maggio 2015

#19 Filters: from 2015/5/1 - 3000/12/12

#21

“multiple sclerosis”[tiab]

#22: da Novembre 2012

#21 Filters: from 2012/11/1 - 3000/12/12

#23

gender[tiab] OR sex[tiab] OR (men[tiab] AND women[tiab]) OR (male[tiab] AND female[tiab])

#24: da Settembre 2002

#23 Filters: from 2002/9/1 - 3000/12/12

#25

#2 OR #4 OR #6 OR #8 OR #10 OR #12 OR #14 OR #16 OR #18 OR #20 OR #22 OR #24

#26

#1 AND #25

## EMBASE search: 8513 articles

#1:

“fragility fracture”:ti,ab OR “fragility fractures”:ti,ab OR “low energy fracture”:ti,ab OR “low energy fractures”:ti,ab OR “low-energy fracture”:ti,ab OR “low-energy fractures”:ti,ab OR “low trauma fracture”:ti,ab OR “low trauma fractures”:ti,ab OR “low-trauma fracture”:ti,ab OR “low-trauma fractures”:ti,ab OR “low energy trauma”:ti,ab OR “low-energy trauma”:ti,ab OR “low level trauma”:ti,ab OR “low-level trauma”:ti,ab OR “minor trauma fracture”:ti,ab OR “minor trauma fractures”:ti,ab OR “minor-trauma fracture”:ti,ab OR “minor-trauma fractures”:ti,ab OR “minor fracture”:ti,ab OR “minor fractures”:ti,ab OR “minor-fracture”:ti,ab OR “minor-fractures”:ti,ab OR “osteoporotic fracture”:ti,ab OR “osteoporotic fractures”:ti,ab OR (osteoporo\*:ti,ab AND fractur\*:ti,ab)

#2

menopaus\*:ti,ab OR antiandrogen\*:ti,ab OR “Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone”:ti,ab OR “Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone”:ti,ab OR GnRH:ti,ab OR Buserelin:ti,ab OR Goserelin:ti,ab OR Leuprolide:ti,ab OR Nafarelin:ti,ab OR “Triptorelin Pamoate”:ti,ab OR “Triptorelin-Pamoate”:ti,ab OR antiandrogen\*:ti,ab OR anti-androgen\*:ti,ab OR “androgen antagonist”:ti,ab OR “androgen antagonists”:ti,ab OR “androgen receptor antagonist”:ti,ab OR “androgen receptor antagonists”:ti,ab OR “androgen receptor blocker”:ti,ab OR “androgen receptor blockers”:ti,ab OR “nonsteroidal anti-androgens”:ti,ab OR “nonsteroidal antiandrogens”:ti,ab OR “nonsteroidal anti-androgen”:ti,ab OR “nonsteroidal antiandrogen”:ti,ab OR “non-steroidal anti-androgens”:ti,ab OR “non-steroidal antiandrogens”:ti,ab OR “non-steroidal anti-androgen”:ti,ab OR “non-steroidal antiandrogen”:ti,ab OR “lupus erythematosus”:ti,ab OR lupus:ti,ab OR “lupus nephritis”:ti,ab OR “lupus vasculitis”:ti,ab OR “physical disability”:ti,ab OR “physical disabilities”:ti,ab OR “physical impairment”:ti,ab OR “physical impairments”:ti,ab OR “cerebral palsy”:ti,ab OR “cerebral-palsy”:ti,ab OR spastic\*:ti,ab OR “spinal cord injury”:ti,ab OR “spinal cord injuries”:ti,ab OR parapleg\*:ti,ab OR (parkinson\*:ti,ab AND (“vertebral fracture”:ti,ab OR “vertebral fractures”:ti,ab)) OR (“dementia” OR “Alzheimer Disease” OR “Cognitive defect” OR “Peripheral Vascular Diseases” OR “chronic kidney failure” OR dement\*:ti,ab OR Alzheimer\*:ti,ab OR AD\*:ti,ab OR “mild cognitive impairment”:ti,ab OR “mild cognitive impairments”:ti,ab OR MCI\*:ti,ab OR “mild neurocognitive disorder”:ti,ab OR “mild neurocognitive disorders”:ti,ab OR “peripheral vascular disease”:ti,ab OR “peripheral vascular diseases”:ti,ab OR “peripheral vascular disorder”:ti,ab OR “peripheral vascular disorders”:ti,ab OR “peripheral vascular malformation”:ti,ab OR “peripheral vascular malformations”:ti,ab OR “peripheral vascular anomaly”:ti,ab OR “peripheral vascular anomalies”:ti,ab OR “peripheral vascular abnormality”:ti,ab OR “peripheral vascular abnormalities”:ti,ab OR “peripheral vascular dysfunction”:ti,ab OR “peripheral vascular dysfunctions”:ti,ab OR PVD\*:ti,ab OR “peripheric vascular disease”:ti,ab OR “peripheric vascular diseases”:ti,ab OR “peripheric vascular disorder”:ti,ab OR “peripheric vascular disorders”:ti,ab OR “peripheric vascular malformation”:ti,ab OR “peripheric vascular malformations”:ti,ab OR “peripheric vascular anomaly”:ti,ab OR “peripheric vascular anomalies”:ti,ab OR “peripheric vascular abnormality”:ti,ab OR “peripheric vascular abnormalities”:ti,ab OR “peripheric vascular dysfunction”:ti,ab OR “peripheric vascular dysfunctions”:ti,ab OR “chronic renal failure”:ti,ab OR “chronic kidney disease”:ti,ab OR “chronic renal failures”:ti,ab OR “chronic kidney diseases”:ti,ab OR “chronic renal insufficiency”:ti,ab OR “chronic renal insufficiencies”:ti,ab OR ESRD\*:ti,ab OR “end stage renal”:ti,ab OR “end-stage renal”:ti,ab OR CRF\*:ti,ab OR CRD\*:ti,ab OR CRI\*:ti,ab OR CKF\*:ti,ab OR CKD\*:ti,ab OR CKI\*:ti,ab)

#3

diabet\*:ti,ab OR “diabetes mellitus”:ti,ab OR “diabetes”:ti,ab

#4: dal 2019

#3 Filters: from 2019/1/1 - 3000/12/12

#5

HIV:ti,ab OR AIDS:ti,ab OR “Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome”:ti,ab OR “Human immunodeficiency virus”:ti,ab

#6: da Agosto 2019

#5 Filters: from 2019/8/1 - 3000/12/12

#7

parkinson\*:ti,ab AND (“hip fracture”:ti,ab OR “hip fractures”:ti,ab OR “non vertebral fracture”:ti,ab OR “non vertebral fractures”:ti,ab OR “non-vertebral fracture”:ti,ab OR “non-vertebral fractures”:ti,ab)

#8: da Marzo 2019

#7 Filters: from 2019/3/1 - 3000/12/12

#9

“systemic sclerosis”:ti,ab OR scleroderma:ti,ab

#10: dal 2018

#9 Filters: from 2018/1/1 - 3000/12/12

#11

COPD:ti,ab OR “chronic obstructive pulmonary disease”:ti,ab OR “chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases”:ti,ab

#12: da Ottobre 2017

#11 Filters: from 2017/10/1 - 3000/12/12

#13

“Rheumatoid arthritis”:ti,ab

#14: da Settembre 2017

#13 Filters: from 2017/9/1 - 3000/12/12

#15

“Inflammatory Bowel Diseases”:ti,ab OR “Inflammatory Bowel Disease”:ti,ab OR “Crohn's Disease”:ti,ab OR “Crohn Disease”:ti,ab OR “Crohn's Diseases”:ti,ab OR “Crohn Diseases”:ti,ab

#16: da Febbraio 2017

#15 Filters: from 2017/2/1 - 3000/12/12

#17

“Psoriatic arthritis”:ti,ab OR “Psoriatic-arthritis”:ti,ab OR Spondylarthropath\*:ti,ab OR “connective tissue disease”:ti,ab OR “connective tissue diseases”:ti,ab OR “skin disease”:ti,ab OR “skin diseases”:ti,ab

#18: da 2016

#17 Filters: from 2016/1/1 - 3000/12/12

#19

LnRH:ti,ab OR “luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone”:ti,ab OR “luteinizing hormone releasing hormone”:ti,ab OR “aromatase inhibitors”:ti,ab OR “aromatase inhibitor”:ti,ab OR tamoxifen:ti,ab OR “Adjuvant hormonal therapy” ((adjuvant:ti,ab OR hormonal:ti,ab) AND (cancer:ti,ab OR tumor:ti,ab OR malignan\*:ti,ab OR neoplasm\*:ti,ab))

#20: da Maggio 2015

#19 Filters: from 2015/5/1 - 3000/12/12

#21

“multiple sclerosis”:ti,ab

#22: da Novembre 2012

#21 Filters: from 2012/11/1 - 3000/12/12

#23

gender:ti,ab OR sex:ti,ab OR (men:ti,ab AND women:ti,ab) OR (male:ti,ab AND female:ti,ab)

#24: da Settembre 2002

#23 Filters: from 2002/9/1 - 3000/12/12

#25

#2 OR #4 OR #6 OR #8 OR #10 OR #12 OR #14 OR #16 OR #18 OR #20 OR #22 OR #24

#26

#1 AND #25

## COCHRANE SEARCH: 1182 articles

1:

“fragility fracture”:ti,ab OR “fragility fractures”:ti,ab OR “low energy fracture”:ti,ab OR “low energy fractures”:ti,ab OR “low-energy fracture”:ti,ab OR “low-energy fractures”:ti,ab OR “low trauma fracture”:ti,ab OR “low trauma fractures”:ti,ab OR “low-trauma fracture”:ti,ab OR “low-trauma fractures”:ti,ab OR “low energy trauma”:ti,ab OR “low-energy trauma”:ti,ab OR “low level trauma”:ti,ab OR “low-level trauma”:ti,ab OR “minor trauma fracture”:ti,ab OR “minor trauma fractures”:ti,ab OR “minor-trauma fracture”:ti,ab OR “minor-trauma fractures”:ti,ab OR “minor fracture”:ti,ab OR “minor fractures”:ti,ab OR “minor-fracture”:ti,ab OR “minor-fractures”:ti,ab OR “osteoporotic fracture”:ti,ab OR “osteoporotic fractures”:ti,ab OR (osteoporo\*:ti,ab AND fractur\*:ti,ab)

#2:

menopaus\*:ti,ab OR antiandrogen\*:ti,ab OR “Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone”:ti,ab OR “Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone”:ti,ab OR GnRH:ti,ab OR Buserelin:ti,ab OR Goserelin:ti,ab OR Leuprolide:ti,ab OR Nafarelin:ti,ab OR “Triptorelin Pamoate”:ti,ab OR “Triptorelin-Pamoate”:ti,ab OR antiandrogen\*:ti,ab OR anti-androgen\*:ti,ab OR “androgen antagonist”:ti,ab OR “androgen antagonists”:ti,ab OR “androgen receptor antagonist”:ti,ab OR “androgen receptor antagonists”:ti,ab OR “androgen receptor blocker”:ti,ab OR “androgen receptor blockers”:ti,ab OR “nonsteroidal anti-androgens”:ti,ab OR “nonsteroidal antiandrogens”:ti,ab OR “nonsteroidal anti-androgen”:ti,ab OR “nonsteroidal antiandrogen”:ti,ab OR “non-steroidal anti-androgens”:ti,ab OR “non-steroidal antiandrogens”:ti,ab OR “non-steroidal anti-androgen”:ti,ab OR “non-steroidal antiandrogen”:ti,ab OR “lupus erythematosus”:ti,ab OR lupus:ti,ab OR “lupus nephritis”:ti,ab OR “lupus vasculitis”:ti,ab OR “physical disability”:ti,ab OR “physical disabilities”:ti,ab OR “physical impairment”:ti,ab OR “physical impairments”:ti,ab OR “cerebral palsy”:ti,ab OR “cerebral-palsy”:ti,ab OR spastic\*:ti,ab OR “spinal cord injury”:ti,ab OR “spinal cord injuries”:ti,ab OR parapleg\*:ti,ab OR (parkinson\*:ti,ab AND (“vertebral fracture”:ti,ab OR “vertebral fractures”:ti,ab)) OR (demented:ti,ab OR dementic:ti,ab OR dementia:ti,ab OR Alzheimer\*:ti,ab OR AD\*:ti,ab OR “mild cognitive impairment”:ti,ab OR "mild cognitive impairments":ti,ab OR MCI\*:ti,ab OR "mild neurocognitive disorder":ti,ab OR "mild neurocognitive disorders":ti,ab OR “peripheral vascular disease”:ti,ab OR “peripheral vascular diseases”:ti,ab OR “peripheral vascular disorder”:ti,ab OR “peripheral vascular disorders”:ti,ab OR “peripheral vascular malformation”:ti,ab OR “peripheral vascular malformations”:ti,ab OR “peripheral vascular anomaly”:ti,ab OR “peripheral vascular anomalies”:ti,ab OR “peripheral vascular abnormality”:ti,ab OR “peripheral vascular abnormalities”:ti,ab OR “peripheral vascular dysfunction”:ti,ab OR “peripheral vascular dysfunctions”:ti,ab OR PVD\*:ti,ab OR “peripheric vascular disease”:ti,ab OR “peripheric vascular diseases”:ti,ab OR “peripheric vascular disorder”:ti,ab OR “peripheric vascular disorders”:ti,ab OR “peripheric vascular malformation”:ti,ab OR “peripheric vascular malformations”:ti,ab OR “peripheric vascular anomaly”:ti,ab OR “peripheric vascular anomalies”:ti,ab OR “peripheric vascular abnormality”:ti,ab OR “peripheric vascular abnormalities”:ti,ab OR “peripheric vascular dysfunction”:ti,ab OR “peripheric vascular dysfunctions”:ti,ab OR “chronic renal failure”:ti,ab OR “chronic kidney disease”:ti,ab OR “chronic renal failures”:ti,ab OR “chronic kidney diseases”:ti,ab OR “chronic renal insufficiency”:ti,ab OR “chronic renal insufficiencies”:ti,ab OR ESRD\*:ti,ab OR “end stage renal”:ti,ab OR “end-stage renal”:ti,ab OR CRF\*:ti,ab OR CRD\*:ti,ab OR CRI\*:ti,ab OR CKF\*:ti,ab OR CKD\*:ti,ab OR CKI\*:ti,ab OR (MeSH descriptor: [Renal Insufficiency, Chronic] explode all trees) OR (MeSH descriptor: [Peripheral Vascular Diseases] explode all trees) OR (MeSH descriptor: [Dementia] explode all trees)

#3

diabet\*:ti,ab OR “diabetes mellitus”:ti,ab OR “diabetes”:ti,ab

#4: dal 2019

#3 Filters: from 2019/1/1 - 3000/12/12

#5

HIV:ti,ab OR AIDS:ti,ab OR “Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome”:ti,ab OR “Human immunodeficiency virus”:ti,ab

#6: da Agosto 2019

#5 Filters: from 2019/8/1 - 3000/12/12

#7

parkinson\*:ti,ab AND (“hip fracture”:ti,ab OR “hip fractures”:ti,ab OR “non vertebral fracture”:ti,ab OR “non vertebral fractures”:ti,ab OR “non-vertebral fracture”:ti,ab OR “non-vertebral fractures”:ti,ab)

#8: da Marzo 2019

#7 Filters: from 2019/3/1 - 3000/12/12

#9

“systemic sclerosis”:ti,ab OR scleroderma:ti,ab

#10: dal 2018

#9 Filters: from 2018/1/1 - 3000/12/12

#11

COPD:ti,ab OR “chronic obstructive pulmonary disease”:ti,ab OR “chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases”:ti,ab

#12: da Ottobre 2017

#11 Filters: from 2017/10/1 - 3000/12/12

#13

“Rheumatoid arthritis”:ti,ab

#14: da Settembre 2017

#13 Filters: from 2017/9/1 - 3000/12/12

#15

“Inflammatory Bowel Diseases”:ti,ab OR “Inflammatory Bowel Disease”:ti,ab OR “Crohn's Disease":ti,ab OR “Crohn Disease":ti,ab OR “Crohn's Diseases":ti,ab OR “Crohn Diseases":ti,ab

#16: da Febbraio 2017

#15 Filters: from 2017/2/1 - 3000/12/12

#17

“Psoriatic arthritis”:ti,ab OR “Psoriatic-arthritis”:ti,ab OR Spondylarthropath\*:ti,ab OR “connective tissue disease”:ti,ab OR “connective tissue diseases”:ti,ab OR “skin disease”:ti,ab OR “skin diseases”:ti,ab OR "Connective Tissue Diseases"[Mesh]

#18: da 2016

#17 Filters: from 2016/1/1 - 3000/12/12

#19

LnRH:ti,ab OR “luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone”:ti,ab OR “luteinizing hormone releasing hormone”:ti,ab OR “aromatase inhibitors”:ti,ab OR “aromatase inhibitor”:ti,ab OR tamoxifen:ti,ab OR “Adjuvant hormonal therapy” ((adjuvant:ti,ab OR hormonal:ti,ab) AND (cancer:ti,ab OR tumor:ti,ab OR malignan\*:ti,ab OR neoplasm\*:ti,ab))

#20: da Maggio 2015

#19 Filters: from 2015/5/1 - 3000/12/12

#21

“multiple sclerosis”:ti,ab

#22: da Novembre 2012

#21 Filters: from 2012/11/1 - 3000/12/12

#23

gender:ti,ab OR sex:ti,ab OR (men:ti,ab AND women:ti,ab) OR (male:ti,ab AND female:ti,ab)

#24: da Settembre 2002

#23 Filters: from 2002/9/1 - 3000/12/12

#25

#2 OR #4 OR #6 OR #8 OR #10 OR #12 OR #14 OR #16 OR #18 OR #20 OR #22 OR #24

#26

#1 AND #25

*Per le search strategy dedicate ai domini di Valori e Accettabilità/Fattibilità far riferimento al Quesito 1.*

**Appendice B. Tabelle delle caratteristiche degli studi inclusi ed esclusi.**

<b>Study</b>	<b>Predictors of imminent non-vertebral fracture in elderly women with osteoporosis, low bone mass, or a history of fracture, based on data from the population-based Canadian Multicentre Osteoporosis Study (CaMos)</b> <b>Adachi 2019</b>
Study type	Population-based prospective cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 3228
Countries and Settings	Vancouver, Calgary, Saskatoon, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Quebec, Halifax, St. John's
Funding	Funding for this research was provided by Amgen Inc. to Policy Analysis Inc. (PAI)
Duration of study	2 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [% 65-74, %75-84, % ≥85]: 46.3%, 43.7%, 10% Gender (% female): 100% Ethnicity (% Caucasian): not reported
Patient characteristics	The study population comprised women, who at the Year 5 Exam or Year 10 Exam were aged ≥ 65 years and had osteoporosis, low bone mass, or a history of fracture. Participants thus could contribute up to two observations in total, one per qualifying exam, and all observations were pooled for analyses.
Intervention	Low-trauma non-vertebral fracture of selected skeletal sites was ascertained beginning on the day after the date of each qualifying exam and ending 730 days later, on the date of loss to follow-up, or on the date of death. Selected non-vertebral sites included the ankle, arm, clavicle, elbow, foot, hand, hip, leg, knee, pelvis, and rib as well as other miscellaneous sites.

	Fractures were identified in the CaMos via yearly postal questionnaires and/or questionnaires administered at scheduled interviews. Structured interview confirmation of postal questionnaires determined the fracture-specific date, site, circumstances, trauma, and management. Independent medical records were obtained for 78% of all incident fractures, and all available x-ray reports were used to classify/confirm fractures by body site.
Outcomes	- Incident low-trauma non-vertebral fracture of selected skeletal sites

<b>Study</b>	<b>COPD as an independent risk factor for osteoporosis and fractures</b> <b>Adas-Okuma 2020</b>
Study type	Cross sectional study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 172
Countries and Settings	Brazil
Funding	The Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES) supported the authors
Duration of study	2 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean]: COPD group: 66.2 years, control group: 64.1 years Gender (n. female):COPD group: 36, control group: 34 Ethnicity (% Caucasian): not reported
Patient characteristics	<p>The COPD group (COPDG) comprised subjects undergoing regular follow-up at the Pulmonary Rehabilitation Centre of the EPM/UNIFESP (Escola Paulista de Medicina/Universidade Federal de São Paulo), who were invited to participate in the study. The group included patients of both sexes and older than 40 years of age who were diagnosed with stable COPD and had not used oral glucocorticoids in the previous 3 months. The control group (CG) comprised volunteers recruited in the university (staff or patients' companions) and subjects from the community who were non-smokers or were former smokers for more than 1 year, without previous pulmonary disease and with a normal spirometry test.</p> <p>We excluded from both groups those subjects using drugs that could affect bone mass (with the exception of calcium and vitamin D) or with a history of chronic diseases, active cancer, renal insufficiency, primary hyperparathyroidism, and hyperthyroidism, as well as individuals unable to complete the questionnaire or to undergo the pulmonary function test.</p>

Intervention	<p>All subjects answered a questionnaire about personal medical history (current and previous illnesses), alcoholism and smoking habits (quantified in pack-years), regular medications in use, number of times using oral glucocorticoids in the previous year, fractures in the previous 5 years resulting or not from falls (except fractures of the skull, hands, and feet), and physical activity (at least twice a week). Blood samples were collected in the morning after at least 8 h of fasting for measurement of levels of parathyroid hormone (PTH), 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25[OH]D), C-terminal telopeptide of type I collagen (CTX), procollagen type 1 N-terminal propeptide (P1NP), osteocalcin, total calcium, creatinine, and thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH). The samples were processed and frozen at – 70 °C for further laboratory testing. Following anthropometric assessments (weight, height, and body mass index [BMI]), all subjects underwent lumbar spine, femur, and whole-body DXA.</p>
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To assess the prevalence of osteopenia, osteoporosis, and fractures in patients with COPD</li> <li>- To identify potential risk factors for fractures in the population in study</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Hip fracture risk factors and the discriminability of hip fracture risk vary by age: a case-control study Anpalahan 2014</b>
Study type	Case-control study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 490
Countries and Settings	Australia
Funding	None
Duration of study	2 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean]: female cohort $\leq$ 80 years: fracture group: 74.3 years, control group: 74.1 years; male cohort $\leq$ 80 years: fracture group: 73.9 years, control group: 73.5 years; female cohort $>$ 80 years: fracture group: 86.3 years, control group: 85.8 years; male cohort $>$ 80 years: fracture group: 85.9 years, control group: 85.2 years  Gender (n. female): fracture group: 173, control, group: 173  Ethnicity (% Caucasian): 100%
Patient characteristics	All consecutive admissions of first osteoporotic hip fracture in Caucasian females and males aged over 60 years during a 24-month period were studied. Patients with previous hip fracture or arthroplasty, those clinically deemed to have a non-osteoporotic hip fracture (fractures as a result of high trauma and secondary causes, such as Paget's disease, malignancy, end stage renal disease [ESRD]), not able to mobilize independently before admission and receiving palliative care were excluded. For each patient with hip fracture, an age- (within 3 years) and sex-matched control was derived from patients admitted under a General Medical Unit on the same day. The exclusion criteria for the controls were the same as for the cases, and included previous history of hip fracture or hip arthroplasty, Paget's disease, active malignancy, ESRD, not able

	to mobilize independently before admission and the patient receiving palliative care. If more than one suitable control was available, then the control was randomly matched using a computer-generated random number.
Intervention	After obtaining consent, the following information was prospectively collected by interviewing patients and/or next of kin, reviewing medical records and by contacting other health services. Comorbidities were assessed by calculating Charlson Comorbidity Index (CCI) score. The presence of dementia, neuromuscular disorders and secondary causes of osteoporosis, such as rheumatoid arthritis, and history of hyperthyroidism and diabetes, were also recorded. In addition to routine investigations, patients and controls had measurement of plasma 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25OHD) and thyroid function. Lateral chest and/or thoracolumbar spine X-rays were examined for vertebral fractures. A vertebral fracture was deemed present only if there was a definite clinical history, or the fracture could be confirmed radiologically (N=83). If neither was available, the patient was classified in the non-fracture group (N=83). Similarly, if verification of family history was not possible, hip fracture in first degree relatives was deemed absent.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To determine the important risk factors for hip fracture and the discriminability of hip fracture risk in different age cohorts</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Bone mineral density, bone turnover markers and fractures inpatients with systemic sclerosis: a case control study Atteritano 2013</b>
Study type	Case-control study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 108
Countries and Settings	Italy
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	2 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean]: SSc group: 54.43 years, control group: 54.66 years Gender (% female): 100% Ethnicity (% Caucasian): 100%
Patient characteristics	Inclusion criteria were women 49 to 60 yrs of age and with at least 12 months of menopause at baseline, had not had a menstrual period in the preceding year and had not undergone surgically induced menopause, had a follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) level .50 IU/liter and a serum 17 $\beta$ -estradiol (E2) level #100 pmol/liter. Eligibility criteria required the absence of any other rheumatic disorders, clinical or laboratory abnormalities that suggested cardiovascular, hepatic or renal disorders; coagulopathy, use of oral or transdermal estrogen, progestin, androgen or other steroids; use of biphosphonates, cholesterol-lowering therapy, cardiovascular medications, or other therapies that could influence bone metabolism, in particular, systemic or local corticosteroids for more than 1 month overall.
Intervention	Disease duration was defined as the time elapsed between the onset of first-disease related symptoms and enrollment. The distinction between limited and diffuse cutaneous SSc was made according to the criteria of LeRoy et al. SSc activity was

	assessed according to the preliminary composite index proposed by the European Scleroderma Study Group and disease severity was assessed according to the Medsger's severity score. Fifty-four healthy postmenopausal women matched for age, body mass index (BMI), menopausal age and smoking habits, addressed to our outpatient clinic from their gynecologist for suspicion of osteoporosis served as the control group. All subjects were required to have self reported sun exposure of 1 or more hours for day on 5 or more day per week during at least the preceding summer. None of the subjects in both group were on supplementation with calcium and vitamin D.
Outcomes	- To elucidate the pathophysiology of systemic sclerosis-related osteoporosis and the prevalence of vertebral fragility fracture in postmenopausal women with systemic sclerosis

<b>Study</b>	<b>Predicting imminent risk for fracture in patients aged 50 or older with osteoporosis using US claims data Bonafede 2016</b>
Study type	Case-control study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 163186
Countries and Settings	USA
Funding	This study was sponsored by Amgen Inc. and UCB Pharma.
Duration of study	2 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean]: fracture group: 75.2 years, control group: 66.4 years Gender (% female): fracture group: 90.4%, control group: 91.5% Ethnicity (% northeast US, % north central US, % south US, % west US): fracture group: 13.3%, 35.2%, 31%, 20.2%, control group: 15.2%, 27.1%, 35.8%, 21.7%
Patient characteristics	Eligible patients were required to be at least 50 years of age at the index date, to be continuously enrolled for $\geq 730$ days (24 months) before the index date (preindex period), and to have no fractures in the preindex period. Patients in both groups were excluded if any of the following conditions occurred in the 24-month preindex period: Paget disease, osteogenesis imperfecta, hypercalcemia, malignant cancer (identified by either ICD-9-CM diagnosis codes or chemotherapy), HIV, or preventative treatment (raloxifene) in patients with a history of breast cancer.
Intervention	All patients included in the study (N=32094) had at least one primary or secondary diagnosis for osteoporosis on an inpatient claim or an outpatient diagnosis associated with physician evaluation or management. Patients in the fracture group had a qualified claim for a fragility fracture and an osteoporosis diagnosis. Patients were identified as having a

	<p>fragility fracture at hip, vertebral, or nonhip/nonvertebral sites based on the presence of a primary or secondary diagnosis using ICD-9-CM diagnosis codes indicative of closed or pathologic fracture or an inpatient or outpatient claim that carried a diagnosis of fracture and a corresponding fracture treatment for the same fracture site. For vertebral fracture, an outpatient physician evaluation and management claim with vertebral fracture diagnosis on the same claim also qualified for inclusion. Fracture claims accompanied by any indication of major trauma (transport accidents or other causes that may imply traumatic fracture; ICD-9-CM diagnosis codes E800–848, E881–884, E908–909, E916–928) within 7 days before or after the fracture diagnosis were disqualified. The date of the first qualified fracture claim was set as the index date. Patients in the control group (N=131092) had no claim for fracture. An index date was randomly assigned based on the date of first osteoporosis diagnosis and the distribution of index dates in the fracture group.</p>
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To identify factors predictive of imminent risk for fragility fracture</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Obesity is not protective against fracture in postmenopausal women: GLOW Compston 2011</b>
Study type	Case-control study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 163186
Countries and Settings	17 sites in 10 countries (Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, UK, and USA)
Funding	Financial support for the GLOW study is provided by Warner Chilcott Company, LLC and sanofi-aventis to the Center for Outcomes Research, University of Massachusetts Medical School
Duration of study	2 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean]: obese group: 67 years, nonobese group: 68 years, underweight group: 70 years Gender (% female):100% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	The study population included women aged $\geq 55$ years who had been seen by their physician in the past 24 months. Women without both 1 and 2 years of follow-up (lost to follow-up or died) and women with incomplete BMI data were excluded from the analysis.
Intervention	Information was gathered on previous fractures (fractures that had occurred since the age of 45 years) during the baseline survey, and on incident fractures during the 1- and 2-year follow-up surveys. All surveys included report of fracture location, including spine, hip, wrist, and other non-vertebral sites (clavicle, upper arm, rib, pelvis, ankle, upper leg, lower leg, foot, hand, shoulder, knee, and elbow), and occurrence of single or multiple fractures. Self reports of personal risk factors included: history of parental hip fracture; premature menopause (age $\leq 45$ years); number of falls in the past 12

	<p>months; use of arms to assist standing from a sitting position; current use of cortisone; fair or poor general health; current cigarette smoking; and consumption of <math>\geq 3</math> units of alcohol daily. Subjects were considered to be taking anti-osteoporosis medication if they reported current use of alendronate, calcitonin, estrogen, etidronate, ibandronate, pamidronate, recombinant human parathyroid hormone (1–84), raloxifene, risedronate, strontium ranelate, teriparatide, tibolone, or zoledronate. Information was also obtained about other diagnoses, including asthma, emphysema, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, colitis, stroke, Parkinson’s disease, multiple sclerosis, cancer, and Type I diabetes. Women were divided into three groups: obese (N=10441), nonobese (N=33349), and underweight (N=744).</p>
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To investigate the prevalence and incidence of clinical fractures in obese, postmenopausal women enrolled in the Global Longitudinal study of Osteoporosis in Women (GLOW)</li> <li>- To examine the skeletal sites of fracture and underlying risk factors in obese women</li> <li>- To compare these with corresponding data in non-obese and underweight women</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Rheumatoid arthritis, corticosteroid therapy and hip fracture Cooper 1995</b>
Study type	Population-based case-control study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 900
Countries and Settings	UK
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	18 months
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean]: cases: 50-99 years, controls: 50-99 years Gender (n. female):cases: 240, controls: 480 Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	The study population included patients aged 50 years and over who were admitted sequentially to an orthopaedic unit over an 18 month period with fracture of the proximal femur, <sup>5</sup> and who were able to pass an abbreviated mental test. Patients in the study group were compared with community controls, resident in the same district, who were selected from the register of Hampshire Family Practitioner Committee. Controls were matched to cases by sex and age within four years.
Intervention	Each case-control (N=300, and N=600 respectively) set was visited by one of three trained interviewers. Cases were interviewed in hospital within 10 days of admission. Controls were interviewed at home within three months of their matched case (68%) or during the corresponding quarter one year later (32%).
Outcomes	- To identify the risk of hip fracture in patients with rheumatoid arthritis and those taking corticosteroids

<b>Study</b>	<b>Effect of co-morbidities on fracture risk: findings from the Global Longitudinal Study of Osteoporosis in Women (GLOW)</b> <b>Dennison 2012</b>
Study type	Observational cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 52960
Countries and Settings	GLOW
Funding	Financial support for the GLOW study is provided by Warner Chilcott Company, LLC and sanofi-aventis to the Center for Outcomes Research, University of Massachusetts Medical School.
Duration of study	2 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [% 55-64, % 65-74, % 75-84, % $\geq$ 85]: 5.2%, 6.2%, 8.8%, 11.6% Gender (% female):100% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Each practice provided a list of the names and addresses of women aged 55 years and older who had been attended by their physician in the past 24 months. Sampling was stratified by age to ensure that two thirds consisted of women 65 years of age and older. In each practice, we recruited from all eligible women aged $\geq$ 65 years and, from a random sample, half that number aged <65 years. Patients were excluded if they were unable to complete the study survey due to cognitive impairment, language barriers, institutionalization, or were too ill.

Intervention	All data were collected by patient self-report. Women who had completed a 1- and/or 2-year follow-up survey and reported any incident fracture that occurred between baseline and 2 years after baseline were classed as incident fracture positive.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- To investigate the size of the effect of single comorbidities on fracture risk</li><li>- To investigate whether the number of comorbidities present might also be an important determinant of fracture risk</li><li>- To investigate whether incorporation of further information on medical history by means of generation of a 'co-morbidity index' might improve fracture prediction by the FRAX algorithm</li></ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Previous fractures at multiple sites increase the risk for subsequent fractures: the Global Longitudinal Study of Osteoporosis in Women Gehlbach 2011</b>
Study type	Observational cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 51762
Countries and Settings	GLOW
Funding	Financial support for the GLOW study is provided by Warner Chilcott Company, LLC, and Sanofi-Aventis to the Center for Outcomes Research, University of Massachusetts Medical School.
Duration of study	2 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean]: 68 years Gender (% female):100% Ethnicity(% Australia, % Belgium, % Canada, % France, % Germany, % Italy, % Netherland, % Spain, % UK, % USA): 5.1%, 6.1%, 7%, 8.5%, 5.3%, 5.3%, 5.%, 4.2%, 6.7%, 46.6%
Patient characteristics	Each practice provided a list of the names and addresses of women aged 55 years or older who had been attended by their physician in the past 24 months. All eligible women aged 65 years or older and a random sample of half that number younger than 65 years were recruited from each practice by mail. Patients were not included if they were unable to complete the study survey because of cognitive impairment, language barriers, institutionalization, or illness.

Intervention	All information was self-reported. The questionnaires were designed to be self-administered, where possible, items from published validated instruments were used, including the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), EuroQol, EQ-5D, and the physical function component of SF-36.
Outcomes	- To assess the relationship between prior fracture at 10 skeletal locations and incident fracture

<b>Study</b>	<b>The risk of major and any (non-hip) fragility fracture after hip fracture in the United Kingdom: 2000-2010 Gibson Smith 2014</b>
Study type	Population-based cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 30516
Countries and Settings	Clinical Practice Research Datalink (CPRD), UK
Funding	This work was supported by a grant from The Netherlands Organisation for Health Research and Development. The Division of Pharmacoepidemiology & Clinical Pharmacology employing FV, CK, and TPS has received unrestricted funding from the Netherlands Organisation for Health Research and Development (ZonMW), the Dutch Health Care Insurance Board (CVZ), the Royal Dutch Pharmacists Association (KNMP), the private–public-funded Top Institute Pharma ( <a href="http://www.tipharma.nl">http://www.tipharma.nl</a> ) including co-funding from universities, government, and industry, the EU Innovative Medicines Initiative (IMI), the EU 7th Framework Program (FP7), the Dutch Ministry of Health and industry (including GlaxoSmithKline, Pfizer, etc.). Research funding from public–private partnerships, e.g., IMI, TI Pharma ( <a href="http://www.tipharma.nl">http://www.tipharma.nl</a> ) is accepted under the condition that no company-specific product or company-related study is conducted. The centre has received unrestricted research funding from public sources, e.g., the Netherlands Organisation for Health Research and Development (ZonMW), the Dutch Health Care Insurance Board (CVZ), the EU 7th Framework Program (FP7), the Dutch Medicines Evaluation Board (MEB), and the Dutch Ministry of Health.
Duration of study	1 year
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [% 50-59, %60-69, %70-80, % 80-89, % 90+]: 5%, 10%, 26%, 45%, 15% Gender (n.female):23167

	Ethnicity(% Australia, % Belgium, % Canada, % France, % Germany, % Italy, % Netherland, % Spain, % UK, % USA): 5.1%, 6.1%, 7%, 8.5%, 5.3%, 5.3%, 5.%, 4.2%, 6.7%, 46.6%
Patient characteristics	The current study population included patients aged $\geq 50$ years who suffered an incident hip fracture and 31 December 2010. Patients with a record of non-specified fractures prior to the index hip fracture date were excluded.
Intervention	Patients were followed from the index hip fracture date (baseline) to censoring (death, withdrawal from the database, or end of data collection
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To evaluate the risk of both a major (non-hip) and any subsequent fracture within 1 year following the incident hip fracture</li> <li>- To determine the secular trends for the risk between 2000 and 2010</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Predictors of imminent risk of nonvertebral fracture in older, high-risk women: the Framingham Osteoporosis Study</b> <b>Hannan 2019</b>
Study type	Cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 1470
Countries and Settings	Framingham Study, USA
Funding	Funding for this project was provided Policy Analysis Inc. (PAI) to Hebrew SeniorLife. Research reported in this publication was supported by the National Institute of Arthritis Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases of the National Institutes of Health under Award Number AR041398, and AR061445. Portions of this work were derived from the Framingham Heart Study of the National Heart Lung and Blood Institute of the National Institutes of Health and Boston University School of Medicine, supported by the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute's Framingham Heart Study (Contract No. HHSN268201500001I). Additional support was provided by a research grant to Policy Analysis Inc. (PAI) from the Investigator Initiated Studies program of Amgen.
Duration of study	2 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean]: 75.4 years Gender (% female):100% Ethnicity(% caucasian): not reported
Patient characteristics	The study population included women from both cohorts who were aged 65 years and older, and met at least one of the following criteria at baseline: (1) having osteoporosis defined as a T-score 2.5 at the femoral neck or lumbar spine; (2)

	osteopenia defined as a T-score > 2.5 to 1.0 at the femoral neck or lumbar spine; or (3) a history of nonvertebral or vertebral fracture, regardless of T-score.
Intervention	<p>Following each risk factor assessment, 1- and 2-year follow-up periods were assessed for fracture occurrence. The one-year follow-up period began on the day after the date of the risk factor assessment and DXA scan, and ended at the date of occurrence of fracture, last contact, death, or 365 days later, whichever occurred earliest. For the 2-year follow-up, the maximum duration of follow-up was 730 days. Only one (ie, the first) fracture event in each follow-up interval for an observation was considered; multiple first fracture events occurring in different follow-up periods for the same participant were considered</p> <p>Potential predictive factors for fracture were evaluated at each eligible BMD assessment and included age, BMD, BMI, history of fracture, falls in the past 12 months, alcohol use, smoking status, caffeine use, history of medical comorbidities (eg, cardiovascular disease [CVD]), medication use (eg, anticonvulsants, benzodiazepines, bisphosphonates, and other osteoporosis drugs), cognitive function as assessed by the Mini-Mental Status Examination (MMSE) score,(12) physical function as assessed by self-reported ability to perform activities of daily living (ADLs), and instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs), observed physical performance assessed by chair stands and measured walks, self-rated health(13–16) (queried as excellent, good, fair, or poor), and depressive symptom (Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale [CES-D]) score.</p>
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To identify predictors of nonvertebral fracture dor 1- and 2-year periods in women at high risk for fracture</li> </ul>

Study	Risk factors for subsequent vertebral fracture after acute osteoporotic vertebral fractures Inose 2020
Study type	Post-hoc analysis from a prospective randomized multicenter trial
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 225
Countries and Settings	Japan
Funding	None declared
Duration of study	48 weeks
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean]: subsequent fracture group: 75.2 years, non-subsequent fracture group: 76.5 years Gender (% female):not reported Ethnicity(% asian): subsequent fracture group: 100%, non-subsequent fracture group: 100%
Patient characteristics	The study population included patients with 1-level acute thoracolumbar OVF who had received either rigid or softbrace treatment and had undergone lateral radiography at 0, 12, and 48 weeks and magnetic resonance imaging at 48 weeks. In this study, patients who could not be followed up to week 48 and those with incomplete imaging studies were excluded in order to determine the exact number of vertebral fractures that had occurred by week 48.
Intervention	Of the 225 patients analyzed in the present study, 15 (6.7%) had a subsequent fracture during the 48-week follow-up, and the remaining 210 patients were the non-imminent fracture group. None of the 225 patients analyzed in this study had undergone vertebroplasty.
Outcomes	- To investigate the incidence and characteristics of subsequent vertebral fracture after osteoporotic vertebral fractures (OVFs)

- To identify risk factors for subsequent vertebral fractures

<b>Study</b>	<b>Diabetes and risk of fracture Ivers 2001</b>
Study type	Prospective study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 3654
Countries and Settings	Australia
Funding	This study was supported by the Australian National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) and the Save Sight Institute, University of Sydney.
Duration of study	2 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean]: 66.2 years Gender (% female): 56.7% Ethnicity(% asian): subsequent fracture group: 100%, non-subsequent fracture group: 100%
Patient characteristics	The study population included all noninstitutionalized residents aged 49 years or older in two postcode areas were identified in a census.
Intervention	Fracture data were collected in three ways: self-report, radiology reports, and hospital discharge summaries (for hip fracture only). Five-year follow-up clinic visits were conducted between May 1997 and December 1999. At the clinic, subjects completed a second detailed questionnaire that inquired about fractures sustained since age 49 years, as well as details of the fracture(s). We verified all self-reported nonrib or nonvertebral fractures by obtaining the radiology report. In addition, a review was conducted in July 1997 of all radiology reports at the local hospital for all subjects in the study. Discharge summaries were also obtained for all subjects with hip fractures who had been admitted to the hospital between July 1997

	and September 1999. Each radiology report was reviewed by a specialist radiologist who assessed the presence and type of fracture. We were able to obtain films for 25 of the 62 subjects with a radiology report of hip fracture, and the study radiologist confirmed the hip fracture in all 25 cases.
Outcomes	- To examine associations between measures of diabetes and risk of fracture in a population-based sample of older Australians

<b>Study</b>	<b>Incidence and risk factors for hip or other bone fractures among hemodialysis patients in the Dialysis Outcomes and Practice Patterns Study</b> <b>Jadoul 2006</b>
Study type	Cross-sectional study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 13102
Countries and Settings	12 countries, Dialysis Outcomes and Practice Patterns Study
Funding	The DOPPS is supported by research grants from Amgen Inc., and Kirin Brewery Ltd without restrictions on publication.
Duration of study	2 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean]: not reported Gender (n.female): 3871 Ethnicity(n. non-black race): 8238
Patient characteristics	The study population included patients from the DOPPS study
Intervention	320 patients represent the HD facilities group, 12782 represent the patients from the second phase of the DOPPS study
Outcomes	- To describe the prevalence of hip fractures and the incidence and risk factors associated with hip and other fractures

<b>Study</b>	<b>A simple method for determining the probability a new vertebral fracture is present in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis</b> <b>Krege 2006</b>
Study type	Trial
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 13102
Countries and Settings	12 countries, Dialysis Outcomes and Practice Patterns Study
Funding	This study was supported by Eli Lilly and Company
Duration of study	21 months
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean]: 67.2 years Gender (% female): 100% Ethnicity(n. non-black race): 8238
Patient characteristics	The study population included women with osteoporosis, women in the MORE Trial that met the World Health Organization criteria for osteopenia were excluded
Intervention	Women were considered to have new or worsening back pain if they reported new back pain or back pain with greater severity than that experienced prior to randomization. In the Fracture Prevention Trial, lateral thoracic and lumbar spine radiographs were obtained at baseline and study endpoint and assessed at a central site by radiologists blinded to group assignment, but not to temporal sequence. Fracture severity was assessed using a visual semi-quantitative vertebral deformity (SQ) score. Height was measured with a Harpenden stadiometer or another suitable stadiometer at randomization and study endpoint. In both trials, BMD was assessed by dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA).

Outcomes

- To estimate the probability that a new vertebral fracture has occurred in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis

<b>Study</b>	<b>Parkinson's disease and the risk of osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture: a nationwide population-based study</b> <b>Lee 2018</b>
Study type	Population-based, case-control study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 20220
Countries and Settings	Korean National Health Insurance Service National Sample Cohort (KNHIS-NSC)
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Recruitment from 2004 to 2013, data collected retrospectively
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [%60-64, %65-69, %70-74, %75-79, %80-84, % 85-]: PD group: 9.7%, 16.8%, 26.3%, 25.1%, 15.6%, 6.6%, non-PD group: 9.7%, 16.8%, 26.3%, 25.1%, 15.6%, 6.6% Gender (% female): PD group: 59.2%, non-PD group: 59.2% Ethnicity(n. non-black race): 8238
Patient characteristics	The study population included patients over the age of 60 years who were diagnosed with PD. The comparison group (non-PD) consisted of randomly selected patients matched to the PD group, who were newly diagnosed annually according to age and sex.
Intervention	There were two groups enrolled in this study: one was made up of subjects who were newly diagnosed annually with PD (PD group, N=3370), and the other was the control group (non-PD group, N=16850). Subjects in the two groups were matched by age and gender.

Outcomes

- To evaluate the risk of OVCF in patients with PD

Study	<b>Risk of new vertebral fracture in the year following a fracture</b> <b>Lindsay 2001</b>
Study type	Analysis of data from 4 trials
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 381
Countries and Settings	373 centers in North America, Europe, Australia, and New Zealand
Funding	This study was supported by Procter & Gamble Pharmaceuticals and Aventis Pharma.
Duration of study	1 year
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean]: 74 years Gender (% female): 100% Ethnicity(% caucasian):not reported
Patient characteristics	The study population consisted of women who had been randomly assigned to a placebo group in 4 large 3-year clinical trials. These women had either prevalent vertebral fractures (2 studies), low femoral neck BMD, or risk factors for hip fracture.
Intervention	All subjects received calcium supplementation (1000 mg/d). Women with serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels of less than 16 ng/mL (40 nmol/L) at baseline also received vitamin D supplementation (up to 500 IU/d).
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To determine the incidence of further vertebral fracture in the year following a vertebral fracture</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Risk factors for fragility fracture in Seremban District, Malaysia: a comparison of patients with fragility fracture in the orthopedic ward versus those in the outpatient department</b> <b>Loh 2008</b>
Study type	Population comparison study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 150
Countries and Settings	Malaysia
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	6 months
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean]: fracture group: 65 years, comparison group: 60.1 years Gender (n. female): fracture group: 29, comparison group: 40 Ethnicity(n. Malay, n. Chinese, n. Indian): fracture group: 22, 21, 32, comparison group: 21,25, 29
Patient characteristics	The sample population is the community of Seremban district. Sample units consisting of all patients aged 40 and above with fragility fracture who were admitted to the orthopedic ward at Seremban Hospital were recruited. Patients with fractures resulting from motor vehicle accidents, accidental falls from heights, industrial injuries, malignancies, and bone diseases (Paget's, osteomyelitis, etc) were excluded.
Intervention	A structured questionnaire was used to document the background epidemiological data (age, sex, and ethnicity) of the patients and possible risk factors that are present in both the fragility fracture group and the control group. Patients (N=75) and controls (N=75) were interviewed by the researcher on the risk factors present, which included family history of osteoporosis, usage of bone-depleting drugs (steroids, thyroid hormone, and frusemides), taking daily calcium supplement

	(500 mg or more), smoking, low dietary calcium intake, exercise (minimum 3 times a week and each session 30 minutes or more), and use of hormone replacement therapy with estrogen component. Majority of the population here are Muslims, and therefore, alcohol was not an issue. This questionnaire was pretested prior to the commencement of the study.
Outcomes	- To identify risk factors associated with fragility fracture in the Seremban District of Malaysia

<b>Study</b>	<b>Risk factors for hip fracture in a high incidence area: a case-control study from Oslo, Norway Meyer 1995</b>
Study type	Case-control study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 492
Countries and Settings	Oslo, Norway
Funding	This study was supported by the Research Council of Norway and Norwegian Dairies
Duration of study	1 year
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean]: cases: women: 79.9 years,men: 74 years, controls: women: 79.8 years, men: 74.9 years Gender (n. female): not reported Ethnicity(% caucasian):not reported
Patient characteristics	The study population consisted of all non-institutionalized persons 50 years and older of European origin living in the catchment area of two hospitals in Oslo. As the same exclusion criteria were applied for controls as for cases; only non-institutionalized persons were selected.
Intervention	For each case, a control matched for sex and for age within 4 years was randomly selected from the official resident list of the Central Bureau of Statistics covering the catchment area of the two hospitals. Cases and controls were interviewed by one of three trained interviewers following a standardized questionnaire. The interviews of cases were done at the hospitals within 2 weeks of admission.
Outcomes	- To evaluate the effect of risk factors for hip fracture in Oslo

<b>Study</b>	<b>Osteoporotic fractures and hospitalization risk in chronic spinalcord injury Morse 2009</b>
Study type	Cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=315
Countries and Settings	VA Boston SCI Cohort Study.
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Recruitment: from 01 October 1994 to 31 December 2002 Follow-up: 1 year
Age, gender, ethnicity	N=315 Mean age=54.2±14.1 White N=298 Male N=311
Patient characteristics	Veterans receiving care from the VABoston SCI Service.
Intervention	Motor level and completeness of injury were assessed by physical exam. Participants were assigned as motor complete (equivalent to ASIA motor score of A or B, i.e.,no motor function below the neurological level of injury), C (motor incomplete, motor function preserved below the neurological level and more than half the key muscles below the neurological level are not strong enough to overcome gravity), or D (motor

	incomplete,preservation of motor function below the neurological level and more than half the key muscles below the neurological level are strong enough to overcome gravity).
Outcomes	Diagnosis codes follow the clinically modified ninth edition of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9-CM).The most common fracture requiring hospitalization was a tibia/fibula fracture, followed by the distal femoral metaphysis and then the proximal femur

<b>Study</b>	<b>Relationship between Moderate to Severe Kidney Disease and Hip Fracture in the United States Nickolas 2006</b>
Study type	Cross-sectional study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=6270
Countries and Settings	Civilian, non institutionalized US population.
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Recruitment: from 1988 to 1994, data collected retrospectively
Age, gender, ethnicity	Kidney disease N=875, mean age=73,9, female=493 No kidney disease N=5395, mean age=63.4, female=2782
Patient characteristics	Participants 50yr or older
Intervention	This study was designed to measure the association of kidney function with hip fracture prevalence rates in older adults.  We chose to use the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) formula to calculate the estimated GFR (eGFR), the primary measure of kidney function in this analysis, because it is a more accurate measure of kidney function than other formulas.
Outcomes	Hip fracture

<b>Study</b>	<b>Risk of fracture in patients with Parkinson's disease Pouwels 2013</b>
Study type	Case-control study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=9374
Countries and Settings	General Practice Research Database (GPRD) and Hospital Episode Statistics (HES). UK
Funding	This work was funded in part by the European Calcified Tissue Society and the NIHR, Biomedical Research Unit in Musculoskeletal Sciences, Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre, Oxford.
Duration of study	Recruitment: from 1987 to 2011 Follow-up: 1 year
Age, gender, ethnicity	Cases N=4687, mean age=73.9, female=42.3% Controls N=4687, mean age=73.9, female=42.3%
Patient characteristics	The study population consisted of all incident PD patients aged 40 years or older, with their first recorded diagnosis of PD between 1987 and 2011 at least 1 year after the start of valid data collection.
Intervention	During follow-up, PD was classified as "mild" among patients who had not used COMT inhibitors or apomorphine injections and who were using only one of the following substances at the same time (within 3 months of a new time interval): low-dose levodopa (<600 mg per day), dopamine agonists, amantadine, anticholinergics or MAO-B inhibitors.

Outcomes

Fracture risk in PD patients was compared with control patients to yield an estimate of the relative risk, which was expressed as hazard ratios.

<b>Study</b>	<b>HIV Infection and Its Association With an Excess Risk of Clinical Fractures: A Nationwide Case–Control Study</b> <b>Prieto-Alhambra 2014</b>
Study type	Case-control study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=498617
Countries and Settings	Danish Health Registries, Denmark
Funding	DPA, NKA and CC receive partial funding from the Oxford NIHR Musculoskeletal Biomedical Research Unit. DPA receives partial funding from the MRC Lifecourse Epidemiology Unit (Southampton), the IDIAP Jordi Gol Primary Care Research Institute and the URFOA (IMIM, Parc de Salut Mar, Barcelona). DPA receives funding from theNIHR Clinician Scientist Award scheme.The data retrieval was sponsored by a grant from the Danish Medical Research Council (Grant number 22-04-0495).
Duration of study	1 year
Age, gender, ethnicity	Cases n=123655, mean age=43.44, men=60107 Controls n=373962, mean age=43.44, men=180321
Patient characteristics	This study was designed as a classical case-control study.Cases were all subjects, both genders and all ages, who sustained a fracture during the year 2000. Controls were matched subjects without a fracture in the same year using the criteria below.
Intervention	Patients with a diagnosis of AIDS/HIV according to ICD-8 code 07983 and ICD-10: B20, B21, B22, B23, andB24, were identified from the National Hospital Discharge Register.

## Outcomes

Using the National Hospital Discharge Register, we identified all subjects who had sustained a clinically apparent fracture between 1 January 2000 and 31 December 2000. Clinical spine fractures were the primary outcome of interest. Any non-traumatic clinical fracture (any fracture not presenting with an accident mechanism code signalling a trauma of more than a fall at the same level or less as fracture energy) and non-vertebral clinical fractures were defined as secondary outcomes for this study.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Ankylosing spondylitis confers substantially increased risk of clinical spine fractures: a nationwide case-control study</b> <b>Prieto-Alhambra 2015</b>
Study type	Case-control study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=498617
Countries and Settings	Danish Health Registries, Denmark
Funding	DPA, NKA and CC receive partial funding from the Oxford NIHR Musculoskeletal Biomedical Research Unit. DPA receives partial funding from the MRC Lifecourse Epidemiology Unit (Southampton), the IDIAP Jordi Gol Primary Care Research Institute and the URFOA (IMIM, Parc de Salut Mar, Barcelona). DPA receives funding from the NIHR Clinician Scientist Award scheme. The data retrieval was sponsored by a grant from the Danish Medical Research Council (Grant number 22-04-0495).
Duration of study	1 year
Age, gender, ethnicity	Cases n=123655, mean age=43.44, men=60107 Controls n=373962, mean age=43.44, men=180321
Patient characteristics	This study was designed as a classical case-control study. Cases were all subjects, both genders and all ages, who sustained a fracture during the year 2000. Controls were matched subjects without a fracture in the same year using the criteria below.
Intervention	Exposure was use of drugs and diseases before the date of fracture or a matched index date in the controls.

## Outcomes

Using the National Hospital Discharge Register, we identified all subjects who had sustained a clinically apparent fracture between 1 January 2000 and 31 December 2000. Clinical spine fractures were the primary outcome of interest. Any non-traumatic clinical fracture (any fracture not presenting with an accident mechanism code signalling a trauma of more than a fall at the same level or less as fracture energy) and non-vertebral clinical fractures were defined as secondary outcomes for this study.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Development of a risk assessment tool for osteoporotic fracture prevention: A claims data approach Reber 2018</b>
Study type	Cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=298530
Countries and Settings	on data provided by the German social insurance for agriculture, forestry and horticulture (Sozialversicherung für Landwirtschaft, Forsten und Gartenbau, SVLFG).
Funding	The study was supported by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (grant no. 01EC1404D).
Duration of study	Dataset from 2006 to 2014
Age, gender, ethnicity	<p>N=298530</p> <p>Female=48.78%</p> <p>Mean age (SD) = 75.43 (6.28)</p>
Patient characteristics	<p>We established the index date as July 1, 2009. We excluded persons younger than 65 years at index date. For persons aged 65 and older the individual and societal burden of a fracture is highest. While in younger age groups, fractures are often induced by major traumatic events (e.g., vehicle accidents, sports injuries) fractures in the older age groups are predominantly due to osteoporosis and falls. We also excluded persons with care need (one of the three care levels), as this latter population may already have an elevated risk of falls and fracture due to a higher level of functional disability. Furthermore, persons who did not have continuous insurance coverage for 24 months pre-index date were excluded. The final dataset consisted of 298,530 insured persons.</p>

Intervention	we considered risk factors previously shown or suggested to be associated with MOF and available from administrative claims data. These included age at index date (classified in 5-year age groups), gender, prior major fracture within 2 years preceding index date, and several drug risk factors. Prior major fracture was defined as above and assessed as binary variable (yes/no).
Outcomes	Major osteoporotic fractures (MOF) were identified based on hospital admission and discharge diagnoses coded by the International Classification of Diseases (10th revision), German modification (ICD-10-GM) and included hip, clinical spine, forearm or humerus fractures (ICD-10 S120,S121, S122, S220, S221, S320, T08, S422, S423, S720, S721, S722, S525,S526)

<b>Study</b>	<b>Homocysteine, Bone Mineral Density, and Fracture Risk Over 2 Years of Followup in Women with and without Systemic Lupus Erythematosus</b> <b>Rhew 2008</b>
Study type	Observational study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=200
Countries and Settings	Chicago, US
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Recruitment: from 1997 to 2004. Follow-up: 2 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	SLE N=100, mean age=44.1 (SD=11.1), Caucasian n=80 (non-Caucasian N=20) Non-SLE N=100, mean age=44.5 (SD=10.7), Caucasian N=80 (non-Caucasian N=20)
Patient characteristics	Women aged 20-94 years
Intervention	Women with SLE (n = 100) and without SLE (n = 100) were matched according to age ( $\pm$ 5yrs), race, and menopausal status.
Outcomes	Measurement of BMD. BMD of hip, lumbar spine (L-spine), and distal forearm were measured by DEXA using a Hologic QDR-4500 densitometer (Hologic Inc., Waltham, MA, USA). The L-spine was measured from L1 to L4, and the mean lumbar BMD was reported. BMD results for the spine and total hip were expressed as BMD Z-scores using the DEXA scanner manufacturer's age and race/ethnicity-specific female reference database.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Analysis on the risk factors of second fracture in osteoporosis-related fractures Ruan 2011</b>
Study type	Observational study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=273
Countries and Settings	Tianjin Foreign Studies University,
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Recruitment: from January 2006 to January 2008 Follow-up: 2 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Refracture group: N=48, male=11, mean age=72.7 Fracture group: N=225, male=67, mean age=67.7
Patient characteristics	out-patients and in-patients in our hospital who were over50 years old and suffered from osteoporosis-related fractures
Intervention	Information such as sex, age, fracture position, Charlson index1 and so on was collected and the medical history was inquired.
Outcomes	The fracture group was followed up for 2 years to calculate their refracture rate within one year and two years respectively. Patients who developed a second fracture during the follow-up should be taken into the refracture group.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Validated Prediction of Imminent Risk of Fracture for Older Adults Sheer 2020</b>
Study type	Retrospective administrative claims study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=1287354
Countries and Settings	Humana's Medicare population
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	From 3 months to 2 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Of 1,287,354 individuals (mean age, 74.3 years;56% female; 84% white),
Patient characteristics	Individuals aged 67-87 years
Intervention	Covariates considered as potential independent variables for the predictive models included patient demographics (age, sex, race, and geographic region), history of fracture,falls that result in medical encounters or that require treatment (ie,medically significant falls), BMD testing, comorbidities, medication use, and markers of frailty.
Outcomes	Fractures over 2 years

<b>Study</b>	<b>Incidence and risk factors of subsequent osteoporotic fracture:a nationwide cohort study in South Korea Shim 2020</b>
Study type	Retrospective cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=73717
Countries and Settings	National Health Insurance Review and Assessment claims Database, South Korea
Funding	This study was funded by Amgen Asia Holdings Limited.
Duration of study	2 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Among the patients with index fractures, 64,991 were women (88.16% of the total population).
Patient characteristics	Men and women with osteoporosis, aged $\geq 50$ years, with index fractures between July 1, 2014, and July 1, 2015, were included.
Intervention	The patient characteristics identified during the pre-index period included demographic characteristics such as sex, geographic region according to the most frequently visited hospital, clinical characteristics such as Charlson Comorbidity Index (CCI) score derived from comorbidities, and the class of osteoporosis medication used (bisphosphonates, estrogen-progestin therapy, selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERM), or calcitonin).
Outcomes	Subsequent fracture was defined as a fracture that occurred within 24 months from the index date and was classified into hip, vertebral, and NHNV fractures.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Evaluation and Management of Osteoporosis Following Hospitalization for Low-Impact Fracture Simonelli 2003</b>
Study type	Retrospective review of patients
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=301
Countries and Settings	St. Paul, Minnesota
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	12 months
Age, gender, ethnicity	Most of the women (203/227) were over 70 years of age and half of them (113/227) were in their eight decade. All women were white.
Patient characteristics	Postmenopausal women with a primary diagnosis of a fracture of hip, spine, wrist or humerus that occurred spontaneously or after a fall from no greater than standing height.
Intervention	Frequency distributions of baseline demographic and clinical characteristics were tabulated.
Outcomes	Subsequent fractures

<b>Study</b>	<b>Identification and Fracture Outcomes of Undiagnosed Low Bone Mineral Density in Postmenopausal Women</b> <b>Siris 2001</b>
Study type	Longitudinal observational study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=163979
Countries and Settings	National Osteoporosis Risk Assessment, 34 states, US.
Funding	Recruitment September 1997 to March 1999. Follow up approximately 12 months
Duration of study	NORA was funded and managed by Merck & Co Inc, in collaboration with the International Society for Clinical Densitometry.

Age, gender, ethnicity	<p>Age group:</p> <p>50-59 N=70984</p> <p>60-69 N=67300</p> <p>70-79 N=48645</p> <p>80+ N=70</p> <p>Ethnicity</p> <p>African American N=7784</p> <p>White N=179471</p> <p>Asian N=1912</p> <p>Hispanic N=6973</p> <p>Native American N=1708</p> <p>Other/Missing N=1396</p>
Patient characteristics	Women older than 50 years
Intervention	Age, personal or family history of fracture, Asian or Hispanic heritage, smoking, and cortisone use
Outcomes	<p>World Health Organization (WHO) criteria for low BMD, which were based on BMD measurements at the forearm, were applied for this analysis. T scores were calculated from the manufacturers' healthy, white young adult reference databases using the standard formula as follows: <math>T \text{ score} = \frac{\text{BMD of participant} - \text{mean BMD of reference population}}{\text{SD of BMD of reference population}}</math>.</p>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Patterns of Comorbidities in Newly Diagnosed COPD and Asthma in Primary Care Soriano 2005</b>
Study type	Matched cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=21260
Countries and Settings	UK General Practice Research Database, UK.
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	1 year
Age, gender, ethnicity	COPD cohort: N=2699, mean (SD) age: 65.0 (15.9), female 1380 (51.1) NO COPD cohort: N=2699, mean (SD) age: 65.0 (15.9), female 1380 (51.1) Asthma cohort: N=7931, mean (SD) age: 29.8 (23.9), female 4249 (53.6) NO Asthma cohort: N=7931, mean (SD) age: 29.8 (23.9), female 4249 (53.6)
Patient characteristics	A cohort of COPD and a cohort of asthma cases, and matched control subjects for each condition were identified from within the GPRD.
Intervention	COPD VS No COPD, Asthma VS No Asthma
Outcomes	events of a priori interest were investigated: angina, cataracts, fractures, glaucoma, myocardial infarction, osteoporosis, pneumonia, respiratory infection, and skin bruises.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Prevalence and Risk Factors for Non-Vertebral Fractures in Patients Receiving Oral Glucocorticoids Sosa-Henríquez 2012</b>
Study type	Cross-sectional study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=513
Countries and Settings	Spanish Society for Bone and Mineral Metabolism Research, Spain
Funding	None declared
Duration of study	1 year
Age, gender, ethnicity	Fractured 145, mean age 67.5, men 23.4%, women 26.4% Non fractured 368, mean age 58.1, men 76.6%, women 73.6%
Patient characteristics	The criteria for inclusion in the study were: patients of both genders, age over 40 years and the taking of oral steroids at a minimum 7.5 mg/daily of prednisone or equivalent over a period of 3 consecutive months or more.
Intervention	A questionnaire was developed that collected information about the distribution of some risk factors related to osteoporosis, which included all those in FRAX
Outcomes	Fractures were recorded from written reports from radiologists, emergency reports, and X-rays provided by the patients and after examining their medical records.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Comparative Fracture Risks among US Medicaid Enrollees with and without Systemic Lupus Erythematosus</b> <b>Tedeschi 2019</b>
Study type	Cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=238545
Countries and Settings	Medicaid
Funding	This work was supported by the Lupus Foundation of America Career Development Award and the National Institutes of Health L30 AR070514, K24 AR055989, K24 AR066109.
Duration of study	Recruitment 2007-2010. Covariate assessment 180 days.
Age, gender, ethnicity	47709 SLE patients, 190836 non-SLE comparators. Mean age 41.4. Female 92.6%
Patient characteristics	We identified a prevalent SLE cohort defined by $\geq 3$ ICD-9 codes for SLE (710.0) $\geq 30$ days apart as in prior work. The comparator cohort included Medicaid patients with no ICD-9 codes for SLE during the baseline period, matched 4:1 to SLE patients on index date, age ( $\pm 1$ year), and sex.
Intervention	SLE patients VS age- and sex-matched non-SLE comparators.
Outcomes	Pelvis, wrist, hip, and humeral fractures were defined by a claims-based algorithm using diagnosis and procedure codes

<b>Study</b>	<b>Prediction of Perimenopausal Fractures by Bone Mineral Density and Other Risk Factors Torgerson 1996</b>
Study type	Prospective population-based cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=1857
Countries and Settings	City Hospital, Aberdccc. Scotland.
Funding	Ruth Thomas acknowledges funding from the Wolfson Foundation. David Reid thanks the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council for continued support. Funding for the study was from the SOD11 and the Wolfson Foundation.
Duration of study	2 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	All women aged 47-51
Patient characteristics	Women aged 47-51 years chosen randomly from a population register who underwent a bone density measurement 2 years previously
Intervention	This questionnaire allowed the description of a woman's menstrual status, social class, parity, history of falling in the past Year.
Outcomes	Bone mineral density measurement and subsequent fractures

<b>Study</b>	<b>Fracture rates and risk factors for fractures in patients with spinal cord injury Vestergaard 1998</b>
Study type	Case-control
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=1092
Countries and Settings	Danish Paraplegic Association, Denmark.
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Self-administered questionnaire
Age, gender, ethnicity	438 cases (309 males, 129 females), 654 controls (332 males, 332 females) median age in cases 42, range 10-80 years median age in controls 43, range 19-93 years
Patient characteristics	Cases were members of the Danish Paraplegic Association, controls were subjects randomly selected from the background population.
Intervention	Spinal cord injury (SPI) cases VS no SPI controls
Outcomes	Fractures

<b>Study</b>	<b>Fracture Risk in Patients With Chronic Lung Diseases Treated With Bronchodilator Drugs and Inhaled and Oral Corticosteroids</b> <b>Vestergaard 2007</b>
Study type	Case-control study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=498617
Countries and Settings	Denmark
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	1 year
Age, gender, ethnicity	Cases=124655. Controls=373962 Mean age 43.3 Female 51.8%
Patient characteristics	All subjects sustaining a fracture during the year 2000 in Denmark were included as cases (n=124,655), and for each case three control subjects of the same age (same birth year) and sex were randomly selected from the general population of Denmark (n=373,962).
Intervention	use of any bronchodilator or other lung active drug for asthma, COPD, emphysema, or other lung disease at baseline
Outcomes	fracture

<b>Study</b>	<b>Relative fracture risk in patients with diabetes mellitus, and the impact of insulin and oral antidiabetic medication on relative fracture risk</b> <b>Vestergaard 2005</b>
Study type	Case-control study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=498617
Countries and Settings	Denmark
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	1 year
Age, gender, ethnicity	Cases=124655. Controls=373962 Mean age 43.3 Female 51.8%
Patient characteristics	All subjects sustaining a fracture during the year 2000 in Denmark were included as cases (n=124,655), and for each case three control subjects of the same age (same birth year) and sex were randomly selected from the general population of Denmark (n=373,962).
Intervention	The exposure was presence of diabetes or not and use of antidiabetic medication or not.
Outcomes	Fracture

<b>Study</b>	<b>Contralateral hip fractures and other osteoporosis-related fractures in hip fracture patients: incidence and risk factors. An observational cohort study of 1,229 patients</b> <b>Vochteloo 2012</b>
Study type	The study was retrospective for patients admitted between 2005 and 2008, and prospective for patients admitted between 2008 through June 2009.
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=1229
Countries and Settings	Netherlands
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Recruitment: from 2005 to 2009 Risk assessment: 1 year from recruitment
Age, gender, ethnicity	1,229 hip fracture patients above 50 years were included, 891 female and 338 male. The median follow-up after the index hip fracture was 17.8 months
Patient characteristics	An observational cohort study of 1,229 consecutive hip fracture patients of 50 years and older, admitted to two teaching hospitals from January 2005 to July 2009.
Intervention	From the hospital's records, patient demographics like age, gender, ASA physical status classification, type of fracture, type of treatment, type of anaesthesia, were collected onto a case record form
Outcomes	All low-energy trauma fractures of the contralateral hip, distal radius, proximal humerus and vertebrae at any level were scored. The 1-year incidence and prevalence of fractures of the contralateral hip, distal radius, proximal humerus and vertebrae both prior to and after the index hip fracture were determined.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Prevalence of vertebral fractures in women and men in the population-based Tromsø Study Waterloo 2012</b>
Study type	Longitudinal population based multi.purposed study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=2887
Countries and Settings	Tromsø, Norway
Funding	The project was funded by grants from the Northern Norwegian Health Authorities. We are greatly thankful for the support provided by the Tromsø Study organization.
Duration of study	2007 to 2008
Age, gender, ethnicity	199 women and 166 men.  Mean age (SD) in non-fractured women 64.7 (9.3), in fractured women 70.5 (8.6), in non-fractured men 64.8 (9.3) and in fractured men 69.0 (9.2)
Patient characteristics	Women and men aged from 38 to 87 years.
Intervention	Information on lifestyle variables was collected through questionnaires in both phases of the study.
Outcomes	Morphometric fractures

<b>Study</b>	<b>Increased Fracture Risk in Patients with Rheumatic Disorders and Other Inflammatory Diseases —A Case-Control Study with 53,108 Patients with Fracture</b> <b>Weiss 2010</b>
Study type	Population-based case-control study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=423710
Countries and Settings	The Swedish National Hospital Discharge Register (SNHDR).
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Recruitment: 1987 to 2004.
Age, gender, ethnicity	Cases: 53108. Controls: 370602  The median age of the case group was 71 years (IQR 61–78). Among cases, 47,282 (89%) had a hip fracture at a median age of 72 years (IQR 64–79). Vertebral fracture was found in 6216 (12%) cases at a median age of 41 years (IQR 25–58).
Patient characteristics	Each patient in the fracture cohort was matched with 7 controls by sex, age, and residential area (using the Total Population Register). We selected both populations (cases and controls) equally, i.e. for all cases it was the first hip or spine fracture. The controls did not have a hip or spine fracture at the time of the matching process or before.
Intervention	No intervention

## Outcomes

We investigated any hospital admissions due to RD or IBD in cases and controls prior to the case's admission for fracture using these codes: rheumatoid arthritis (RA; 714A, 714B, 714C, 714W, M05\*, M060-M063, M068, M069), juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA; 714D, M080), ankylosing spondylitis (AS; 720A, M45\*), systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE; 710A, M32\*), polymyositis/dermatomyositis (PM/DM; 710D, 710E, M33\*), systemic sclerosis (SSc; 710B, M34\*), Crohn's disease (CD; 555\*, K50\*), and ulcerative colitis (UC; 556\*, K51\*). Rheumatic disorders and IBD could have been the reason for admission or a comorbidity.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Predictors of near-term fracture in osteoporotic women aged <math>\geq 65</math> years, based on data from the study of osteoporotic fractures. Weycker 2017</b>
Study type	Repeated-observations design
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=2499
Countries and Settings	US metropolitan areas -Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, and Portland-
Funding	The SOF is a multi-center observational study supported by funding from the US Department of Health and Human Services' National Institutes of Health, and the National Institute on Aging provides support under the following grant numbers: R01AG005407, R01 AR35582, R01 AR35583, R01 AR35584, R01AG005394, R01 AG027574, and R01 AG027576.
Duration of study	1 year
Age, gender, ethnicity	The study population included 2499 women with osteoporosis who contributed 6811 observations, approximately 23% of the total population of women aged $\geq 65$ years in the SOF Caucasian cohort.
Patient characteristics	The study population comprised women in the Caucasian cohort who, at SOF exam no. 4 or a subsequent exam (excluding exam no. 7), had osteoporosis defined as a T-score $\leq -2.5$ at the total hip.

Intervention	Potential risk factors and other potential predictors for near-term fracture included demographics (e.g., age), BMD, anthropometric measures (e.g., current weight), prior fracture (i.e., since age 50 years)/falls (e.g., number of falls in past 12 months), lifestyle variables (e.g., current smoker, walking for exercise), medical history (e.g., arthritis, diabetes, Parkinson’s disease), medication use (e.g., use of bisphosphonates, anticonvulsants, oral steroid, and estrogen in past 30 days), morphometry (e.g., prevalent vertebral fracture (X-ray confirmed)), cognitive function (short mini-mental state examination (MMSE) exam score), physical function (e.g., number of functional status impairments), physical performance (e.g., chair stand, walking speed), quality of life (e.g., self-rated health, Geriatric Depression score), and vision (e.g., average contrast sensitivity score).
Outcomes	Study outcomes included fracture of the hip and fracture of any non-vertebral site (including hip) and were ascertained beginning on the day after the date of each qualifying exam and ending 365 days later, on the date of loss to follow-up, or on the date of death, which ever occurred earliest. Fracture of the hip was defined as an incident (i.e., new), non-traumatic fracture of the femoral neck, intertrochanteric line, or other hip-related site. Fracture of any non-vertebral site was defined—by SOF in a composite measure—as an incident, non-traumatic fracture of the ankle, clavicle, elbow, face, foot, finger, hand, heel, hip, humerus, knee, lower leg, pelvis, rib, toe, upper leg, or wrist.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Situational risk factors for fall-related vertebral fractures in older men and women Yu 2021</b>
Study type	A matched case-control study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=258
Countries and Settings	Two university-affiliated hospitals in Taipei City
Funding	This work was funded by the National Health Research Institutes (NHRI-EX109-10804PI) and the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST109-2314-B-038-065-MY3 and MOST106-2314-B-038-046), Taiwan, R.O.C.
Duration of study	1 year
Age, gender, ethnicity	Men: 64. Women: 194.  mean of age of case patients (men: 75.2 vs. 75.2 years; p = 0.999; women: 75.4 vs. 75.6 years; p = 0.863) and control patients (men: 75.8 vs. 74.8 years; p = 0.220; women: 75.6 vs. 75.0 years; p = 0.589).
Patient characteristics	Individuals aged $\geq 65$ years
Intervention	Cases were individuals who had a primary diagnosis of a vertebral fracture during a 1-year period in 2017  Five control patients per case, matched by the time of falling, gender, and age, who sought care in the same ED due to a fall resulting in a soft tissue injury were selected.  Exposure data, including predisposing and situational factors, as well as BMD measurements, were collected from personal interviews and functional tests in the ED observation unit or hospital ward. A main caregiver was interviewed when a subject could not communicate with interviewers or had severe hearing loss.

Outcomes

The BMI was calculated as the weight (kg) divided by the height squared (m<sup>2</sup>). the areal BMD at the left femoral neck was measured and recorded in g/cm<sup>2</sup> , by dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA), using a HologicDiscovery Wi Bone Densitometer (Hologic, Bedford, MA,USA).

<b>Study</b>	<b>Predictors of imminent risk of fracture in Medicare-enrolled men and women. Yusuf 2020</b>
Studytype	Observational study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 1,780,451
Countries and Settings	Administrative claims data from a random sample of Medicare beneficiaries
Funding	Amgen Inc. and UCB Pharma provided funding for this study.
Duration of study	24 months
Age, gender, ethnicity	The mean (standard deviation [SD]) age of patients in the study cohort was 77.7 years (7.5); 66.0% of patients were female and 85.2% of patients were white. In the 24 months prior to the index date, 8.3% of patients had experienced a fracture and 6.1% had a history of falls.
Patient characteristics	Medicare beneficiaries included in this analysis were aged $\geq 67$ years on January 1, 2011. All patients were required to have 24 months of continuous plan enrollment prior to the index date.
Intervention	Predictor variables considered in this study included demographics (age, gender, race), history of fracture, history of falls, comorbid conditions (osteoporosis, cardiovascular diseases, chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder [COPD], mood and anxiety disorders, polyinflammatory conditions [rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, osteoarthritis]), variables that may be markers for frailty (use of durable medical equipment, ambulance/life support, difficulty walking, paralysis, weakness, podiatric care), and baseline osteoporosis medication use and use of medications associated with secondary osteoporosis and/or fall risk (corticosteroids, central nervous system medications, antihypertensives). With the exception of fracture history which was determined during 24 months prior to the index date, these variables were quantified during a 12-month pre-index period.

Outcomes

Fractures were indicated by the presence of either (1) at least one inpatient claim with a relevant International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) diagnosis code or a Common Procedure Terminology (CPT) fracture repair procedure code or (2) an outpatient claim with both a qualifying diagnosis code and a fracture-related procedure code. Fractures with major trauma codes (E-codes) recorded concurrently were excluded from analysis.

<b>Study</b>	<b>A prospective cohort study of the risk factors for new falls and fragility fractures in self-caring elderly patients aged 80 years and over.</b> <b>Zhou 2021</b>
Studytype	Prospective study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 290
Countries and Settings	Outpatients Department of Geriatrics of BeijingTongren Hospital
Funding	This study was supported by a grant from Beijing health research project (Jing NO.19–12). The funding source had no role in the design of the study, the collection, analysis and interpretation of data or in writing the manuscript.
Duration of study	Recruitment: between January and June 2018. Follow-up: 12 months
Age, gender, ethnicity	The average age of these patients was $83.92 \pm 3.28$ years, and 187 patients (62.3%) were male and 113 patients (37.7%) were female.
Patient characteristics	The inclusion criteria were as follows: patients aged $\geq 80$ years and above who were able to take care of themselves. The exclusion criteria were as follows: patients with hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism, primary hyperparathyroidism or hypothyroidism, Cushing's syndrome, osteomalacia, malignant tumor, chronic kidney disease (stage 5), cirrhosis, or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (grade 4).
Intervention	Baseline data were collected either by means of self-reporting or carer-reporting, and through a review of the patient's medical history and imaging results.

Outcomes

Any new falls and new fragility fractures in these patients during the 12-month follow-up period were recorded. When there was a new fall, and the X-ray showed compressive changes in the thoracolumbar spine, the participants would go to the orthopedics department to obtain confirmation of a fragility fracture.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Kidney function and its association to imminent, short-and long-term fracture risk—a longitudinal study in older women</b> <b>Malmgren 2019</b>
Study type	longitudinal and population-based cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=2031
Countries and Settings	The OPRA cohort, Malmö
Funding	Open access funding provided by Lund University. This work was supported by grants from the Swedish Research Council (K2015-52X-14691-13-4), Forte (Grant 2007–2125), Greta and Johan Kock Foundation, A. Pålsson Foundation, A. Osterlund Foundation, H Järnhardt foundation, King Gustav V 80-year fund, Thelma Zoegas Foundation, Swedish Rheumatism foundation, Skåne University Hospital Research Fund and the Research and Development Council of Region Skåne, Sweden.
Duration of study	2, 3, 10 years follow-up
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age 75 N=981, age 80 N=685, age 85 N=365
Patient characteristics	Caucasian women contacted at their 75 <sup>o</sup> birthday and after 5 and 10 years.
Intervention	Women were categorized by kidney function: normal (CKD stages 1 and 2), mild-moderate (3a), poor (3b-5), and imminent, short- and long-term fracture risk investigated.
Outcomes	Incident fractures from study start (age 75) until October 31, 2012, were identified by continuously searching the files of the Radiology Department serving the Department of Orthopedics, Skåne University Hospital Malmö and medical files.

Tabella con motivi di esclusione

## FATTORI DI RISCHIO: LG NICE

N	REFERENCE	MOTIVATION
1	Schneider DL, Worley K, Beard MK, Iannini M, Ko M, McCallum J, Pulicharam R, Steinbuch M. The primary care osteoporosis risk of fracture screening (POROS) study: design and baseline characteristics. <i>Contemp Clin Trials</i> . 2010 Jul;31(4):336-44. doi: 10.1016/j.cct.2010.03.012. Epub 2010 Apr 8. PMID: 20382273.	OUT OF SCOPE
2	Berg KM, Kunins HV, Jackson JL, Nahvi S, Chaudhry A, Harris KA Jr, Malik R, Arnsten JH. Association between alcohol consumption and both osteoporotic fracture and bone density. <i>Am J Med</i> . 2008 May;121(5):406-18. doi: 10.1016/j.amjmed.2007.12.012. PMID: 18456037; PMCID: PMC2692368.	WRONG POPULATION
3	Prevalence of non modifiable and modifiable risk factors of osteoporosis in health care workers of < 40 years at tertiary health centre of remote India	ABSTRACT
4	Du F, Birong D, Changquan H, Hongmei W, Yanling Z, Wen Z, Li L. Association of osteoporotic fracture with smoking, alcohol consumption, tea consumption and exercise among Chinese nonagenarians/centenarians. <i>J Nutr Health Aging</i> . 2011 May;15(5):327-31. doi: 10.1007/s12603-010-0270-z. PMID: 21528157.	WRONG POPULATION
5	Moriwaki K, Noto S. Economic evaluation of osteoporosis liaison service for secondary fracture prevention in postmenopausal osteoporosis patients with previous hip fracture in Japan. <i>Osteoporos Int</i> . 2017 Feb;28(2):621-632. doi: 10.1007/s00198-016-3777-2. Epub 2016 Oct 4. PMID: 27699441.	WRONG FOLLOW-UP
6	Lau EM, Suriwongpaisal P, Lee JK, Das De S, Festin MR, Saw SM, Khir A, Torralba T, Sham A, Sambrook P. Risk factors for hip fracture in Asian men and women: the Asian osteoporosis study. <i>J Bone Miner Res</i> . 2001 Mar;16(3):572-80. doi: 10.1359/jbmr.2001.16.3.572. PMID: 11277276.	WRONG POPULATION

7	Clark P, de la Peña F, Gómez García F, Orozco JA, Tugwell P. Risk factors for osteoporotic hip fractures in Mexicans. Arch Med Res. 1998 Autumn;29(3):253-7. PMID: 9775460.	WRONG POPULATION
8	Prevalence of vertebral fracture among patients with hip fragility fracture	ABSTRACT
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15	Risk of vertebral fractures in osteoporotic women: Definition of a clinically relevant scale of risk	ABSTRACT
16	Risk factor characteristics of women with incident fractures: The global longitudinal study of osteoporosis in women	ABSTRACT
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29	Testing an evidence-based theoretical model of imminent (1-year) fracture risk in elderly women: Results from the Canadian multicentre osteoporosis study (CaMOS)	ABSTRACT
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33	128 patients with subacute symptomatic fragility vertebral compression fractures-high incidence of mortality, falling, monoclonal gammopathy of uncertain significance and myeloma, pernicious anemia and vitamin B-12 deficiency: Is this a profile of an osteoporotic or an aged population?	ABSTRACT
34	Amphansap, Tanawat, and Lertkong Nitiwarangkul. "One-year mortality rate after osteoporotic hip fractures and associated risk factors in Police General Hospital." <i>Osteoporosis and Sarcopenia</i> 1.1 (2015): 75-79.	WRONG OUTCOME
35	The association between falls and history of any fracture and fragility fracture in community dwelling older adults screened for osteoporosis	ABSTRACT
36	Imminent fracture risk in elderly osteoporotic women: Underlying relationships between risk factors and outcome	ABSTRACT
37	Predictors of imminent fracture risk in women aged $\geq 65$ years with osteoporosis	ABSTRACT

38	Fragility and fracture risk in Japan	ABSTRACT
39	Relationship between fall risk factors, bone mineral density and fragility fractures in postmenopausal women	ABSTRACT
40	Risk factors for fall and emergence fragility fracture	ABSTRACT
41	A retrospective cohort study on the outcome of structured secondary prevention program in fragility hip fracture patients	ABSTRACT
42	Secondary fracture prevention-a New Delhi, India initiative	ABSTRACT
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46	A prospective 1-year study of care process and functional recovery following osteoporotic hip fractures	ABSTRACT
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49	The relationship between body mass index and the risk of peripheral fragility fracture	ABSTRACT
50	Falls in subjects with and without osteoporotic fractures from a sample of primary care (PC) patients living in rosario city, Argentina	ABSTRACT
51	Assessment of fracture risk and treatment of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women: Bone density vs. bone destiny©	ABSTRACT
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59	Risk factors for fall and emergence fragility fracture	ABSTRACT

60	Post-menopausal osteoporosis risk factors in a mediterranean population	ABSTRACT
61	Osteoporosis risk factor and BMD measures of postmenopausal women population in Latvia	ABSTRACT
62	The importance of risk factors for occurrence of the osteoporotic fractures in patients with low bone density	ABSTRACT
63	Fracture occurrence among postmenopausal women with osteoporosis	ABSTRACT
64	Identifying factors associated with patients making the link between a fragility fracture and osteoporosis	ABSTRACT
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73	Johnell O, Gullberg B, Kanis JA, Allander E, Elffors L, Dequeker J, Dilsen G, Gennari C, Lopes Vaz A, Lyritis G, et al. Risk factors for hip fracture in European women: the MEDOS Study. <i>Mediterranean Osteoporosis Study. J Bone Miner Res.</i> 1995 Nov;10(11):1802-15. doi: 10.1002/jbmr.5650101125. PMID: 8592959.	WRONG POPULATION
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93	Risk and predictors of subsequent fractures after an atypical femoral fracture	ABSTRACT
94	Accumulated one year health utility loss after sustaining a hip fracture in Mexico	ABSTRACT
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110	Imminent risk of new vertebral fracture in patients with recent clinical vertebral fracture	ABSTRACT
111	Time since fracture and number of previous fractures are independently associated with risk of new clinical fracture	ABSTRACT
112	Brand CA, Jolley D, Tellus M, Muirden KD, Wark JD. Risk factors for osteoporosis and fracture in patients attending rheumatology outpatient clinics. <i>Aust N Z J Med.</i> 1999 Apr;29(2):197-202. doi: 10.1111/j.1445-5994.1999.tb00683.x. PMID: 10342017.	WRONG POPULATION
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117	Profile of elderly patients with hip fracture and previous history of low impact fracture	ABSTRACT
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120	Osteoporotic hip fractures in a multi-ethnic population in South Africa: Risk factors and outcomes at 12 months postfracture	ABSTRACT
121	The importance of risk factors for occurrence of the osteoporotic fractures in patients with low bone density	ABSTRACT
122	Case control study of osteoporotic hip fractures in India	ABSTRACT
123	A family history of fracture and fracture risk	ABSTRACT
124	Profile of elderly patients with hip fracture and previous history of low impact fracture	ABSTRACT
125	Poor adherence to osteoporosis treatment in patients with hip fracture: A retrospective study	ABSTRACT
126	Sub-groups of anti-osteoporosis drug users, and associated fracture risk in real world primary care settings: A data-driven cluster analysis	ABSTRACT
127	Wong RMY, Ho WT, Wai LS, Li W, Chau WW, Chow KS, Cheung WH. Fragility fractures and imminent fracture risk in Hong Kong: one of the cities with longest life expectancies. <i>Arch Osteoporos</i> . 2019 Oct 29;14(1):104. doi: 10.1007/s11657-019-0648-4. PMID: 31659457.	WRONG FOLLOW-UP
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145	Analysis of risk factors for vertebral fragility fracture and the difference at different spinal fracture sites in postmenopausal women	ABSTRACT
146	Analysis of the prevalence of clinical risk factors of osteoporotic fractures among urban and rural populations of the russian federation (According to the epidemiological study esse-rf-2) <i>Profilakticheskaya Meditsina</i> 2020 23 :6 (60 - 68)	OTHER LANGUAGE
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165	Comparison of risk factors for osteoporosis in hip fracture and matched control subjects in the ethekwini municipality, Kwa Zulu-Natal, South Africa (SA)	ABSTRACT
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169	Correlation between lumbar BMD percentage change and ten-year probability of major osteoporotic fracture by FRAX and total number of previous fracture in postmenopausal osteoporotic women treated with PTH 1-84	ABSTRACT

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175	Different weight in clinical risk factors of FRAX® in severe osteoporotic fracture	ABSTRACT
176	Lauppe R, Åkesson KE, Ljunggren Ö, Spångéus A, Ortsäter G, Feudjo-Tepie M, Ström O. Differing impact of clinical factors on the risk of fracture in younger and older women in the general population and an osteoporosis clinic population. <i>Arch Osteoporos</i> . 2019 Apr 8;14(1):45. doi: 10.1007/s11657-019-0592-3. PMID: 30963310.	WRONG FOLLOW-UP PERIOD
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193	Fractures in obese postmenopausal women: Prevalence, skeletal location and risk factors. The global longitudinal study of osteoporosis in women	ABSTRACT

194	Fractures of any kind, at any age predict low bone mineral density and osteoporosis	ABSTRACT
195	Kuru P, Akyüz G, Cerşit HP, Çelenlioğlu AE, Cumhuri A, Biricik Ş, Kozan S, Gökşen A, Özdemir M, Lüleci E. Fracture history in osteoporosis: risk factors and its effect on quality of life. <i>Balkan Med J.</i> 2014 Dec;31(4):295-301. doi: 10.5152/balkanmedj.2014.13265. Epub 2014 Oct 22. PMID: 25667782; PMCID: PMC4318399.	WRONG OUTCOME
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197	Fracture risk assessment in patients with osteoporotic fractures included in secondary fracture prevention program	ABSTRACT
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202	Hagino H. Fragility fracture prevention: review from a Japanese perspective. <i>Yonago Acta Med.</i> 2012;55(2):21-28.	STUDY DESIGN
203	Lippuner K, Johansson H, Kanis JA, Rizzoli R. FRAX assessment of osteoporotic fracture probability in Switzerland. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2010 Mar;21(3):381-9. doi: 10.1007/s00198-009-0975-1. Epub 2009 Jun 11. PMID: 19517155.	WRONG FOLLOW-UP PERIOD
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319	Risk factors influence on osteoporotic fracture risk	ABSTRACT
320	Risk factors of fragility fracture in patients with CKD	ABSTRACT
321	Risk factors of osteoporotic fractures in subjects with diabetes mellitus in Siberian population	ABSTRACT
322	Risk factors of osteoporotic fractures in Siberian population sample aged over 50 years	ABSTRACT
323	Risk factors of osteoporotic fractures in urban population of different climatic areas of Russian Federation	ABSTRACT
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326	Risk of falls and osteoporotic fractures among women aged 50 and above	ABSTRACT
327	Risk of fragility fractures in patients with Type 1 diabetes mellitus may be associated with diabetes-specific clinical parameters	ABSTRACT
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332	Risk of new fractures over 4 years in patients treated with teriparatide due to osteoporosis	ABSTRACT
333	Åivo J, Kurki S, Sumelahti ML, Hänninen K, Ruutiainen J, Soilu-Hänninen M. Risk of osteoporotic fractures in multiple sclerosis patients in southwest Finland. <i>Acta Neurol Scand</i> . 2017 May;135(5):516-521. doi: 10.1111/ane.12623. Epub 2016 Jun 22. PMID: 27334254.	OUT OF SCOPE
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340	Sarcopenia definitions as predictors of fracture risk independent of frax, falls and bmd in the osteoporotic fractures in men (MROS) study: A meta-analysis	ABSTRACT

341	Screening and diagnosis of osteoporosis to prevent fractures and factors associated with anti-osteoporosis treatment in older adults	ABSTRACT
342	US Preventive Services Task Force, Curry SJ, Krist AH, Owens DK, Barry MJ, Caughey AB, Davidson KW, Doubeni CA, Epling JW Jr, Kemper AR, Kubik M, Landefeld CS, Mangione CM, Phipps MG, Pignone M, Silverstein M, Simon MA, Tseng CW, Wong JB. Screening for Osteoporosis to Prevent Fractures: US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statement. JAMA. 2018 Jun 26;319(24):2521-2531. doi: 10.1001/jama.2018.7498. PMID: 29946735.	STUDY DESIGN
343	Screening of fracture risk and osteoporosis among the elderly in the long-term and day-care institutions: A prospective cohort study in Taiwan	ABSTRACT
344	Screening of high fracture risk in primary care to reduce fractures: the SALT Osteoporosis Study a randomized trial	ABSTRACT
345	Secondary prevention for fragility fractures in elderly patients: How are we doing and does the admitting department matter?	ABSTRACT
346	Secondary prevention of fragility fractures at Wirral university teaching hospital, Wirral, UK	ABSTRACT
347	van der Vet, P., Kusen, J., Beeres, F., Rohner-Spengler, M., Babst, R., Link, B., Henzen, C., & Schmid, L. (2018). Secondary Prevention of Fragility Fractures: the Effects of a Tailored Intervention – an Observational Study. 4. Alterstraumatologie Kongress 2018. <a href="https://doi.org/10.3205/18ALTRA40">https://doi.org/10.3205/18ALTRA40</a>	ABSTRACT
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355	Secondary prevention of osteoporotic fracture: An “optimal” model of care in singapore	ABSTRACT
356	Should awrist fracture and the number of previous fractures indicate higher priority for osteoporosis investigation?	ABSTRACT
357	Sites of fragility fractures in older women and men with and without type 2 diabetes	ABSTRACT
358	Site Specific Prevalence of Fragility Fractures and their Relationship with Body Mass Index in Patients with Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus	ABSTRACT
359	Six year follow up in patients with previous osteoporotic fracture of proximal femur	ABSTRACT
360	Stable fixation of osteoporotic fractures and nonunions in the upper limb: Life before the "locking plate	NOT FOUND
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373	The importance of risk factors for occurrence of the osteoporotic fractures in patients with low bone density	ABSTRACT
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375	The prevalence of vertebral fractures in patients with fragility non-vertebral fractures	ABSTRACT
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379	The risk of osteoporotic fractures by program frax in men with long experience of smoking	ABSTRACT
380	The use of DEXA in hip fracture patients with a history of previous fragility fracture: A retrospective study	ABSTRACT
381	Ramon, I. & Jelloul, E. & Moreau, Michel & Paesmans, Marianne & Rozenberg, Sylvie & Dekelver, Carole & Body, J.-J. (2010). The use of fracture risk assessment in clinical practice: An evaluation in a Brussels cohort of osteoporotic patients. <i>Bone.</i> 47. 10.1016/j.bone.2010.04.389.	ABSTRACT
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387	Which patients with ankle fractures are at risk for recurrent fragility fractures? Results from the optimus initiative	ABSTRACT
388	Cabana, Francois & Peladeau, Mathieu & Carrier, Nathalie & Beaulieu, Marie-Claude & Beaulieu, Michele & Roux, Sophie & Boire, Gilles. (2014). Which Patients with Low-Trauma Ankle Fractures are at Risk for Subsequent Fragility Fractures in the Optimus Cohort?. 1460-1460.	ABSTRACT

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392	Ojeda-Bruno S, Naranjo A, Francisco-Hernández F, Erausquin C, Rúa-Figueroa I, Quevedo JC, Rodríguez-Lozano C. Secondary prevention program for osteoporotic fractures and long-term adherence to bisphosphonates. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2011 Jun;22(6):1821-8. doi: 10.1007/s00198-010-1414-z. Epub 2010 Oct 6. PMID: 20924747.	OUT OF SCOPE
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## REMAINING FACTORS NOT CONSIDERED BY LG NICE

N	REFERENCE	MOTIVATION
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2	Äivo J, Kurki S, Sumelahti ML, Hänninen K, Ruutiainen J, Soilu-Hänninen M. Risk of osteoporotic fractures in multiple sclerosis patients in southwest Finland. <i>Acta Neurol Scand.</i> 2017 May;135(5):516-521. doi: 10.1111/ane.12623. Epub 2016 Jun 22. PMID: 27334254.	WRONG FOLLOW-UP
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	Gracia <sup>14</sup> & A. Salmoral Chamizo <sup>14</sup> & I. Martín-Esteve <sup>13</sup> & H. Florez <sup>1</sup> & A. Naranjo <sup>15</sup> & S. Castañeda <sup>16</sup> & S. Ojeda Bruno <sup>15</sup> & S. García Carazo <sup>17</sup> & A. García Vadillo <sup>16</sup> & L. López Vives <sup>18</sup> & À. Martínez-Ferrer <sup>19</sup> & H. Borrell Paños <sup>18</sup> & P. Aguado Acín <sup>17</sup> & R. Castellanos-Moreira <sup>1</sup> & C. Tebé <sup>20</sup> & C. Gómez-Vaquero <sup>21</sup> & for the OsteoResSer Working Group of the Spanish Society of Rheumatology. <i>Osteoporosis International</i> <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s00198-021-05824-7">https://doi.org/10.1007/s00198-021-05824-7</a>	
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220	Chan MY, Center JR, Eisman JA, Nguyen TV. Bone mineral density and association of osteoarthritis with fracture risk. <i>Osteoarthritis Cartilage.</i> 2014 Sep;22(9):1251-8. doi: 10.1016/j.joca.2014.07.004. Epub 2014 Jul 18. PMID: 25042553.	WRONG FOLLOW-UP PERIOD
221	Topaloğlu US, Erol K. Bone mineral density and fracture risk in prediabetes: a controlled cross-sectional study. <i>Acta Reumatol Port.</i> 2020 Nov 24. English. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 33454718.	WRONG FOLLOW-UP PERIOD
222	Maryna Bystrytska, Vladyslav Povoroznyuk, Nataliia Grygorieva, Iryna Karaban, Nina Karasevich, "Bone Mineral Density and Risk of Osteoporotic Fractures in Women with Parkinson's Disease", <i>Journal of Osteoporosis</i> , vol. 2020, Article ID 5027973, 7 pages, 2020. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1155/2020/5027973">https://doi.org/10.1155/2020/5027973</a>	WRONG FOLLOW-UP PERIOD
223	van Welzen BJ, Yesilay S, Arends JE, Hoepelman AIM, Mudrikova T. Brief Report: Low Sensitivity of the Fracture Risk Assessment Tool in Young HIV-Infected Patients: Time to Revise Our Screening Strategy. <i>J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr.</i> 2019 Dec 15;82(5):439-442. doi: 10.1097/QAI.0000000000002177. PMID: 31714423.	WRONG FOLLOW-UP PERIOD
224	Haring B, Crandall CJ, Carbone L, Liu S, Li W, Johnson KC, Wactawski-Wende J, Shadyab AH, Gass ML, Kamensky V, Cauley JA, Wassertheil-Smoller S. Lipoprotein(a) plasma levels, bone mineral density and risk of hip fracture: a post hoc analysis of the Women's Health Initiative, USA. <i>BMJ Open.</i> 2019 Apr 24;9(4):e027257. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2018-027257. PMID: 31023762; PMCID: PMC6501983.	WRONG FOLLOW-UP PERIOD
225	Birkhaeuser, Martin. (2015). Menopausal hormone therapy for fracture prevention: State of the art. <i>Gynakologische Endokrinologie.</i> 13. 188-194. 10.1007/s10304-015-0027-1.	OTHER LANGUAGE

226	Ahmed LA, Emaus N, Berntsen GK, Bjørnerem A, Fønnebø V, Jørgensen L, Schirmer H, Størmer J, Joakimsen RM. Bone loss and the risk of non-vertebral fractures in women and men: the Tromsø study. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2010 Sep;21(9):1503-11. doi: 10.1007/s00198-009-1102-z. Epub 2009 Nov 21. PMID: 19936871.	WRONG FOLLOW-UP PERIOD
227	Neuman MD, Kennelly AM, Tosi LL. Breakout session: Sex/Gender and racial/ethnic disparities in the care of osteoporosis and fragility fractures. <i>Clin Orthop Relat Res.</i> 2011 Jul;469(7):1936-40. doi: 10.1007/s11999-011-1859-1. PMID: 21424834; PMCID: PMC3111803.	STUDY DESIGN
228	Amin S, Gabriel SE, Achenbach SJ, Atkinson EJ, Melton LJ 3rd. Are young women and men with rheumatoid arthritis at risk for fragility fractures? A population-based study. <i>J Rheumatol.</i> 2013 Oct;40(10):1669-76. doi: 10.3899/jrheum.121493. Epub 2013 Aug 15. PMID: 23950189; PMCID: PMC3910326.	WRONG FOLLOW-UP PERIOD
229	Munhoz da Rocha Lemos Costa T, Costa FM, Hoffman Jonasson T, Aguiar Moreira C, Boguszewski CL, Cunha Borges JL, Zeghibi Cochenski Borba V. Bone mineral density and vertebral fractures and their relationship with pulmonary dysfunction in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2018 Nov;29(11):2537-2543. doi: 10.1007/s00198-018-4643-1. Epub 2018 Jul 25. PMID: 30043107.	WRONG FOLLOW-UP PERIOD
230	van Helden S, van Geel AC, Geusens PP, Kessels A, Nieuwenhuijzen Kruseman AC, Brink PR. Bone and fall-related fracture risks in women and men with a recent clinical fracture. <i>J Bone Joint Surg Am.</i> 2008 Feb;90(2):241-8. doi: 10.2106/JBJS.G.00150. PMID: 18245581.	OUT OF SCOPE
231	Xiaomei W, Hang X, Lingling L, Xuejun L. Bone metabolism status and associated risk factors in elderly patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). <i>Cell Biochem Biophys.</i> 2014 Sep;70(1):129-34. doi: 10.1007/s12013-014-9868-9. PMID: 24633456.	WRONG FOLLOW-UP PERIOD
232	Cirnigliaro CM, Myslinski MJ, La Fontaine MF, Kirshblum SC, Forrest GF, Bauman WA. Bone loss at the distal femur and proximal tibia in persons with spinal cord injury: imaging approaches, risk of fracture, and potential treatment options. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2017 Mar;28(3):747-765. doi: 10.1007/s00198-016-3798-x. Epub 2016 Dec 5. PMID: 27921146.	STUDY DESIGN
233	Paganini-Hill A, Atchison KA, Gornbein JA, Nattiv A, Service SK, White SC. Menstrual and reproductive factors and fracture risk: the Leisure World Cohort Study. <i>J Womens Health (Larchmt).</i> 2005 Nov;14(9):808-19. doi: 10.1089/jwh.2005.14.808. PMID: 16313208.	WRONG FOLLOW-UP PERIOD
234	Botushanov NP, Orbetzova MM. Bone mineral density and fracture risk in patients with type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus. <i>Folia Med (Plovdiv).</i> 2009 Oct-Dec;51(4):12-7. PMID: 20232652.	NOT FOUND
235	Nordvall, H.; Sundelin, G.; Lysholm, J.; Can a risk factor questionnaire for osteoporosis and functional tests predict low bone mineral density or falls in patients with a distal radius fracture? 2009 <i>Adv. Physiother.</i> - Volume 11, Issue 2, pp. 71-80	OUT OF SCOPE
236	Rasheed A, Khurshid R, Aftab L. Bone mass measurement and factors associated with risk of fracture in a group of peri- and postmenopausal women. <i>J Ayub Med Coll Abbottabad.</i> 2008 Jan-Mar;20(1):48-51. PMID: 19024185.	NOT FOUND

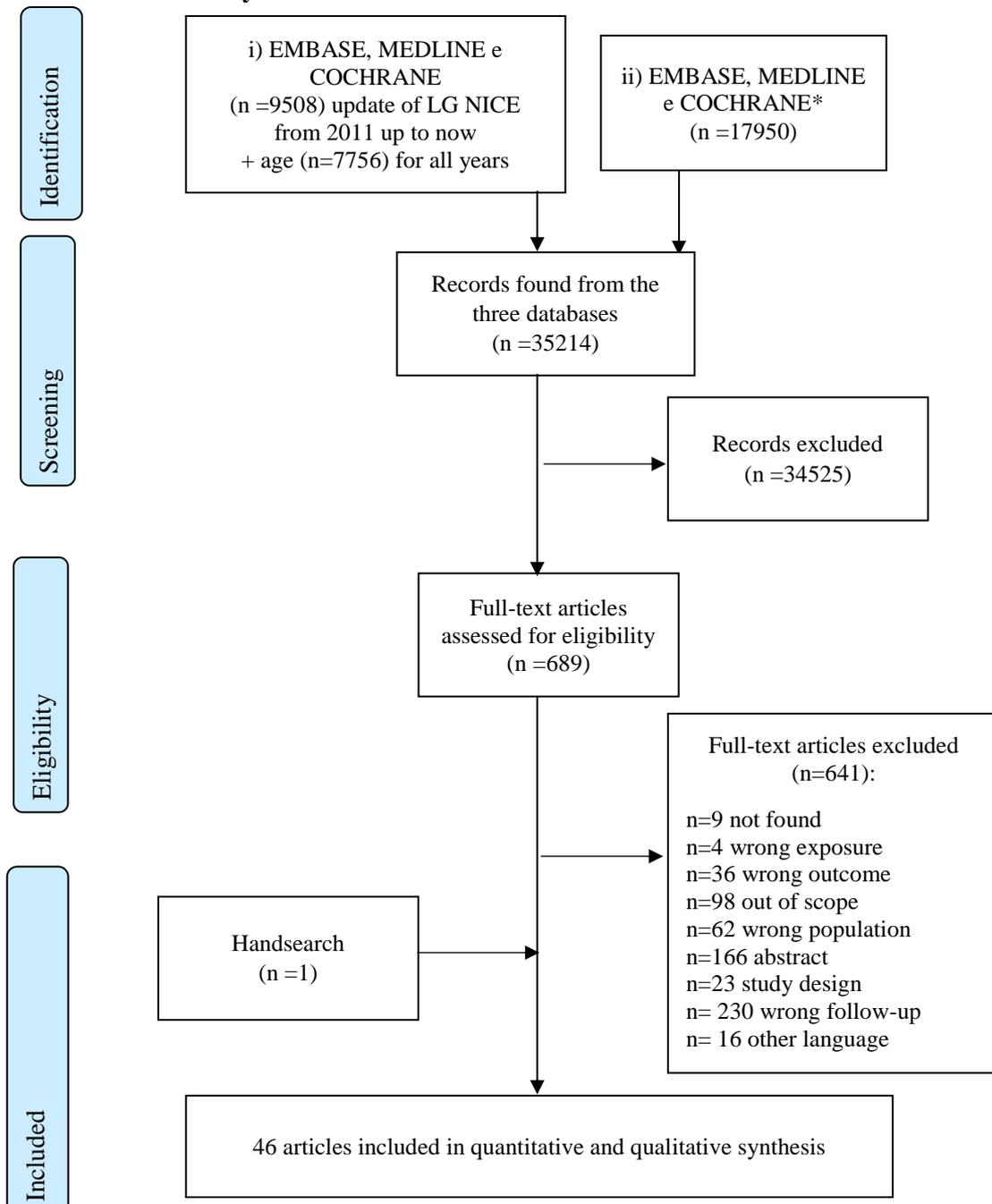
237	Parazzini F, Tavani A, Ricci E, La Vecchia C. Menstrual and reproductive factors and hip fractures in post menopausal women. <i>Maturitas</i> . 1996 Jul;24(3):191-6. doi: 10.1016/s0378-5122(96)82009-3. PMID: 8844633.	OUT OF SCOPE
238	Xue AL, Wu SY, Jiang L, Feng AM, Guo HF, Zhao P. Bone fracture risk in patients with rheumatoid arthritis: A meta-analysis. <i>Medicine (Baltimore)</i> . 2017 Sep;96(36):e6983. doi: 10.1097/MD.0000000000006983. PMID: 28885321; PMCID: PMC6393106.	WRONG FOLLOW-UP PERIOD
239	Chen J, Lei L, Pan J, Zhao C. A meta-analysis of fracture risk and bone mineral density in patients with systemic sclerosis. <i>Clin Rheumatol</i> . 2020 Apr;39(4):1181-1189. doi: 10.1007/s10067-019-04847-0. Epub 2019 Dec 14. PMID: 31838641.	WRONG FOLLOW-UP PERIOD
240	Chen TL, Lu JW, Huang YW, Wang JH, Su KY. Bone Mineral Density, Osteoporosis, and Fracture Risk in Adult Patients with Psoriasis or Psoriatic Arthritis: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Observational Studies. <i>J Clin Med</i> . 2020 Nov 19;9(11):3712. doi: 10.3390/jcm9113712. PMID: 33227975; PMCID: PMC7699147.	WRONG FOLLOW-UP PERIOD
241	Tseng OL, Spinelli JJ, Gotay CC, Ho WY, McBride ML, Dawes MG. Aromatase inhibitors are associated with a higher fracture risk than tamoxifen: a systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>Ther Adv Musculoskelet Dis</i> . 2018 Apr;10(4):71-90. doi: 10.1177/1759720X18759291. Epub 2018 Mar 22. PMID: 29619093; PMCID: PMC5871065.	OUT OF SCOPE
242	De Laet C, Kanis JA, Odén A, Johanson H, Johnell O, Delmas P, Eisman JA, Kroger H, Fujiwara S, Garnero P, McCloskey EV, Mellstrom D, Melton LJ 3rd, Meunier PJ, Pols HA, Reeve J, Silman A, Tenenhouse A. Body mass index as a predictor of fracture risk: a meta-analysis. <i>Osteoporos Int</i> . 2005 Nov;16(11):1330-8. doi: 10.1007/s00198-005-1863-y. Epub 2005 Jun 1. PMID: 15928804.	WRONG FOLLOW-UP PERIOD
243	Pray C, Feroz NI, Nigil Haroon N. Bone Mineral Density and Fracture Risk in Ankylosing Spondylitis: A Meta-Analysis. <i>Calcif Tissue Int</i> . 2017 Aug;101(2):182-192. doi: 10.1007/s00223-017-0274-3. Epub 2017 Apr 18. PMID: 28421263.	WRONG FOLLOW-UP PERIOD
244	Torsney KM, Noyce AJ, Doherty KM, Bestwick JP, Dobson R, Lees AJ. Bone health in Parkinson's disease: a systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry</i> . 2014 Oct;85(10):1159-66. doi: 10.1136/jnnp-2013-307307. Epub 2014 Mar 11. PMID: 24620034; PMCID: PMC4173751.	WRONG FOLLOW-UP PERIOD
245	Pramukti I, Lindayani L, Chen YC, et al. Bone fracture among people living with HIV: A systematic review and meta-regression of prevalence, incidence, and risk factors. <i>PLoS One</i> . 2020;15(6):e0233501. Published 2020 Jun 4. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0233501	WRONG FOLLOW-UP PERIOD
246	Anagnostis P, Siolos P, Gkekas NK, Kosmidou N, Artzouchaltzi AM, Christou K, Paschou SA, Potoupnis M, Kenanidis E, Tsiroidis E, Lambrinouadaki I, Stevenson JC, Goulis DG. Association between age at menopause and fracture risk: a systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>Endocrine</i> . 2019 Feb;63(2):213-224. doi: 10.1007/s12020-018-1746-6. Epub 2018 Sep 10. PMID: 30203119.	OUT OF SCOPE

247	Cortés YI, Yin MT, Reame NK. Bone Density and Fractures in HIV-infected Postmenopausal Women: A Systematic Review. <i>J Assoc Nurses AIDS Care</i> . 2015 Jul-Aug;26(4):387-98. doi: 10.1016/j.jana.2015.03.005. Epub 2015 Apr 3. PMID: 26066693; PMCID: PMC4573531.	WRONG FOLLOW-UP PERIOD
248	H. A. Rudman, F. Birrell, M. S. Pearce, S. P. Tuck, R. M. Francis, L. Treadgold, K. Hind. Obesity, bone density relative to body weight and prevalent vertebral fracture at age 62 years: the Newcastle thousand families study. <i>Osteoporosis International</i> (2019) 30:829–836	WRONG FOLLOW-UP PERIOD
249	Berry SD, Zullo AR, Lee Y, Mor V, McConeghy KW, Banerjee G, D'Agostino RB Sr, Daiello L, Dosa D, Kiel DP. Fracture Risk Assessment in Long-term Care (FRAiL): Development and Validation of a Prediction Model. <i>J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci</i> . 2018 May 9;73(6):763-769. doi: 10.1093/gerona/glx147. PMID: 28958013; PMCID: PMC5946931.	WRONG POPULATION
250	Dobnig H, Piswanger-Sölkner JC, Roth M, Obermayer-Pietsch B, Tiran A, Strele A, Maier E, Maritschnegg P, Sieberer C, Fahrleitner-Pammer A. Type 2 diabetes mellitus in nursing home patients: effects on bone turnover, bone mass, and fracture risk. <i>J Clin Endocrinol Metab</i> . 2006 Sep;91(9):3355-63. doi: 10.1210/jc.2006-0460. Epub 2006 May 30. PMID: 16735485.	WRONG POPULATION
251	Lyles KW, Schenck AP, Colón-Emeric CS. Hip and other osteoporotic fractures increase the risk of subsequent fractures in nursing home residents. <i>Osteoporos Int</i> . 2008 Aug;19(8):1225-33. doi: 10.1007/s00198-008-0569-3. Epub 2008 Feb 27. PMID: 18301857; PMCID: PMC2562901.	WRONG POPULATION

## Appendice C. Evidence synthesis Results

### SELEZIONE DEGLI STUDI

Figure 1. Flow Chart of study selection



\*Appendix A

Il Quesito Clinico di interesse è volto a valutare l'influenza di vari fattori rispetto al rischio imminente di (ri)frattura in pazienti caratterizzati da una condizione di fragilità ossea.

È stato aggiornato il quesito clinico della LG NICE “How useful are simple clinical measures for targeting people for risk assessment of fragility fracture”, realizzando una revisione sistematica in letteratura utilizzando le banche dati Embase, Medline e Cochrane CENTRAL a febbraio 2021 per i seguenti fattori di rischio: indice di massa corporea o BMI, glucocorticoidi, storia familiare di fratture, precedenti fratture, da cui sono emersi 9508 articoli. Inoltre, la LG NICE menzionava il fattore di rischio “età” tale per cui non risultava una sufficiente letteratura e per il quale è stata effettuata una ricerca de-novo per le tre banche dati sopra citate, da cui sono emersi 7756 studi.

Inoltre, è stata effettuata una ricerca in letteratura de-novo usando le banche dati Embase, Medline e Cochrane CENTRAL, a febbraio 2021, per i seguenti ulteriori fattori di rischio: genere, malattie autoimmuni (come artrite reumatoide, artrite psoriasica, sclerodermia, lupus eritematoso sistemico, sclerosi multipla), Parkinson, Demenza, malattia renale cronica, diabete, malattie infiammatorie intestinali croniche (colite ulcerosa, morbo di Crohn), broncopneumopatia cronica ostruttiva, AIDS, grave disabilità motoria (come paralisi cerebrale, paraplegia, lesioni del midollo spinale), altre malattie del connettivo, blocco ormonale adiuvante. Da questa revisione sono emersi 17950 studi. È stato considerato un ulteriore studio a seguito di una ricerca manuale della letteratura.

Sono stati infine selezionati 46 studi osservazionali che soddisfano i criteri per rispondere al quesito clinico proposto.

Oltre all'approccio precedente, è stata effettuata un'analisi circa il rischio di rifrattura imminente nei residenti in Lombardia con età tra i 40-90 anni, ricoverati e dimessi vivi per frattura ossea. Ogni fattore di rischio è stato analizzato e messo in relazione col rischio di rifrattura nei due anni successivi la frattura indice.

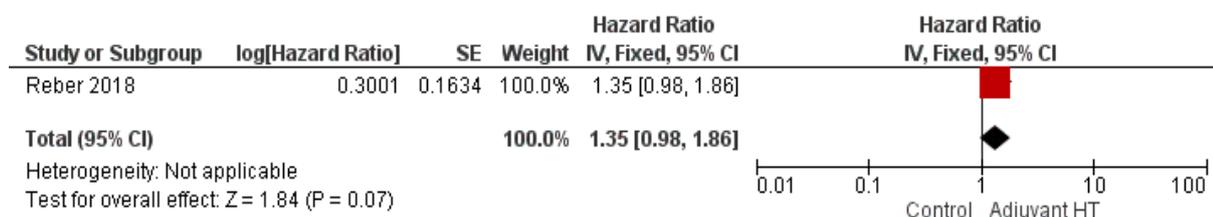
## REVISIONE DELLA LETTERATURA: STIME META-ANALITICHE

Di seguito le stime meta analitiche ottenute per i singoli fattori di rischio sopra citati. Le misure di associazione sono state generalmente approssimate alla misura di Rischio Relativo di (ri)frattura.

Negli studi cross sectional si assume che la frattura avvenga entro i due anni dal reclutamento. Si rimanda all'Appendix B per approfondire la caratterizzazione della popolazione coinvolta nei singoli studi.

### Fattori ormonali adiuvanti

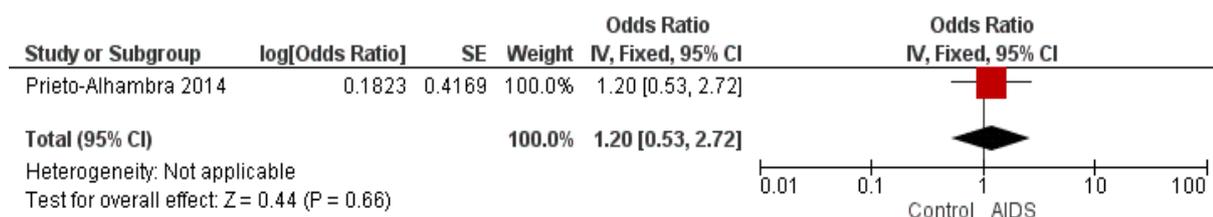
La **Figura 2** non mostra un chiaro incremento del rischio di frattura nei soggetti che fanno uso di fattori ormonali adiuvanti rispetto ai non utilizzatori.



**Figura 2.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti che fanno uso di fattori ormonali adiuvanti rispetto ai non utilizzatori.

### Sindrome da immunodeficienza acquisita (AIDS)

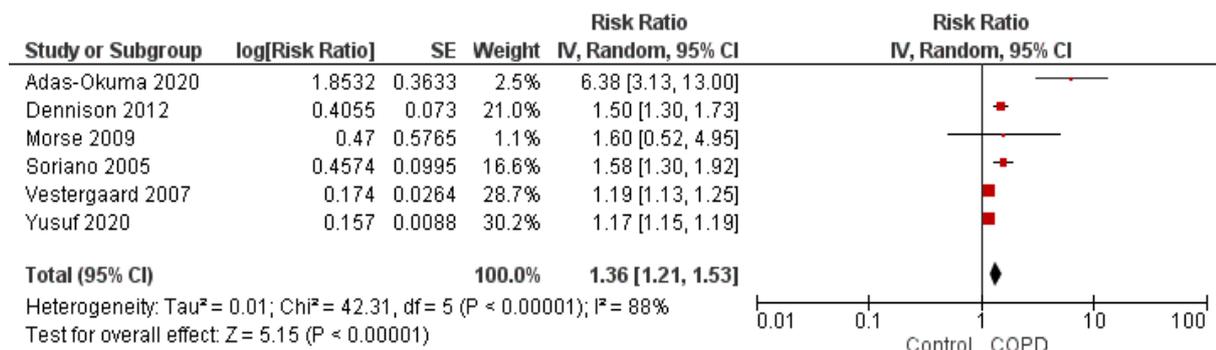
La **Figura 3** non mostra un chiaro incremento del rischio di frattura nei soggetti affetti da AIDS rispetto agli individui sani.



**Figura 3.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti con AIDS rispetto agli individui sani.

## Broncopneumopatia cronico ostruttiva (BPCO)

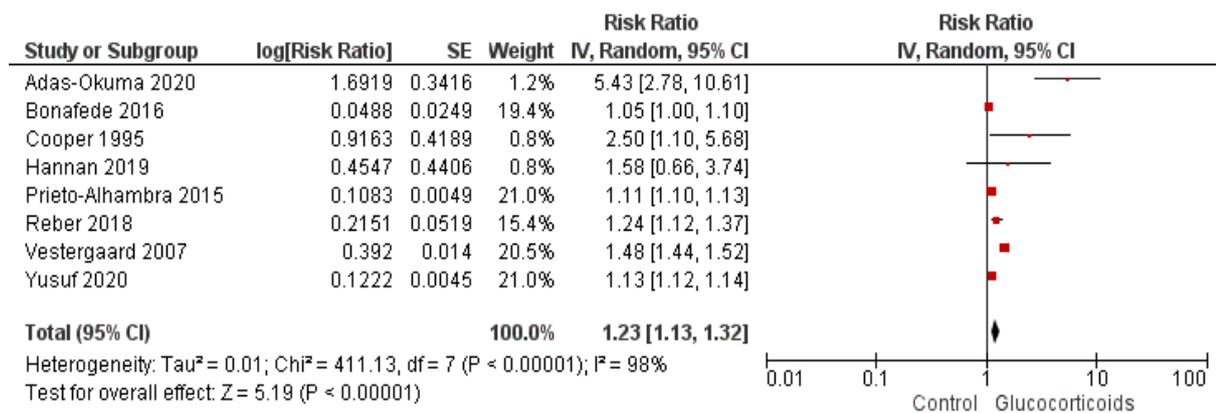
La **Figura 4** mostra un chiaro incremento del rischio di frattura del 36% nei soggetti con BPCO rispetto agli individui sani.



**Figura 4.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti con BPCO rispetto ai soggetti sani.

## Corticosteroidi

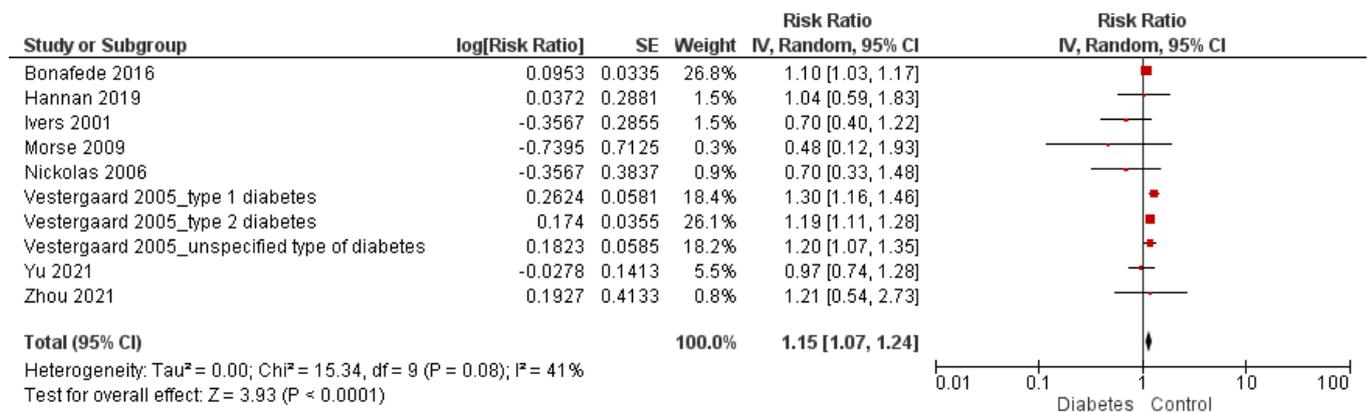
La **Figura 5** mostra un significativo rischio di frattura pari al 23% nei soggetti che fanno uso di corticosteroidi rispetto ai non utilizzatori.



**Figura 5.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti che fanno uso di corticosteroidi rispetto ai non utilizzatori.

## Diabete

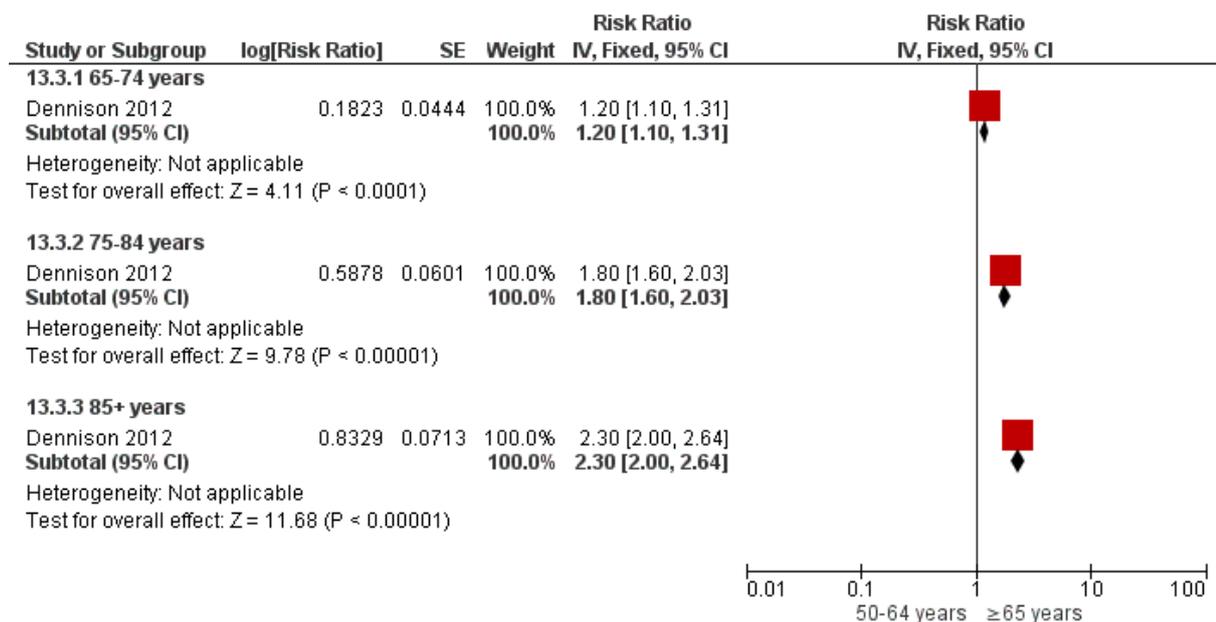
La **Figura 6** mostra un chiaro incremento del rischio di frattura nei soggetti diabetici rispetto ai soggetti sani.



**Figura 6.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti diabetici rispetto ai soggetti sani.

## Età

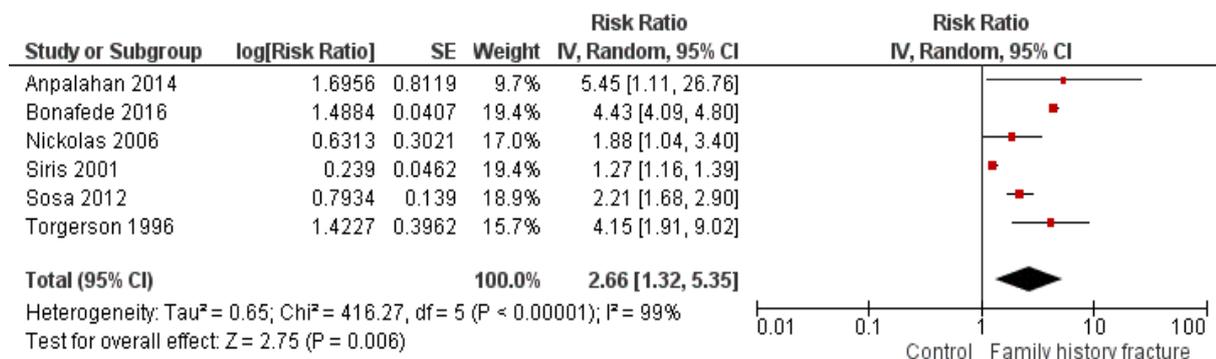
La **Figura 7** rivela un significativo rischio di frattura nei soggetti di età 65-74, 75-84 e >85 anni, rispettivamente pari a RR 1.20, 1.80 e 2.30 ed in crescita col progressivo incremento dell'età, rispetto alla categoria di riferimento o individui con età 50-64 anni.



**Figura 7.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra individui categorizzati in diverse fasce d'età rispetto ai soggetti di età 50-64 anni.

## Storia familiare di fratture

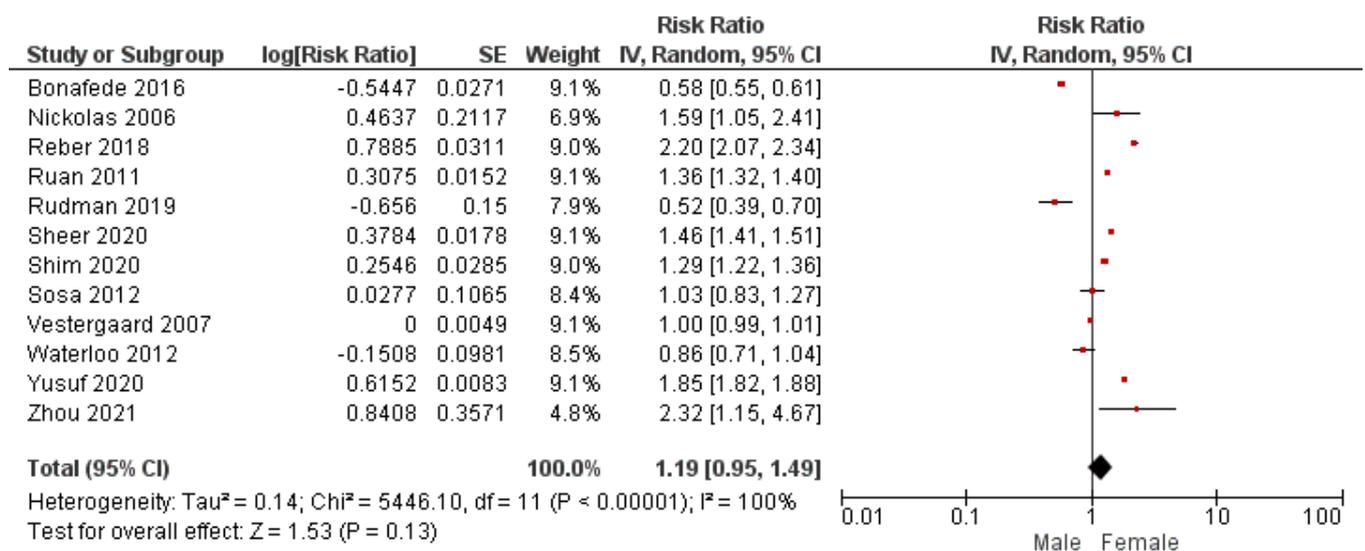
La **Figura 8** mostra un forte e significativo aumento del rischio di frattura nei soggetti caratterizzati dalla storia familiare di fratture rispetto al gruppo di controllo.



**Figura 8.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti caratterizzati dalla storia familiare di fratture rispetto al gruppo di controllo.

## Genere

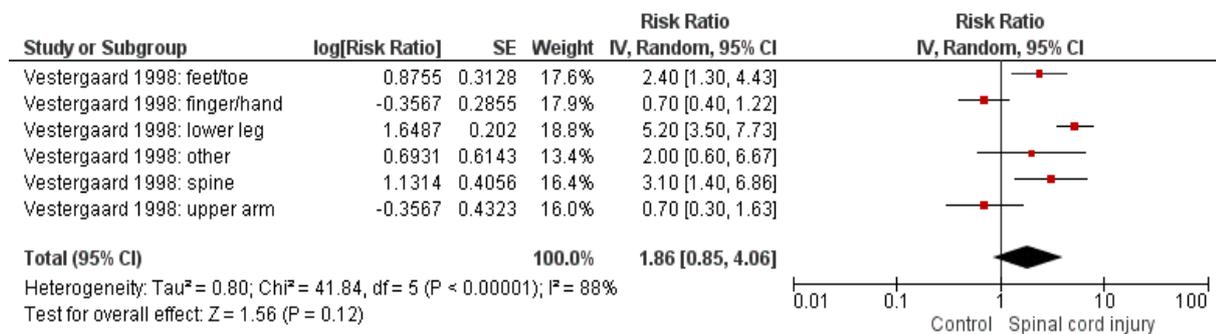
La **Figura 9** mostra un incremento, non significativo, del rischio di frattura confrontando la popolazione delle donne rispetto agli uomini.



**Figura 9.** Rischio di frattura confrontando la popolazione delle donne rispetto agli uomini.

## Grave disabilità motoria

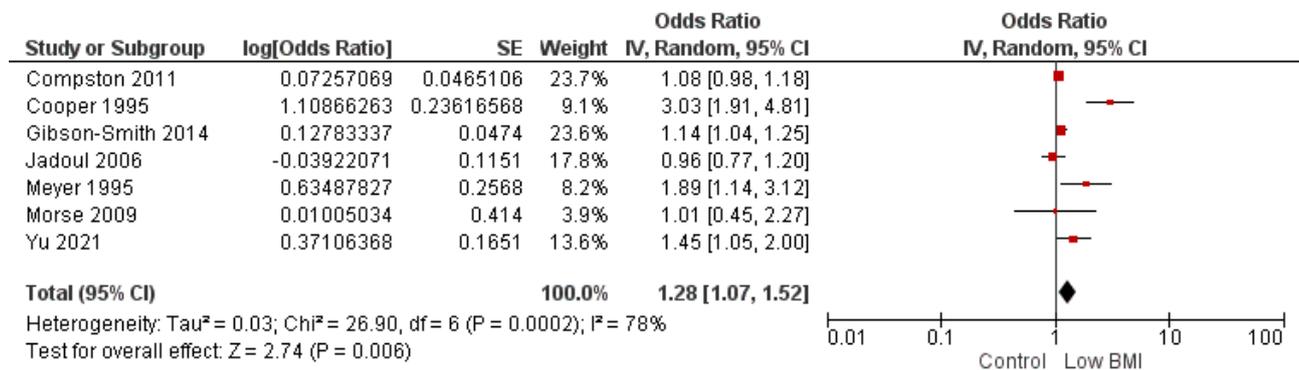
La **Figura 10** non rivela un aumento del rischio di frattura nei soggetti con grave disabilità motoria (o lesione del midollo spinale) rispetto al gruppo degli individui sani.



**Figura 10.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti con grave disabilità motoria rispetto agli individui sani.

## Basso indice di massa corporea (BMI)

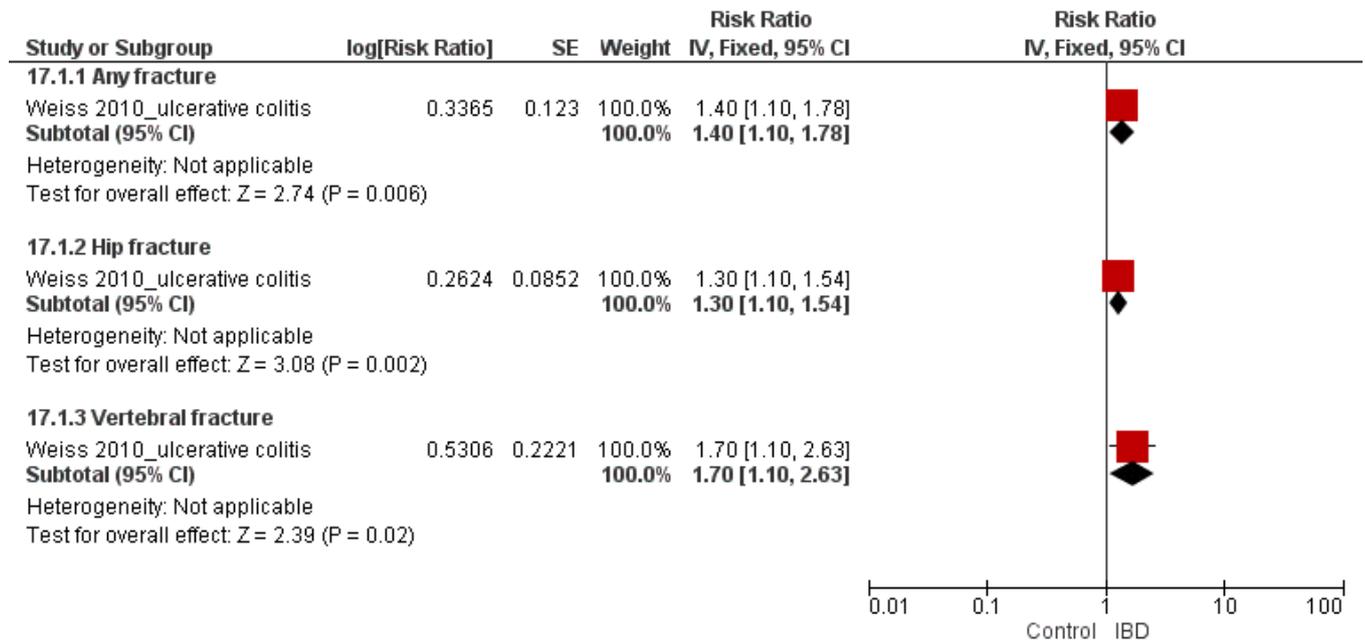
La **Figura 11** mostra un significativo incremento del rischio di frattura nei soggetti con basso indice di massa corporea rispetto agli individui normopeso.



**Figura 11.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti con basso indice di massa corporea rispetto agli individui normopeso.

## Malattie infiammatorie intestinali

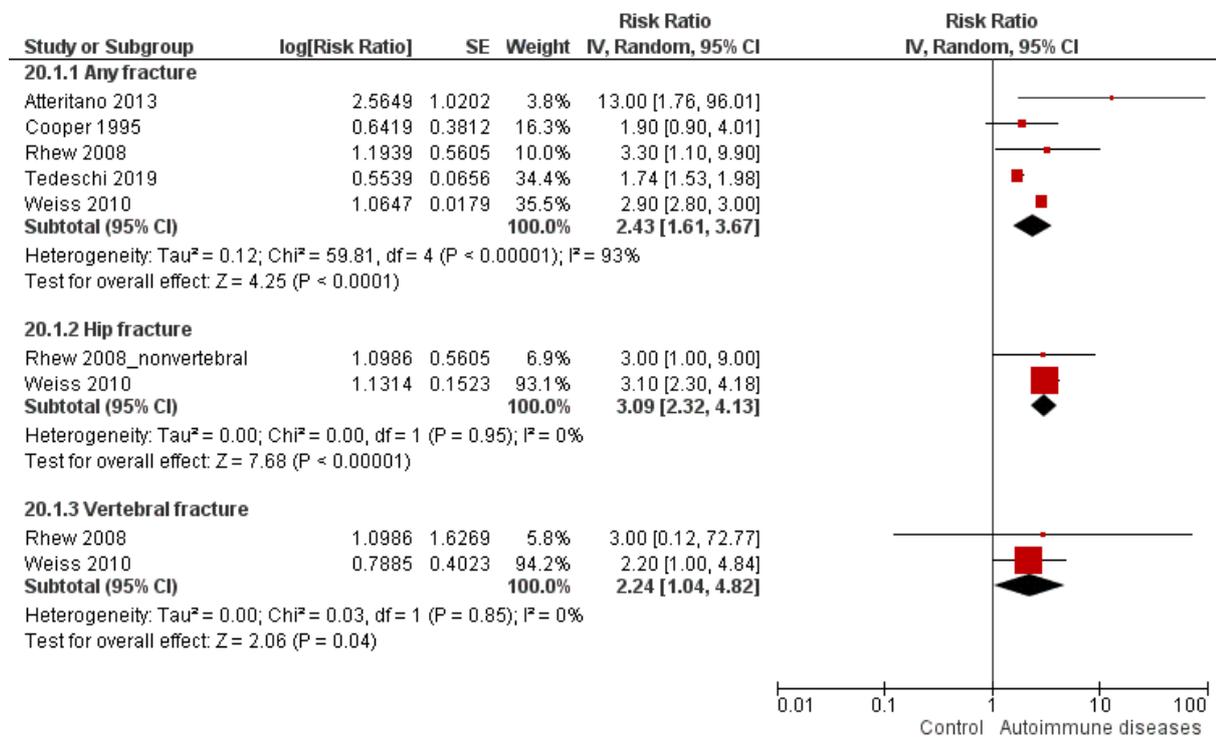
La **Figura 12** mostra un aumentato rischio di qualsiasi frattura pari al 40%, del femore prossimale pari al 30% e vertebrale pari al 70% nei soggetti affetti da malattia infiammatoria intestinale rispetto al gruppo di controllo (o individui sani).



**Figura 12.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti caratterizzati da malattia infiammatoria intestinale rispetto al gruppo di controllo.

## Malattie autoimmuni

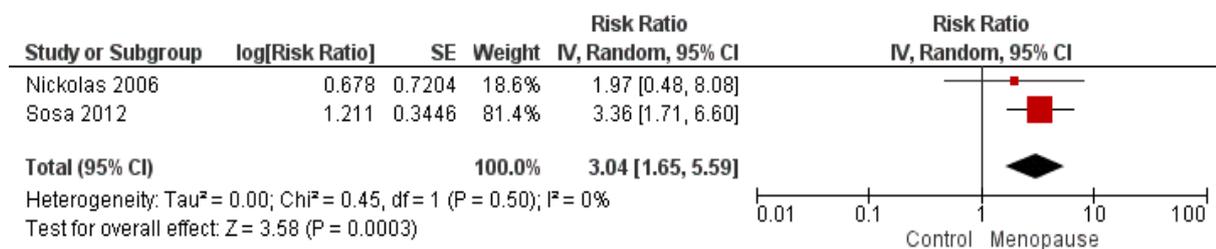
La **Figura 13** rivela un forte incremento del rischio di qualsiasi frattura, frattura del femore prossimale o vertebrale nei soggetti con malattia autoimmune rispetto ai soggetti sani.



**Figura 13.** Rischio di frattura valutato nei soggetti con malattie autoimmuni rispetto ai soggetti sani.

## Menopausa

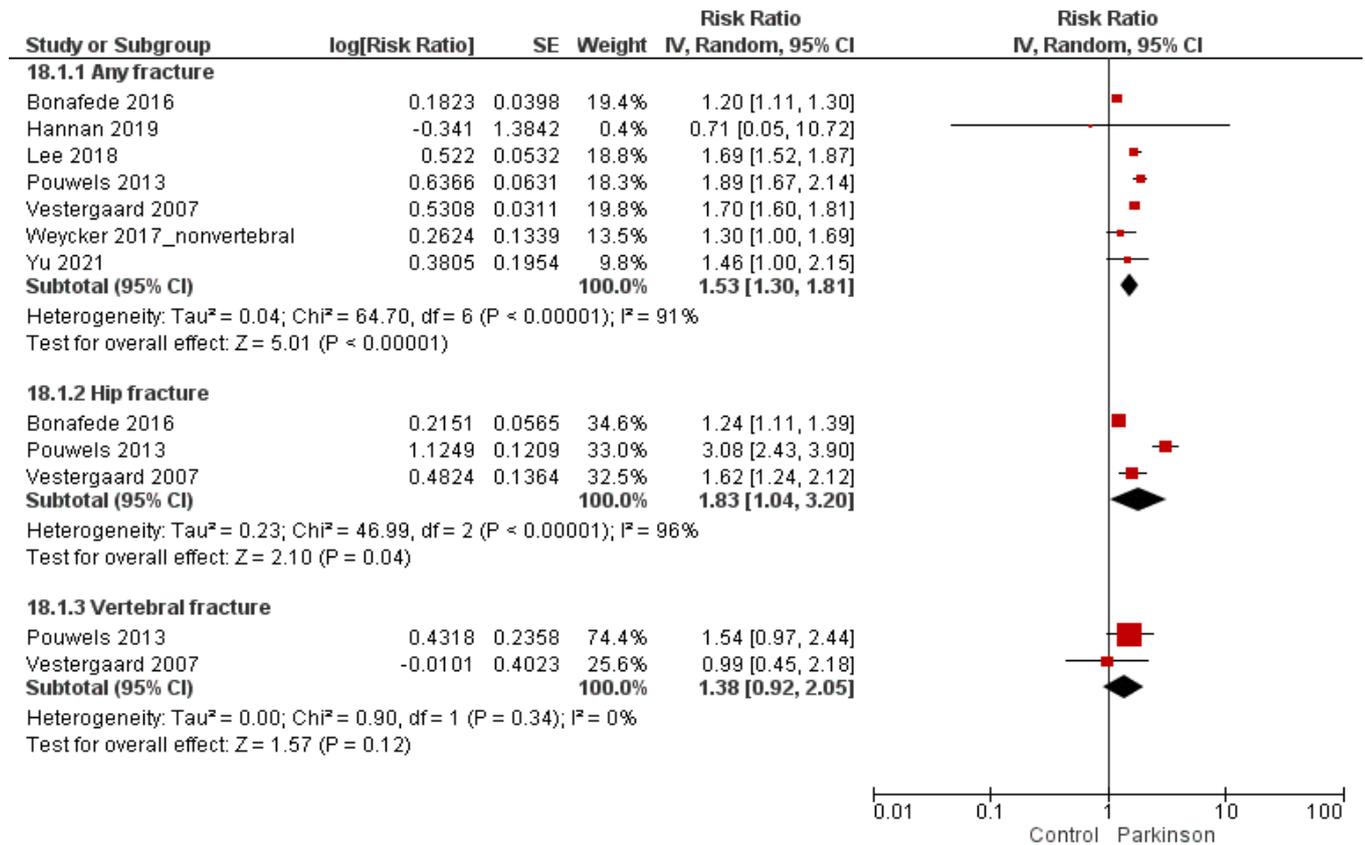
La **Figura 14** rivela un chiaro incremento del rischio di frattura nelle donne in menopausa rispetto a donne non in stato menopausale.



**Figura 14.** Rischio di frattura valutato nelle donne in menopausa rispetto a donne non in stato menopausale.

## Parkinson

La **Figura 15** mostra un chiaro incremento del rischio di qualsiasi frattura pari al 53% e di frattura del femore prossimale pari all'83% nei soggetti con Parkinson rispetto al gruppo di controllo. Al contrario non è evidenziato un significativo aumento del rischio di frattura vertebrale tra soggetti con Parkinson rispetto agli individui sani.

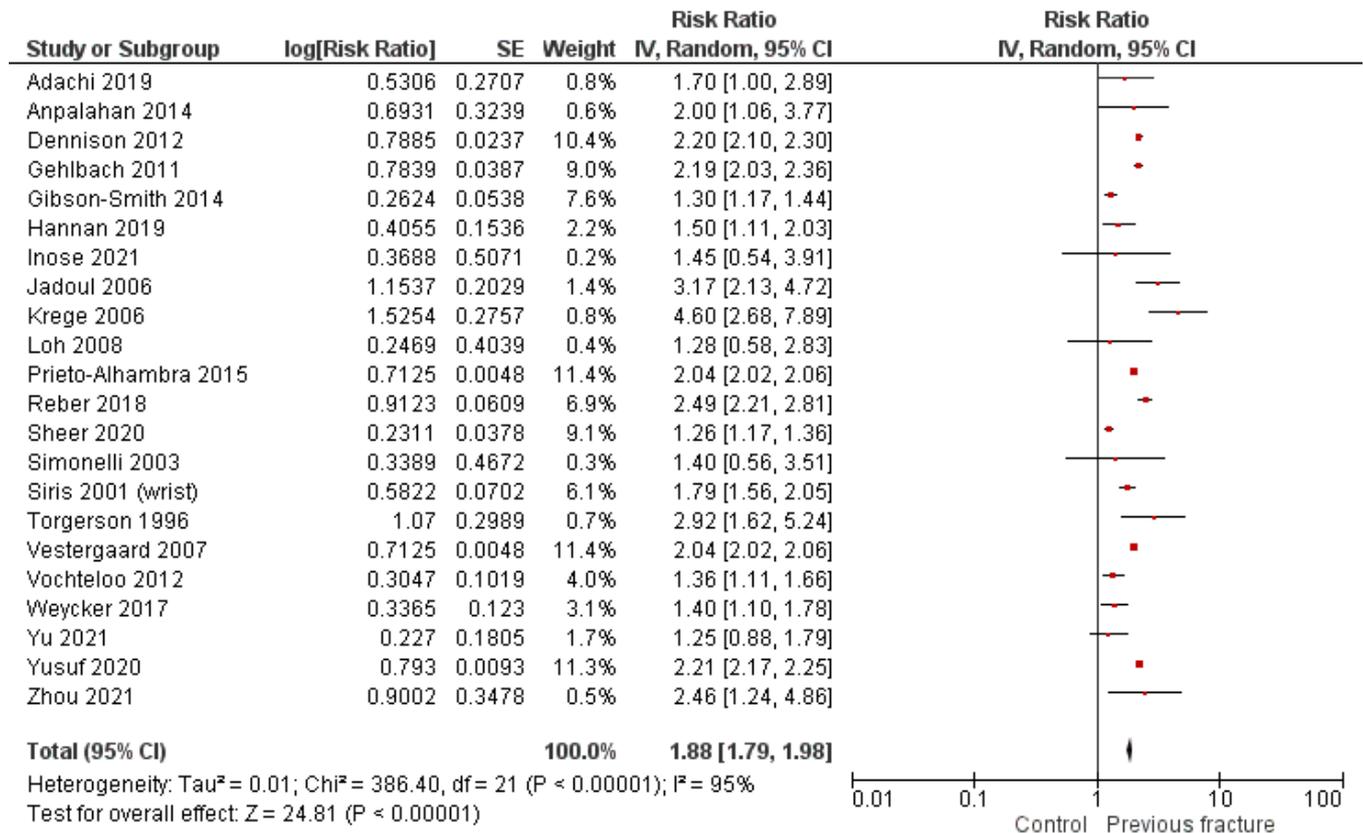


**Figura 15.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti con Parkinson rispetto agli individui sani.

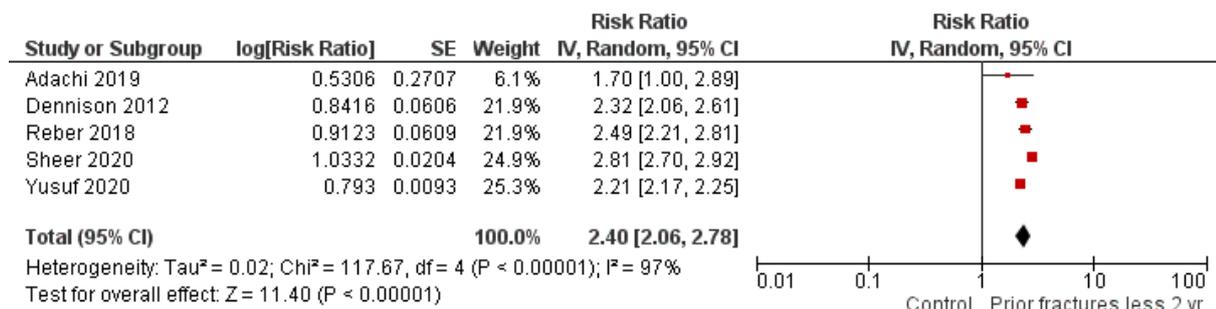
## Precedenti fratture

La **Figura 16A** mostra un chiaro incremento del rischio di frattura pari all'88% nei soggetti con precedenti fratture rispetto a soggetti senza storia pregressa di fratture. Inoltre, la **Figura 16B** mostra un significativo incremento del rischio di frattura considerando le precedenti fratture avvenute entro i due anni precedenti il reclutamento.

A)



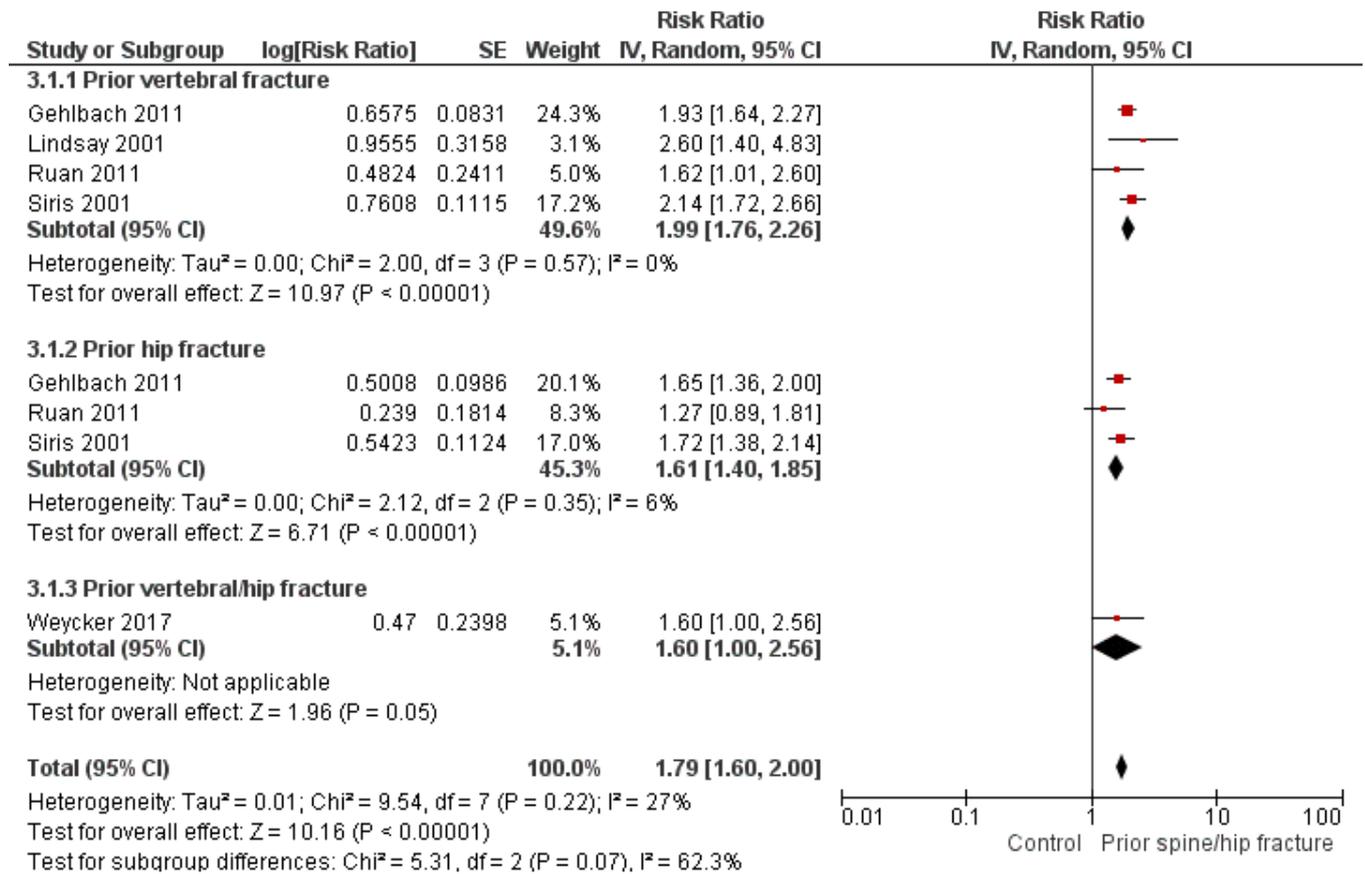
B)



**Figura 16.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti con precedenti fratture rispetto agli individui non caratterizzati da A) una storia pregressa di fratture B) nei due anni precedenti il reclutamento.

## Precedenti fratture vertebrale e/o del femore prossimale

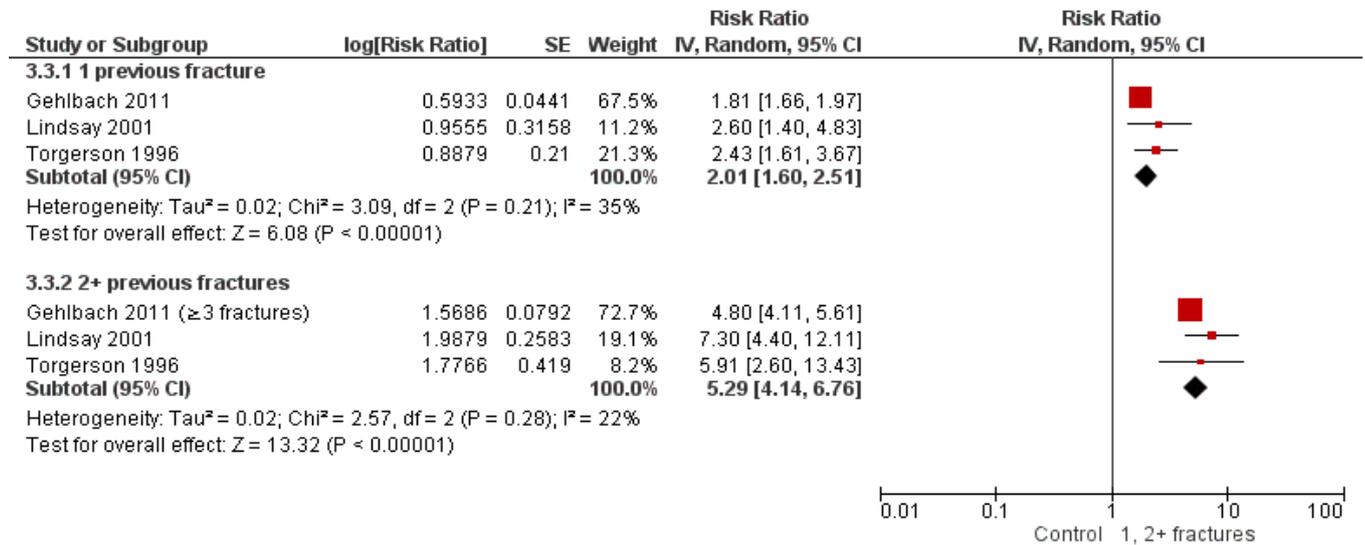
La **Figura 17** rivela un aumento del rischio di frattura nei soggetti con precedente frattura vertebrale, del femore prossimale, vertebrale e/o del femore prossimale pari rispettivamente al 99%, 61% e 60%. Ciò è confermato dalla stima pooled che rivela un aumento del rischio di frattura del 79% tra soggetti con precedente frattura vertebrale e/o del femore prossimale rispetto al gruppo di controllo.



**Figura 17.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti con precedente frattura del femore prossimale e/o vertebrale rispetto ai soggetti senza pregressa frattura vertebrale e/o del femore prossimale.

## Numero di precedenti fratture

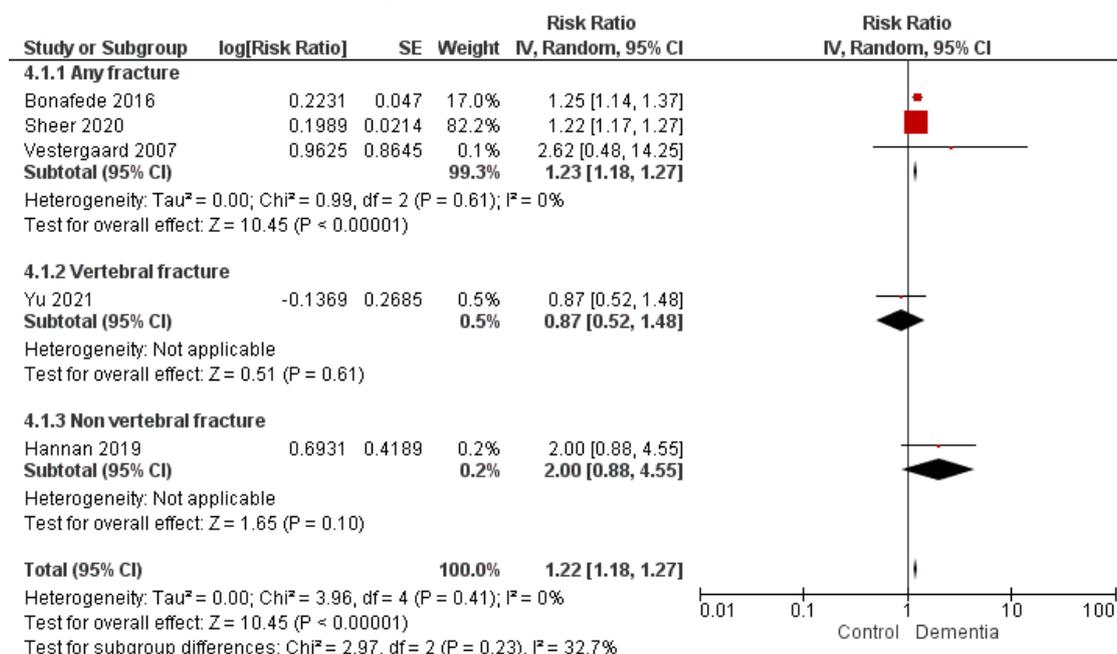
La **Figura 18** rivela un forte aumento del rischio di frattura nei soggetti con una precedente frattura rispetto a coloro senza una storia pregressa di fratture. Il risultato è confermato, mostrando un rischio ancora più elevato, negli individui con due o più precedenti fratture rispetto a soggetti senza una storia pregressa di fratture.



**Figura 18.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti con una o più precedenti fratture rispetto ai soggetti senza pregressa frattura.

## Demenza (es. morbo di Alzheimer)

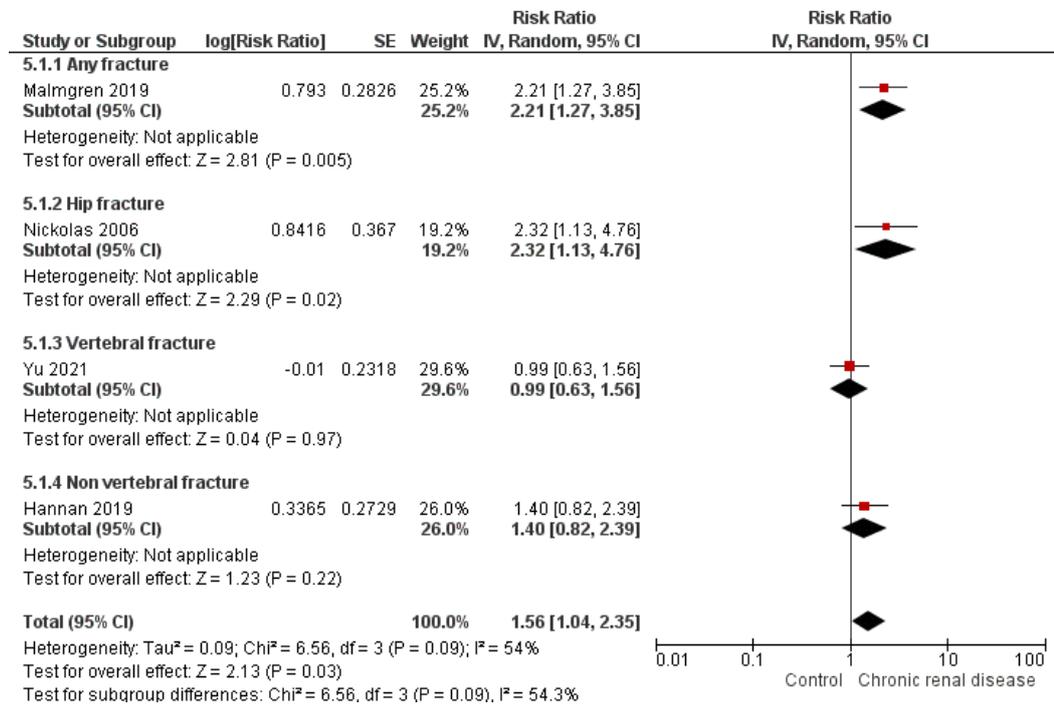
La **Figura 19** mostra un significativo incremento del rischio di frattura imminente nei soggetti caratterizzati da Demenza rispetto ad individui sani.



**Figura 19.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti con Demenza rispetto a individui sani.

## Malattia renale cronica

La **Figura 20** rivela un incremento del rischio di frattura imminente nei soggetti caratterizzati da malattia renale cronica rispetto ad individui sani.



**Figura 20.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti con malattia renale cronica rispetto a individui sani.

## DATABASE REGIONE LOMBARDIA

Oltre all'approccio precedente, è stata effettuata un'analisi con database amministrativi rispetto ai fattori di rischio di rifrattura imminente nei residenti lombardi, ricoverati e dimessi vivi per frattura ossea tra il 2014-2017. Le stime ottenute dai database amministrativi per il singolo fattore di rischio sono aggiustate per i restanti riportati in tabella.

Le seguenti stime ottenute possono essere confrontate, con le opportune cautele, alle stime meta-analitiche.

### Rischio imminente di rifrattura

Fattori di rischio	Database amministrativi			Meta-analisi	
	H R	95% CI	Prevalenza	RR	95% CI
<b>Genere</b>					
Maschi	1.0 0	Ref.	112,127 (33.42%)	1.00	Ref.
Femmine	1.0 7	1.05-1.10*	223,339 (66.58%)	1.19	0.95-1.49
<b>Età</b>					
40-49	0.9 8	0.95-1.02	44,120 (13.15%)	-	
50-64	1.0 0	Ref.	89,754 (26.76%)	1.00	Ref.
65-74	1.1 8	1.14-1.21*	67,993 (20.27%)	1.20	1.10-1.31*
75-84	1.5 6	1.51-1.60*	89,578 (26.70%)	1.80	1.60-2.03*
85-90	1.7 8	1.72-1.84*	44,021 (13.12%)	2.30	2.00-2.64*
<b>Pregresse fratture alle vertebre/femore prossimale</b>					
No	1.0 0	Ref.	323,990 (96.58%)	1.00	Ref.
Sì	1.4 4	1.38-1.51*	11,476 (3.42%)	1.79	1.60-2.00*
Nei 5 anni precedenti					
No	1.0 0	Ref.	328,729 (97.99%)		
Sì	1.4 5	1.37-1.53*	6,737 (2.01%)		
Nei 2 anni precedenti					
No	1.0 0	Ref.	333,591 (99.44%)		
Sì	1.5 0	1.36-1.66*	1,875 (0.56%)		
<b>Pregresse altre fratture</b>					
No	1.0 0	Ref.	299,949 (89.41%)	1.00	Ref.
Sì	1.4 5	1.41-1.49*	35,517 (10.59%)	1.88	1.79-1.98*
Nei 5 anni precedenti					
No	1.0 0	Ref.	310,811 (92.65%)		

Sì	1.4 6	1.42-1.51*	24,655 (7.35%)		
Nei 2 anni precedenti					
No	1.0 0	Ref.	328,747 (98.00%)	1.00	Ref.
Sì	1.5 3	1.45-1.62*	6,719 (2.00%)	2.40	2.06- 2.78*
<b>Malattie autoimmuni</b>					
No	1.0 0	Ref.	313,639 (93.49%)	1.00	Ref.
Sì	1.0 9	1.05-1.14*	21,827 (6.51%)	2.43	1.61- 3.67*
<b>Parkinson</b>					
No	1.0 0	Ref.	320,866 (95.65%)	1.00	Ref.
Sì	1.3 4	1.29-1.39*	14,600 (4.35%)	1.53	1.30- 1.81*
<b>Diabete</b>					
No	1.0 0	Ref.	284,030 (84.67%)	1.00	Ref.
Sì	1.0 4	1.01-1.07*	51,436 (15.33%)	1.15	1.07- 1.24*
<b>Malattie infiammatorie intestinali</b>					
No	1.0 0	Ref.	314,109 (93.63%)	1.00	Ref.
Sì	1.0 8	1.04-1.12*	21,357 (6.37%)	1.40	1.10- 1.78*
<b>BPCO</b>					
No	1.0 0	Ref.	322,849 (96.24%)	1.00	Ref.
Sì	1.3 1	1.26-1.37*	12,617 (3.76%)	1.36	1.21- 1.53*
<b>AIDS</b>					
No	1.0 0	Ref.	333,272 (99.35%)	1.00	Ref.
Sì	1.4 5	1.30-1.62*	2,194 (0.65%)	1.20	0.53-2.72
<b>Grave disabilità Motoria</b>					
No	1.0 0	Ref.	333,403 (99.39%)	1.00	Ref.
Sì	1.2 7	1.14-1.41*	2,063 (0.61%)	1.86	0.85-4.06
<b>Altre malattie del connettivo</b>					
No	1.0 0	Ref.	270,698 (80.69%)		
Sì	1.1 3	1.10-1.15*	64,768 (19.31%)		
<b>Malattia vascolare periferica</b>					
No	1.0 0	Ref.	329,699 (98.28%)		
Sì	1.1 1	1.04-1.19*	5,767 (1.72%)		
<b>Demenza e Alzheimer</b>					

No	1.0 0	Ref.	323,098 (96.31%)	1.00	Ref.
Sì	1.0 3	0.98-1.08	12,368 (3.69%)	1.22	1.18-1.27
<b>Malattia renale cronica</b>					
No	1.0 0	Ref.	326,287 (97.26%)	1.00	Ref.
Sì	1.1 3	1.07-1.20*	9,179 (2.74%)	1.56	1.04-2.35
<b>Storia familiare di fratture</b>					
No				1.00	Ref.
Sì				2.66	1.32-5.35*
<b>Basso BMI</b>					
No				1.00	Ref.
Sì				1.28	1.07-1.52*
<b>Menopausa</b>					
No				1.00	Ref.
Sì				3.04	1.65-5.59*
<b>Blocco ormonale adiuvante</b>					
No	1.0 0	Ref.	323,129 (96.32%)	1.00	Ref.
Sì	1.0 9	1.04-1.14*	12,337 (3.68%)	1.35	0.98-1.86
<b>Corticosteroidi</b>					
No	1.0 0	Ref.	328,554 (97.94%)	1.00	Ref.
Sì	1.3 1	1.23-1.39*	6,912 (2.06%)	1.23	1.13-1.32*

Per le malattie autoimmuni identificate nei database amministrativi, si fa riferimento all'American Autoimmune Related Diseases Association: <https://www.aarda.org/diseaselist/>

## Appendix D. Valutazione della qualità metodologica degli studi inclusi

### STUDI OSSERVAZIONALI:

Cohort study	Selection			Comparability		Outcome		tot
	Representativeness of the exposed cohort	Selection of the non exposed cohort	Ascertainment of exposure	Demonstration that outcome of interest was not present at start of study	Comparability of cohorts on the basis of the design or analysis	Assessment of outcome	Was follow-up long enough for outcomes to occur	
Adachi 2019	1		1	1		1	1	5
Berry 2017	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Compston 2011	1	1		1	1	1	1	6
Dennison 2012	1	1		1	1	1	1	6
Dobnig 2006	1		1	1	1	1	1	6
Gehlbach 2011	1			1	1	1	1	5
Gibson-Smith 2014	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Hannan 2019	1		1	1	1	1	1	6
Inose 2020	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Ivers 2001	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Krege 2006	1	1	1	1		1	1	6

Lindsay 2018	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Loh 2008	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Lyles 2008	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	
Malmgren 2020	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	
Morse 2009		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Pouwels 2013	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	
Reber 2018	1		1	1			1	1	5	
Rhew 2007	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	7
Ruan 2011	1	1	1	1			1	1	6	
Sheer 2020	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	
Shim 2020	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	
Simonelli 2003	1	1	1	1			1	1	6	
Siris 2001	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	6	
Soriano 2005	1	1	1	1			1	1	6	
Tedeschi 2019		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Torgerson 1996			1	1	1	1	1	1	5	
Vestergaard 2005	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Vochteloos 2012			1	1	1	1	1	1	5	
Waterloo 2012	1	1	1	1	1	1			5	

Weycker 2017		1	1	1	1	1		5
Yusuf 2020	1	1	1	1	1	1		6
Zhou 2021		1	1	1	1	1	1	6

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Case-control	Selection			Comparability		Exposure		Non-response rate	tot
	Is the case definition adequate	Representativeness of the cases	Selection of controls	Definition of controls	Comparability of cases and controls on the basis of the design or analysis	Ascertainment of exposure	Same method of ascertainment for cases and controls		
Anpalahan 2014	1	1		1		1	1		5
Bonafede 2016	1	1	1	1		1	1		6
Cooper 1995	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		7
Lee 2018	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		7
Meyer 1995	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		7
Prieto-Alhambra 2014	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		7
Prieto-Alhambra 2015	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		7
Vestergaard 1998		1	1	1			1	1	5
Vestergaard 2007	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		7
Weiss 2010	1	1		1	1	1	1		6
Yu 2021	1	1		1	1	1	1		6

Cross-sectional*	Selection			Comparability		Outcome		tot
	Representativeness of the sample	Sample size	Non-respondents	Ascertainment of the exposure (risk factor)	The subjects in different outcome groups are comparable, based on the study design or analysis.	Assessment of the outcome	Statistical test	
Atteritano 2013	1			1	1	1	1	5
Adas-Okuma 2020	1			1	1	1	1	5
Jadoul 2005	1	1		1	1	1	1	6
Nickolas 2006	1			1	1	1	1	5
Sosa-Henrlquez 2012	1				1	1	1	4

\*From: Herzog R, Álvarez-Pasquin MJ, Díaz C, Del Barrio JL, Estrada JM, Gil Á. Are healthcare workers' intentions to vaccinate related to their knowledge, beliefs and attitudes? A systematic review. BMC Public Health. 2013 Feb 19;13:154. doi: 10.1186/1471-2458-13-154. PMID: 23421987; PMCID: PMC3602084.

## Appendice E. Summary of findings

CI: Confidence interval; HR: Hazard Ratio

Certainty assessment							Effetto		Certo	Importanza
N° degli studi	Disegno dello studio	Rischio di distorsione	Mancanza di riproducibilità dei risultati	Mancanza di generalizzabilità	Imprecisione	Ulteriori considerazioni	Relativo (95% CI)	Assoluto (95% CI)		
<b>Blocco ormonale adiuvante</b>										
1	studi osservazionali	Serio <sup>a</sup>	non importante	non importante	serio <sup>b</sup>	nessuno	<b>HR 1.35</b> (0.98 a 1.86)	<b>1 meno per 1.000</b> (da 2 meno a 1 meno)	⊕○○○ MOLTO BASSA	CRITICO

### Spiegazioni

- a. Risk of Bias due to Selection of the non exposed cohort, Comparability of cohorts on the basis of the design or analysis, Adequacy of follow-up of cohorts  
 b. Confidence intervals crossed the line of no difference with plausible effects in favor to the experimental group.

Certainty assessment							Effetto		Certo	Importanza
N° degli studi	Disegno dello studio	Rischio di distorsione	Mancanza di riproducibilità dei risultati	Mancanza di generalizzabilità	Imprecisione	Ulteriori considerazioni	Relativo (95% CI)	Assoluto (95% CI)		
<b>AIDS</b>										
1	studi osservazionali	non importante	non importante	non importante	serio <sup>a</sup>	nessuno	<b>OR 1.20</b> (0.53 a 2.72)	<b>0 meno per 1.000</b> (da 0 meno a 0 meno)	⊕○○○ MOLTO BASSA	CRITICO

### Spiegazioni

- a. Confidence intervals crossed the line of no difference with plausible effects in favor to the experimental group.

Certainty assessment							Effetto		Certo	Importanza
N° degli studi	Disegno dello studio	Rischio di distorsione	Mancanza di riproducibilità dei risultati	Mancanza di generalizzabilità	Imprecisione	Ulteriori considerazioni	Relativo (95% CI)	Assoluto (95% CI)		
<b>BPCO</b>										
6	studi osservazionali	non importante	serio <sup>a</sup>	non importante	non importante	nessuno	<b>RR 1.36</b> (1.21 a 1.53)	<b>1 meno per 1.000</b> (da 2 meno a 1 meno)	⊕○○○ MOLTO BASSA	CRITICO

### Spiegazioni

a. I2 > 75%

Certainty assessment							Effetto		Certo	Importanza
N° degli studi	Disegno dello studio	Rischio di distorsione	Mancanza di riproducibilità dei risultati	Mancanza di generalizzabilità	Imprecisione	Ulteriori considerazioni	Relativo (95% CI)	Assoluto (95% CI)		
<b>Corticosteroidi</b>										
8	studi osservazionali	non importante	molto serio <sup>a</sup>	non importante	non importante	nessuno	<b>RR 1.23</b> (1.13 a 1.32)	<b>0 meno per 1.000</b> (da 0 meno a 0 meno)	⊕○○○ MOLTO BASSA	CRITICO

### Spiegazioni

a. I2 > 90%

Certainty assessment							Effetto		Certo	Importanza
N° degli studi	Disegno dello studio	Rischio di distorsione	Mancanza di riproducibilità dei risultati	Mancanza di generalizzabilità	Imprecisione	Ulteriori considerazioni	Relativo (95% CI)	Assoluto (95% CI)		
<b>Diabetes</b>										
10	studi osservazionali	non importante	non importante	non importante	non importante	nessuno	<b>RR 1.15</b> (1.07 a 1.24)	<b>1 meno per 1.000</b> (da 1 meno a 1 meno)	⊕⊕○○ BASSA	CRITICO

Certainty assessment							Effetto		Certo	Importanza
N° degli studi	Disegno dello studio	Rischio di distorsione	Mancanza di riproducibilità dei risultati	Mancanza di generalizzabilità	Imprecisione	Ulteriori considerazioni	Relativo (95% CI)	Assoluto (95% CI)		
<b>65-74 years</b>										
1	studi osservazionali	non importante	non importante	non importante	non importante	nessuno	<b>RR 1.20</b> (1.10 a 1.31)	<b>1 meno per 1.000</b> (da 1 meno a 1 meno)	⊕⊕○○ BASSA	CRITICO
<b>75-84 years</b>										
1	studi osservazionali	non importante	non importante	non importante	non importante	nessuno	<b>RR 1.80</b> (1.60 a 2.03)	<b>2 meno per 1.000</b> (da 2 meno a 2 meno)	⊕⊕○○ BASSA	CRITICO
<b>85 + years</b>										
1	studi osservazionali	non importante	non importante	non importante	non importante	nessuno	<b>RR 2.30</b> (2.00 a 2.64)	<b>2 meno per 1.000</b> (da 3 meno a 2 meno)	⊕⊕○○ BASSA	CRITICO

Certainty assessment							Effetto		Certo	Importanza
N° degli studi	Disegno dello studio	Rischio di distorsione	Mancanza di riproducibilità dei risultati	Mancanza di generalizzabilità	Imprecisione	Ulteriori considerazioni	Relativo (95% CI)	Assoluto (95% CI)		
<b>Storia familiare di fratture</b>										
6	studi osservazionali	serio <sup>a</sup>	molto serio <sup>b</sup>	non importante	non importante	nessuno	<b>RR 2.66</b> (1.32 a 5.35)	<b>3 meno per 1.000</b> (da 5 meno a 1 meno)	⊕○○○ MOLTO BASSA	CRITICO

### Spiegazioni

a. Risk of Bias due to Representativeness of the exposed cohort (Torgerson 1996), Selection of the non exposed cohort (Anpalahan 2014, Sosa 2012, Torgerson 1996), Ascertainment of exposure (Sosa 2012), Comparability of cohorts on the basis of the design or analysis (Anpalahan 2014, Sosa 2012), Adequacy of follow-up of cohorts (Anpalahan 2014, Sosa 2012, Torgerson 1996)

b. I2 > 90%

Certainty assessment							Effetto		Certo	Importanza
N° degli studi	Disegno dello studio	Rischio di distorsione	Mancanza di riproducibilità dei risultati	Mancanza di generalizzabilità	Imprecisione	Ulteriori considerazioni	Relativo (95% CI)	Assoluto (95% CI)		
<b>Genere</b>										
12	studi osservazionali	non importante	molto serio <sup>a</sup>	non importante	serio <sup>b</sup>	nessuno	<b>RR 1.19</b> (0.95 a 1.49)	<b>1 meno per 1.000</b> (da 1 meno a 1 meno)	⊕○○○ MOLTO BASSA	CRITICO

### Spiegazioni

a. I2 > 90%

b. Confidence intervals crossed the line of no difference with plausible effects in favor to the experimental group.

Certainty assessment							Effetto		Certo	Importanza
Nº degli studi	Disegno dello studio	Rischio di distorsione	Mancanza di riproducibilità dei risultati	Mancanza di generalizzabilità	Imprecisione	Ulteriori considerazioni	Relativo (95% CI)	Assoluto (95% CI)		
<b>Grave disabilità motoria</b>										
6	studi osservazionali	serio <sup>a</sup>	serio <sup>b</sup>	non importante	serio <sup>c</sup>	nessuno	<b>RR 1.86</b> (0.85 a 4.06)	<b>0 meno per 1.000</b> (da 0 meno a 0 meno)	⊕○○○ MOLTO BASSA	CRITICO

### Spiegazioni

a. Risk of bias due to Selection of the non exposed cohort, Ascertainment of exposure, Comparability of cohorts on the basis of the design or analysis, Adequacy of follow-up of cohorts

b. I2 > 75%

c. Confidence intervals crossed the line of no difference with plausible effects in favor to the experimental group.

Certainty assessment							Effetto		Certo	Importanza
Nº degli studi	Disegno dello studio	Rischio di distorsione	Mancanza di riproducibilità dei risultati	Mancanza di generalizzabilità	Imprecisione	Ulteriori considerazioni	Relativo (95% CI)	Assoluto (95% CI)		
<b>low BMI vs normal</b>										
7	studi osservazionali	non importante	serio <sup>a</sup>	non importante	non importante	nessuno	<b>OR 1.28</b> (1.07 a 1.52)	<b>1 meno per 1.000</b> (da 2 meno a 1 meno)	⊕○○○ MOLTO BASSA	CRITICO

### Spiegazioni

a. I2 > 75%

Certainty assessment							Effetto		Certo	Importanza
N° degli studi	Disegno dello studio	Rischio di distorsione	Mancanza di riproducibilità dei risultati	Mancanza di generalizzabilità	Imprecisione	Ulteriori considerazioni	Relativo (95% CI)	Assoluto (95% CI)		
<b>Malattie infiammatorie intestinali - Any fracture</b>										
1	studi osservazionali	non importante	non importante	non importante	non importante	nessuno	<b>RR 1.40</b> (1.10 a 1.78)	<b>0 meno per 1.000</b> (da 0 meno a 0 meno)	⊕⊕○○ BASSA	CRITICO

Certainty assessment							Effetto		Certo	Importanza
N° degli studi	Disegno dello studio	Rischio di distorsione	Mancanza di riproducibilità dei risultati	Mancanza di generalizzabilità	Imprecisione	Ulteriori considerazioni	Relativo (95% CI)	Assoluto (95% CI)		
<b>Malattie autoimmuni (AR, SM, LS, Sclerodermia, APsoriasica) - Any fracture</b>										
5	studi osservazionali	non importante	molto serio <sup>a</sup>	non importante	non importante	nessuno	<b>RR 2.43</b> (1.61 a 3.67)	<b>2 meno per 1.000</b> (da 4 meno a 2 meno)	⊕○○○ MOLTO BASSA	CRITICO

### Spiegazioni

a. I2 > 90%

Certainty assessment							Effetto		Certo	Importanza
Nº degli studi	Disegno dello studio	Rischio di distorsione	Mancanza di riproducibilità dei risultati	Mancanza di generalizzabilità	Imprecisione	Ulteriori considerazioni	Relativo (95% CI)	Assoluto (95% CI)		
<b>Parkinson - Any fracture</b>										
7	studi osservazionali	non importante	Molto serio <sup>a</sup>	non importante	non importante	nessuno	<b>RR 1.53</b> (1.30 a 1.81)	<b>0 meno per 1.000</b> (da 0 meno a 0 meno)	⊕○○○ MOLTO BASSA	CRITICO

## Spiegazioni

a. I2 > 90%

Certainty assessment							Effetto		Certo	Importanza
Nº degli studi	Disegno dello studio	Rischio di distorsione	Mancanza di riproducibilità dei risultati	Mancanza di generalizzabilità	Imprecisione	Ulteriori considerazioni	Relativo (95% CI)	Assoluto (95% CI)		
<b>Previous vertebral/hip fracture</b>										
5	studi osservazionali	non importante	non importante	non importante	non importante	nessuno	<b>RR 1.79</b> (1.60 a 2.00)	<b>2 meno per 1.000</b> (da 2 meno a 2 meno)	⊕⊕○○ BASSA	CRITICO
<b>Previous fractures</b>										
22	studi osservazionali	non importante	molto serio <sup>a</sup>	non importante	non importante	nessuno	<b>RR 1.88</b> (1.79 a 1.98)	<b>2 meno per 1.000</b> (da 2 meno a 2 meno)	⊕○○○ MOLTO BASSA	CRITICO
<b>Number of previous fractures - 1 previous fracture</b>										
3	studi osservazionali	serio <sup>b</sup>	non importante	non importante	non importante	nessuno	<b>RR 2.01</b> (1.60 a 2.51)	<b>2 meno per 1.000</b> (da 3 meno a 2 meno)	⊕○○○ MOLTO BASSA	CRITICO

Certainty assessment							Effetto		Certo	Importanza
Nº degli studi	Disegno dello studio	Rischio di distorsione	Mancanza di riproducibilità dei risultati	Mancanza di generalizzabilità	Imprecisione	Ulteriori considerazioni	Relativo (95% CI)	Assoluto (95% CI)		
<b>Number of previous fractures - 2+ previous fractures</b>										
3	studi osservazionali	serio <sup>b</sup>	non importante	non importante	non importante	nessuno	<b>RR 5.29</b> (4.14 a 6.76)	<b>5 meno per 1.000</b> (da 7 meno a 4 meno)	⊕○○○ MOLTO BASSA	CRITICO

## Spiegazioni

a. I2>90%

b. Risk of bias due to Representativeness of the exposed cohort (Torgerson 1996), Selection of the non exposed cohort (Torgerson 1996, Gehlback 2011), Ascertainment of exposure (Gehlback 2011), Adequacy of follow-up of cohorts (Torgerson 1996, Gehlback 2011)

Certainty assessment							Effetto		Certo	Importanza
Nº degli studi	Disegno dello studio	Rischio di distorsione	Mancanza di riproducibilità dei risultati	Mancanza di generalizzabilità	Imprecisione	Ulteriori considerazioni	Relativo (95% CI)	Assoluto (95% CI)		
<b>Menopausa</b>										
2	studi osservazionali	serio <sup>a</sup>	non importante	non importante	non importante	nessuno	<b>RR 3.04</b> (1.65 a 5.59)	<b>3 meno per 1.000</b> (da 6 meno a 2 meno)	⊕○○○ MOLTO BASSA	CRITICO

CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio

## Spiegazioni

a. Risk of Bias (Sosa 2012) due to Selection of the non exposed cohort, Ascertainment of exposure, Comparability of cohorts on the basis of the design or analysis and Adequacy of follow-up of cohorts

Certainty assessment							Effetto		Certo	Importanza
Nº degli studi	Disegno dello studio	Rischio di distorsione	Mancanza di riproducibilità dei risultati	Mancanza di generalizzabilità	Imprecisione	Ulteriori considerazioni	Relativo (95% CI)	Assoluto (95% CI)		
<b>Dementia</b>										
5	studi osservazionali	non importante	non importante	non importante	non importante	nessuno	<b>RR 1.22</b> (1.18 a 1.27)	<b>0 meno per 1.000</b> (da 0 meno a 0 meno)	⊕⊕○○ BASSA	CRITICO

CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio

Certainty assessment							Effetto		Certo	Importanza
Nº degli studi	Disegno dello studio	Rischio di distorsione	Mancanza di riproducibilità dei risultati	Mancanza di generalizzabilità	Imprecisione	Ulteriori considerazioni	Relativo (95% CI)	Assoluto (95% CI)		
<b>Chronic renal disease</b>										
4	studi osservazionali	non importante	non importante	non importante	non importante	nessuno	<b>RR 1.56</b> (1.04 a 2.35)	<b>2 meno per 1.000</b> (da 2 meno a 1 meno)	⊕⊕○○ BASSA	CRITICO

CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio

## Appendice F. Lista degli studi inclusi.

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## Evidence to Decision Framework

CLINICAL QUESTION 3: Come identificare i pazienti a rischio imminente di frattura?

<b>POPOLAZIONE:</b>	Pazienti con frattura non derivante da un trauma efficiente o non fratturati
<b>INTERVENTO:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Genere</li><li>● Età</li><li>● Indice di massa corporea</li><li>● Pregresse fratture alle vertebre/femore</li><li>● Storia familiare di frattura</li><li>● Altre pregresse fratture</li><li>● Malattie autoimmuni (come Artrite reumatoide, Artrite Psoriasica, Sclerodermia, Lupus eritematoso sistemico, Sclerosi multipla)</li><li>● Parkinson</li><li>● Diabete</li><li>● Malattie infiammatorie intestinale croniche (Colite ulcerosa, Morbo di Crohn)</li><li>● Broncopneumopatia cronica ostruttiva</li><li>● AIDS</li><li>● Grave disabilità motoria (come Paralisi cerebrale, Paraplegia, Lesioni del midollo spinale)</li><li>● Altre malattie del connettivo</li><li>● Blocco ormonale adiuvante</li><li>● Corticosteroidi</li><li>● Malattia vascolare periferica</li><li>● Malattia renale cronica</li><li>● Demenza e Alzheimer</li><li>● Menopausa</li></ul>
<b>CONFRONTO:</b>	Assenza delle condizioni sopra citate
<b>ESITI PRINCIPALI:</b>	<b>Critici:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Rischio di frattura</li></ul>
<b>SETTING:</b>	Qualsiasi

**PROSPETTIVA:**

Popolazione, SSN:

- organizzazione ed erogazione dei servizi per la gestione dei pazienti con frattura da fragilità.

**CONFLITTI DI INTERESSE**

La policy ISS relativa alla dichiarazione e gestione del conflitto di interessi è stata applicata e i seguenti membri del panel sono risultati essere membri votanti (determinando la direzione e forza della raccomandazione):

Membri del panel non votanti a seguito di un potenziale conflitto di interessi: Nessuno (Il Prof. Rossini è tra gli autori degli articoli n. 6,8,9).

Membri assenti: Nessuno

## VALUTAZIONE

Problema		
Il problema è una priorità?		
GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente no</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente si</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Si</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li> </ul>	<p>Il concetto di rischio imminente di frattura, definito come un rischio notevolmente elevato di frattura nei successivi 12-24 mesi rispetto alla frattura indice, è stato ampiamente indagato (Bonafede, 2016; Hannan, 2019; Kanis, 2017; Roux, 2017). È noto che il rischio di rifrattura aumenta significativamente nel periodo successivo al verificarsi di una prima frattura (Johansson, 2017; Johnell, 2004, 2001; Ryg, 2009). Infatti il rischio è approssimativamente raddoppiato (Haentjens, 2004; Johnell, 2004, 2001; Kanis, 2004; Klotzbuecher, 2000; Sheer, 2020) entro i primi 2 anni (Bonafede, 2016; Johansson, 2017; Schnell, 2018; Söreskog, 2020; Toth, 2020; van Geel, 2009), come riportato nella meta analisi di Klotzbeucher (Klotzbeucher, 2000) (RR: 2,2; IC 95%: 1,9-2,6). Tuttavia, il rischio di frattura, non è lineare ma varia nel tempo come le caratteristiche e le esposizioni del paziente tra due fratture successive (Balasubramanian, 2019; Bonafede, 2016; Masud, 2011; Roux, 2017; Weycker, 2017). Anche nell'osteoporosi post-menopausale, il principale fattore di rischio relativo alla rifrattura riguarda le precedenti fratture, e il rischio imminente (Banefelt, 2019) si riscontra solitamente entro 1 e 2 anni dopo la prima frattura.</p> <p>Per popolazioni che comprendono donne in età avanzata con osteoporosi accertata o bassa massa ossea o storia di fratture da fragilità, considerate ad alto rischio di frattura, la previsione del rischio su un orizzonte temporale più breve (ad es. 1 anno o 2 anni) può avere una maggiore rilevanza clinica. Inoltre, predire una frattura imminente nella popolazione femminile a rischio elevato mediante fattori come l'età, la BMD e altri fattori di rischio dipendenti dal tempo quali la storia di precedenti fratture o cadute, può essere diverso rispetto al predire una frattura a lungo termine nella popolazione generale di donne (Adachi, 2019).</p>	
Effetti desiderabili		
Quanto considerevoli sono gli effetti desiderabili attesi?		
GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Irrilevanti</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Piccoli</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Moderati</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Grandi</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Variano</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Non so</li> </ul>	<p>È stata effettuata una revisione sistematica con ricerca della letteratura sulle banche dati Embase, Medline, Cochrane CENTRAL da cui sono stati individuati 35214 articoli. Non è stato tuttavia selezionato alcuno studio per rispondere al seguente dominio.</p>	

# Effetti indesiderabili

Quanto considerevoli sono gli effetti indesiderabili attesi?

GIUDIZI

RICERCA DELLE PROVE

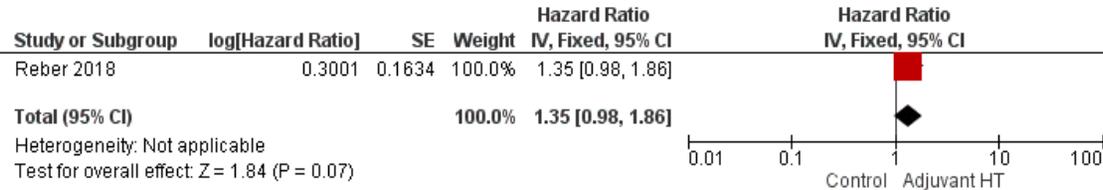
CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE

- Grandi
- Moderati
- Piccoli
- Irrilevanti
- Variano
- Non so

È stata effettuata una revisione sistematica con ricerca della letteratura sulle banche dati Embase, Medline, Cochrane CENTRAL da cui sono stati individuati 35214 articoli. Inoltre, a seguito di una ulteriore ricerca manuale della letteratura, sono stati selezionati 46 studi per rispondere al seguente quesito clinico di interesse.

Fattori ormonali adiuvanti

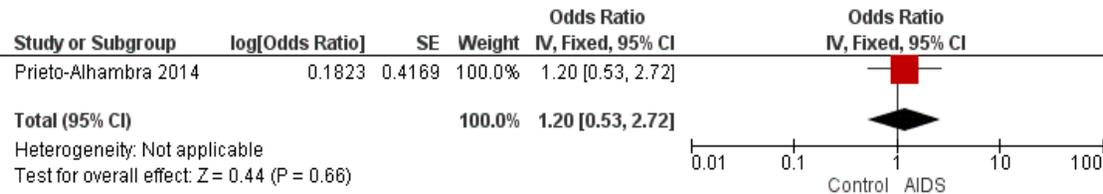
La **Figura 2** non mostra un chiaro incremento del rischio di frattura nei soggetti che fanno uso di fattori ormonali adiuvanti rispetto ai non utilizzatori.



**Figura 2.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti che fanno uso di fattori ormonali adiuvanti rispetto ai non utilizzatori.

Sindrome da immunodeficienza acquisita (AIDS)

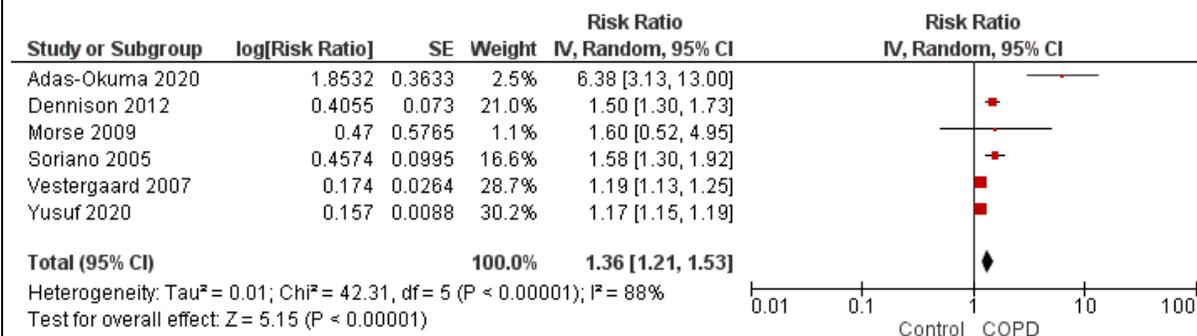
La **Figura 3** non mostra un chiaro incremento del rischio di frattura nei soggetti affetti da AIDS rispetto agli individui sani.



**Figura 3.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti con AIDS rispetto agli individui sani.

Broncopneumopatia cronico ostruttiva (BPCO)

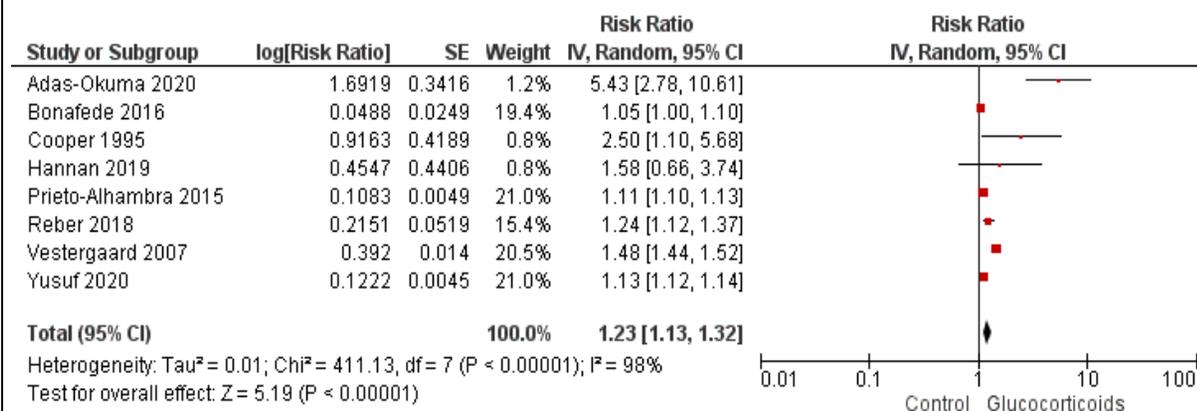
La **Figura 4** mostra un chiaro incremento del rischio di frattura del 36% nei soggetti con BPCO rispetto agli individui sani.



**Figura 4.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti con BPCO rispetto ai soggetti sani.

Corticosteroidi

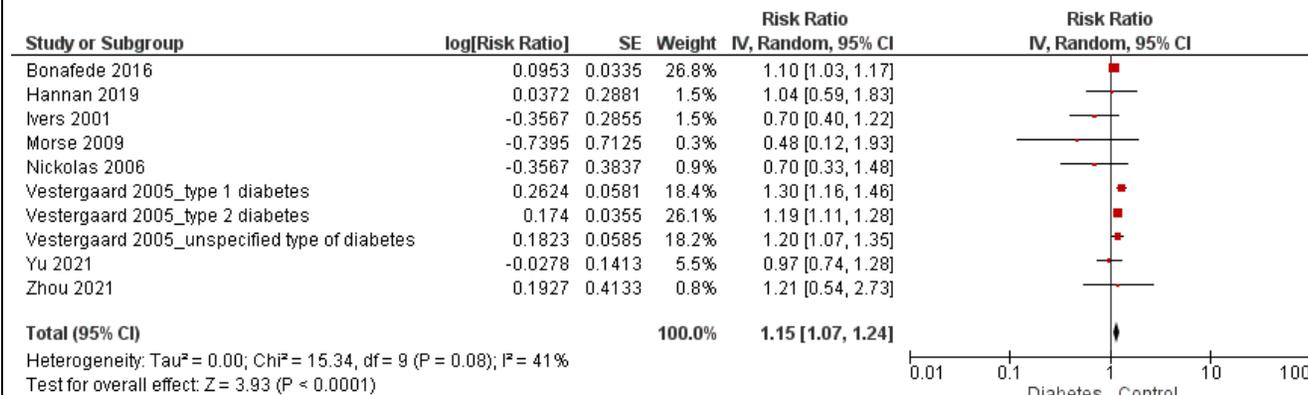
La **Figura 5** mostra un significativo rischio di frattura pari al 23% nei soggetti che fanno uso di corticosteroidi rispetto ai non utilizzatori.



**Figura 5.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti che fanno uso di corticosteroidi rispetto ai non utilizzatori.

## Diabete

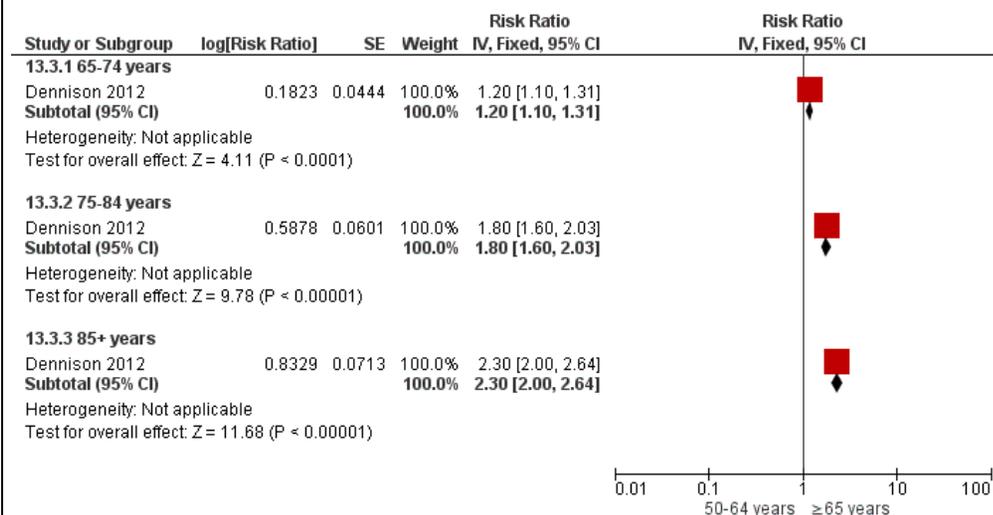
La **Figura 6** mostra un chiaro incremento del rischio di frattura nei soggetti diabetici rispetto ai soggetti sani.



**Figura 6.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti diabetici rispetto ai soggetti sani.

## Età

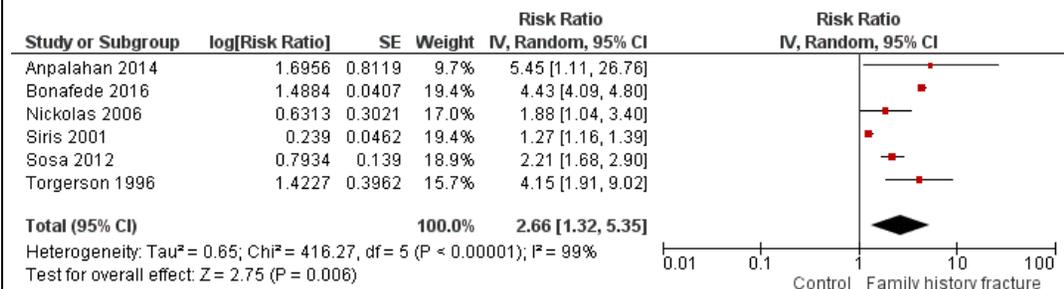
La **Figura 7** rivela un significativo rischio di frattura nei soggetti di età 65-74, 75-84 e >85 anni rispettivamente pari a RR 1.20, 1.80 e 2.30 ed in crescita col progressivo incremento dell'età, rispetto alla categoria di riferimento o individui con età 50-64 anni.



**Figura 7.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra individui categorizzati in diverse fasce d'età rispetto ai soggetti di età 50-64 anni.

### Storia familiare di fratture

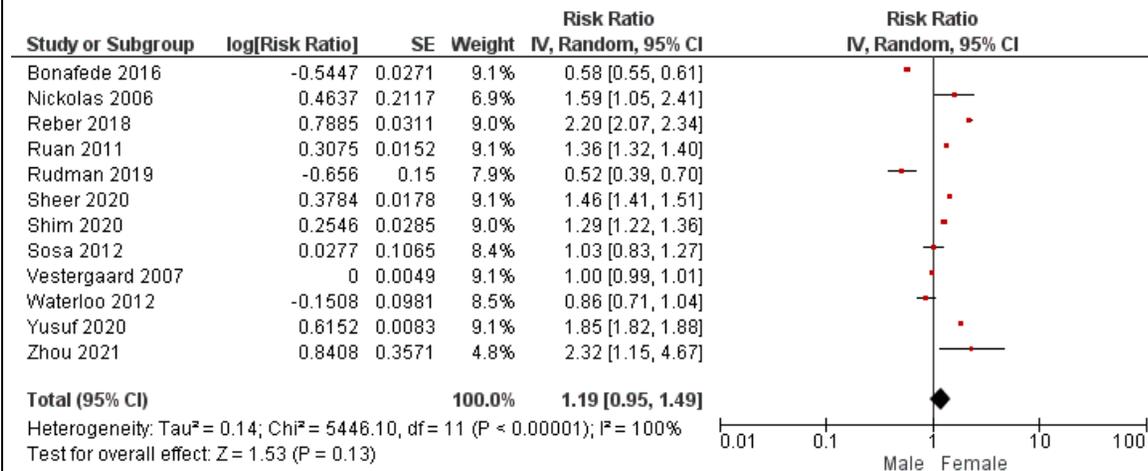
La **Figura 8** mostra un forte e significativo aumento del rischio di frattura nei soggetti caratterizzati dalla storia familiare di fratture rispetto al gruppo di controllo.



**Figura 8.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti caratterizzati dalla storia familiare di fratture rispetto al gruppo di controllo.

### Genere

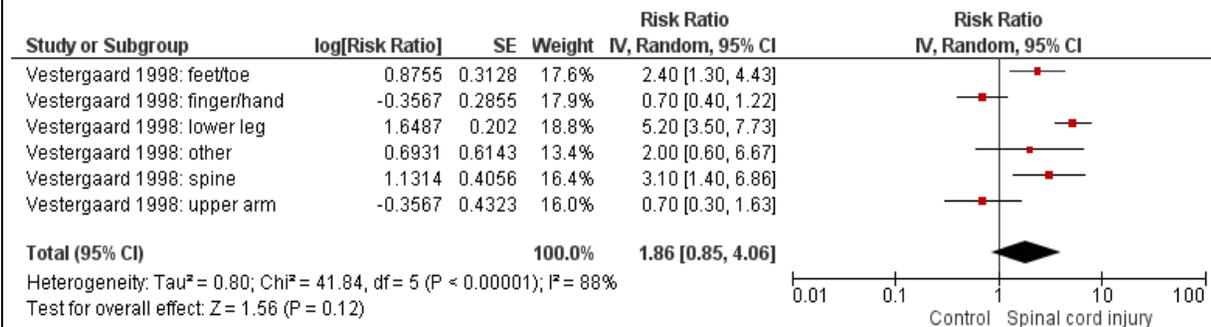
La **Figura 9** mostra un incremento, non significativo, del rischio di frattura confrontando la popolazione delle donne rispetto agli uomini.



**Figura 9.** Rischio di frattura confrontando la popolazione delle donne rispetto agli uomini.

Grave disabilità motoria

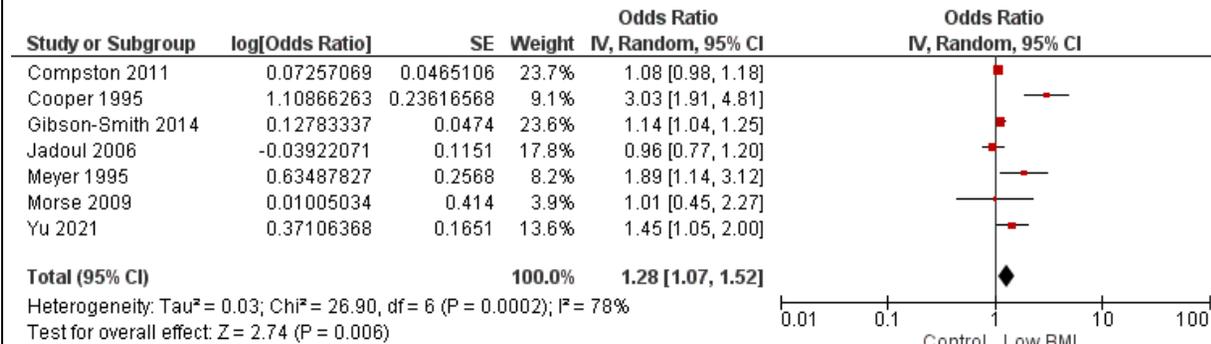
La **Figura 10** non rivela un aumento del rischio di frattura nei soggetti con grave disabilità motoria (o lesione del midollo spinale) rispetto al gruppo degli individui sani.



**Figura 10.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti con grave disabilità motoria rispetto agli individui sani.

Basso indice di massa corporea (BMI)

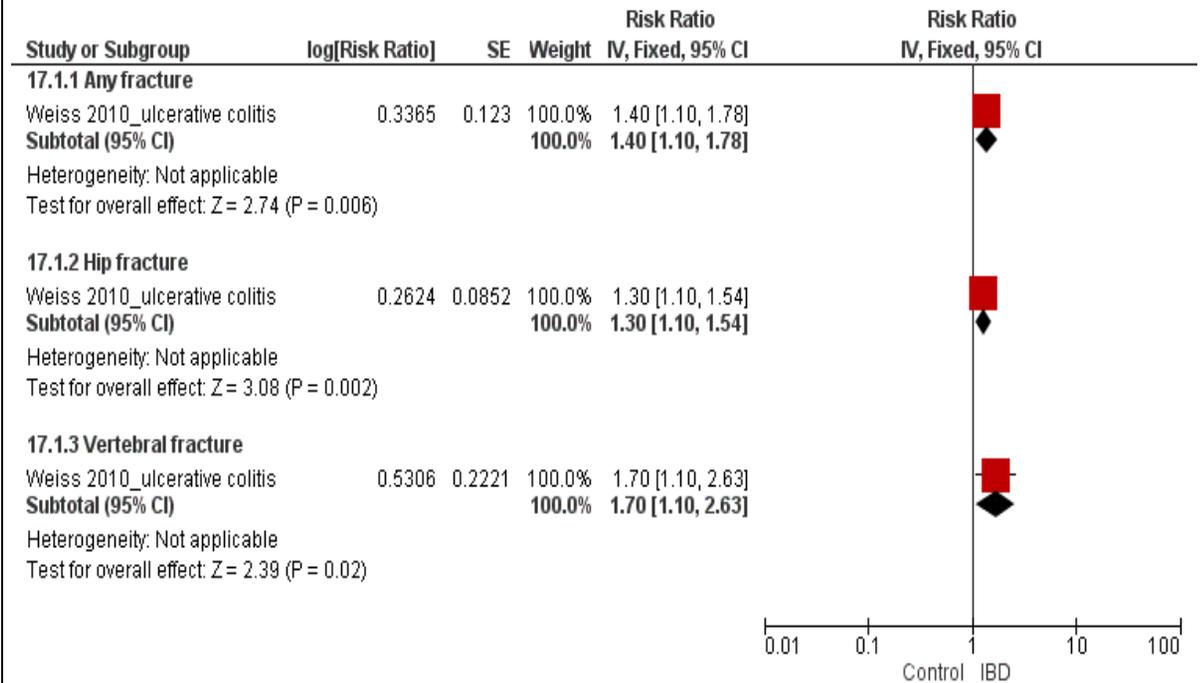
La **Figura 11** mostra un significativo incremento del rischio di frattura nei soggetti con basso indice di massa corporea rispetto agli individui normopeso.



**Figura 11.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti con basso indice di massa corporea rispetto agli individui normopeso.

Malattie infiammatorie intestinali

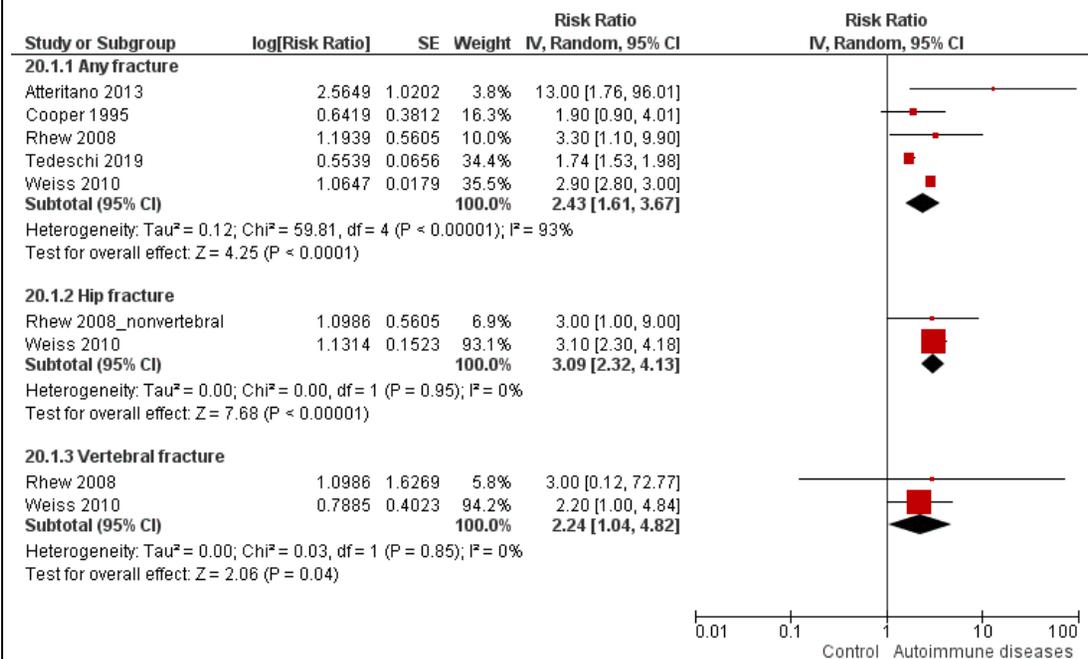
La **Figura 12** mostra un aumentato rischio di qualsiasi frattura pari al 40%, del femore prossimale pari al 30% e vertebrale pari al 70% nei soggetti affetti da malattia infiammatoria intestinale rispetto al gruppo di controllo (o individui sani).



**Figura 12.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti caratterizzati da malattia infiammatoria intestinale rispetto al gruppo di controllo.

### Malattie autoimmuni

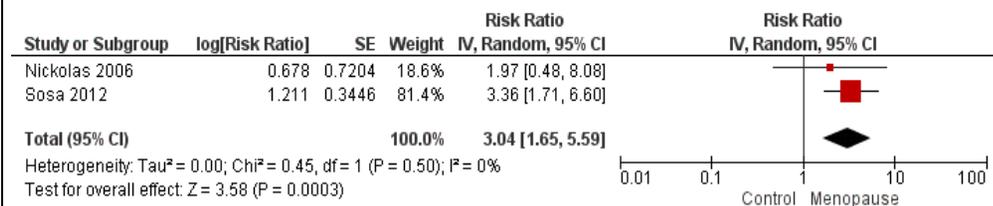
La **Figura 13** rivela un forte incremento del rischio di qualsiasi frattura, frattura del femore prossimale o vertebrale nei soggetti con malattia autoimmune rispetto ai soggetti sani.



**Figura 13.** Rischio di frattura valutato nei soggetti con malattie autoimmuni rispetto ai soggetti sani.

### Menopausa

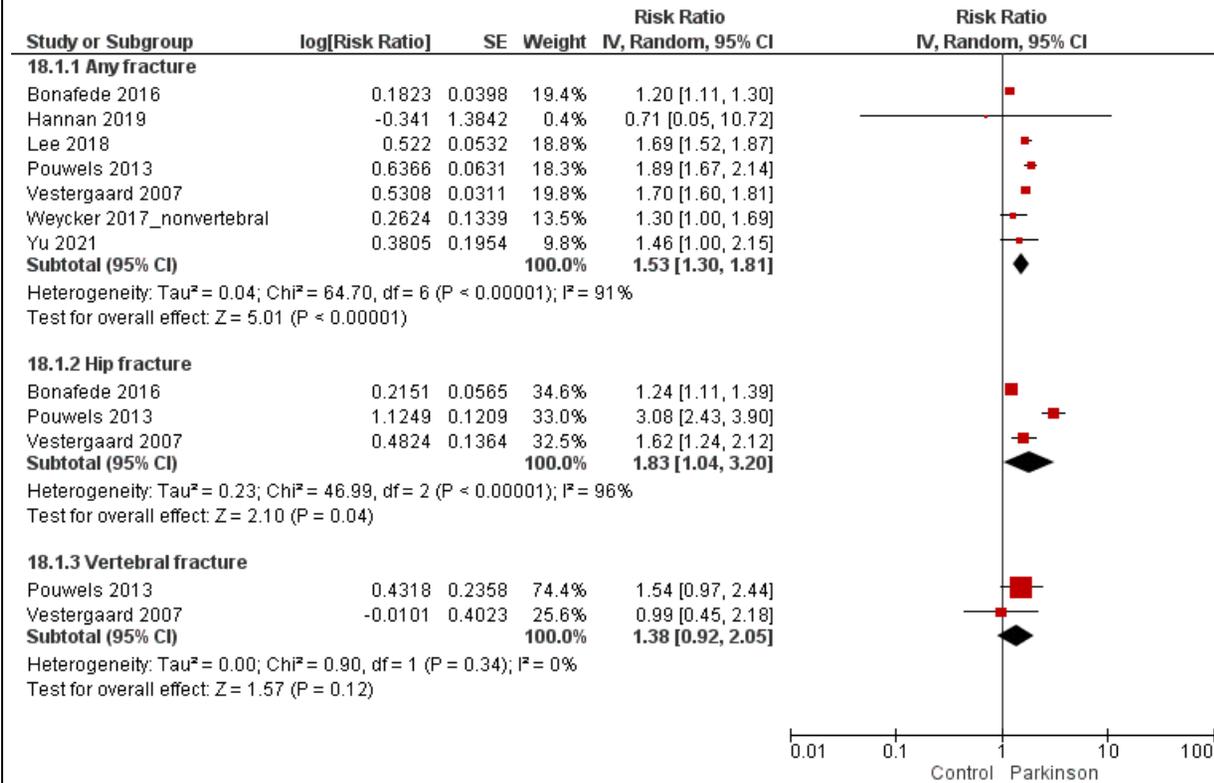
La **Figura 14** rivela un chiaro incremento del rischio di frattura nelle donne in menopausa rispetto a donne non in stato menopausale.



**Figura 14.** Rischio di frattura valutato nelle donne in menopausa rispetto a donne non in stato menopausale.

Parkinson

La **Figura 15** mostra un chiaro incremento del rischio di qualsiasi frattura pari al 53% e di frattura del femore prossimale pari all'83% nei soggetti con Parkinson rispetto al gruppo di controllo. Al contrario non è evidenziato un significativo aumento del rischio di frattura vertebrale tra soggetti con Parkinson rispetto agli individui sani.

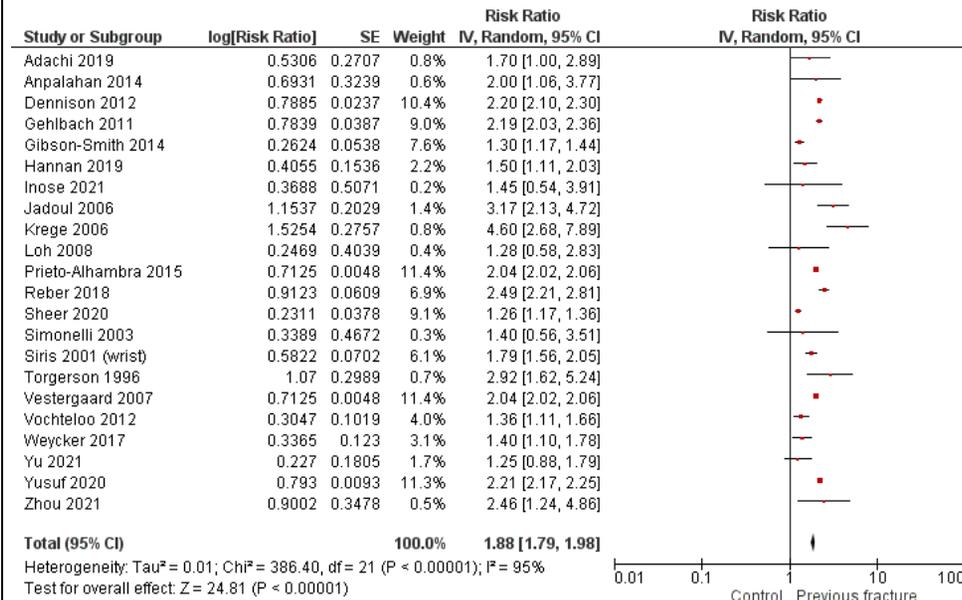


**Figura 15.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti con Parkinson rispetto agli individui sani.

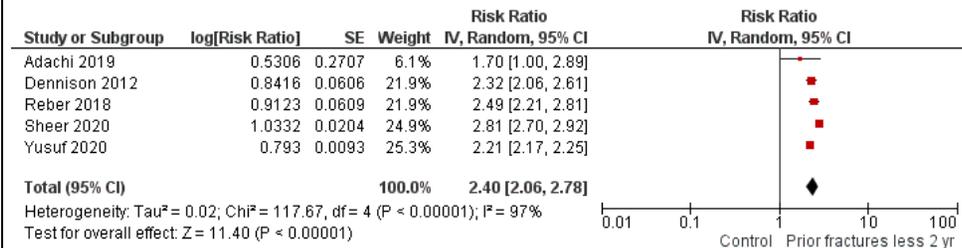
Precedenti fratture

La Figura 16A mostra un chiaro incremento del rischio di frattura pari all'88% nei soggetti con precedenti fratture rispetto a soggetti senza storia pregressa di fratture. Inoltre, la Figura 16B mostra un significativo incremento del rischio di frattura considerando le precedenti fratture avvenute entro i due anni precedenti il reclutamento.

A)



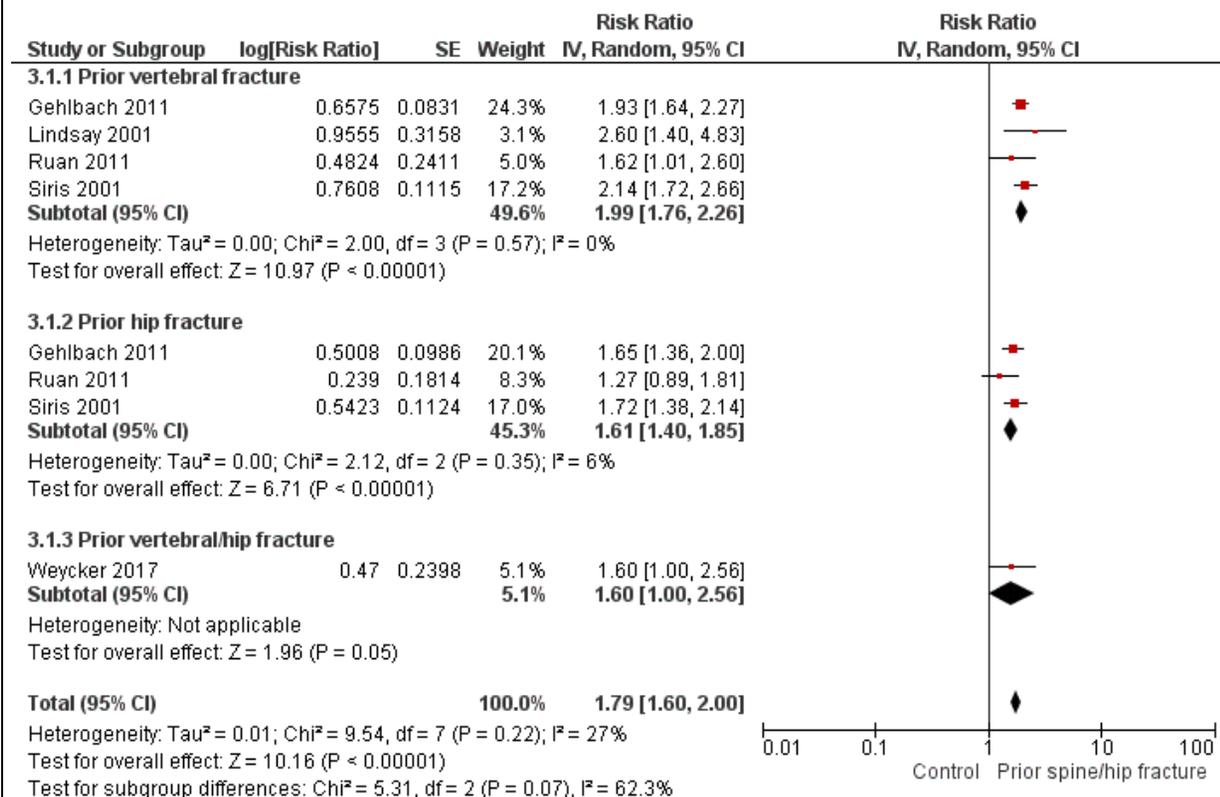
B)



**Figura 16.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti con precedenti fratture rispetto agli individui non caratterizzati da A) una storia pregressa di fratture B) nei due anni precedenti il reclutamento.

Precedenti fratture vertebrale e/o del femore prossimale

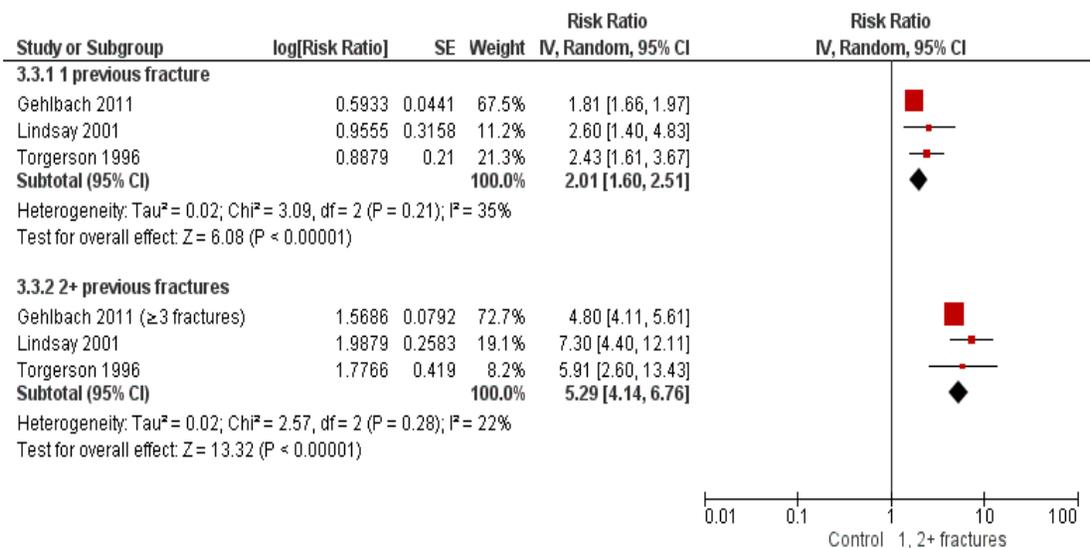
La **Figura 17** rivela un aumento del rischio di frattura nei soggetti con precedente frattura vertebrale, del femore prossimale, vertebrale e/o del femore prossimale pari rispettivamente al 99%, 61% e 60%. Ciò è confermato dalla stima pooled che rivela un aumento del rischio di frattura del 79% tra soggetti con precedente frattura vertebrale e/o del femore prossimale rispetto al gruppo di controllo.



**Figura 17.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti con precedente frattura del femore prossimale e/o vertebrale rispetto ai soggetti senza pregressa frattura vertebrale e/o del femore prossimale.

Numero di precedenti fratture

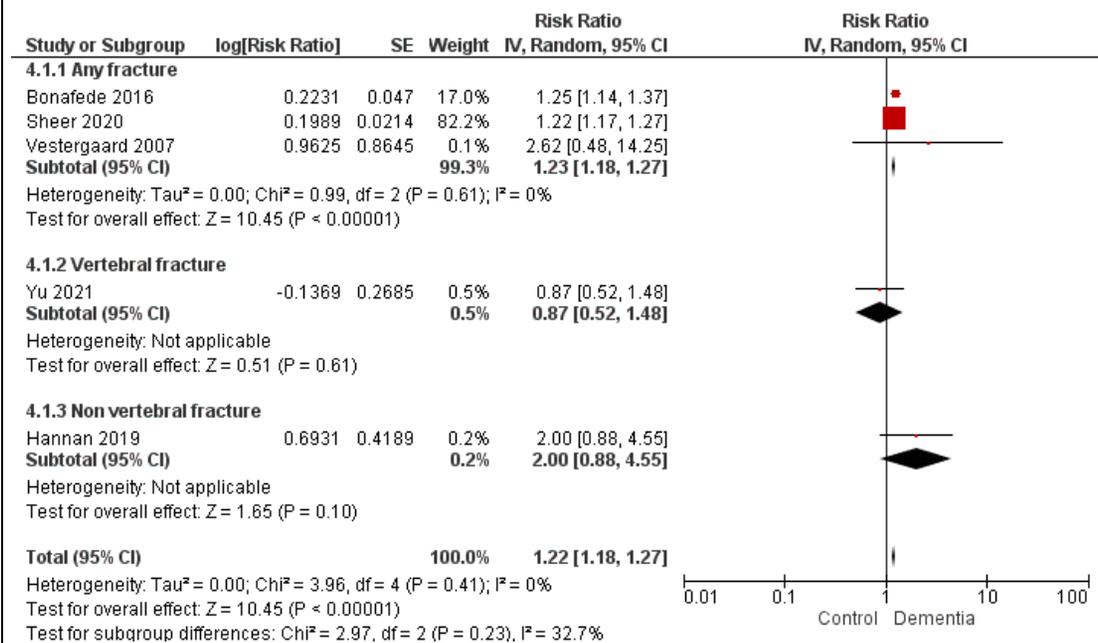
La **Figura 18** rivela un forte aumento del rischio di frattura nei soggetti con una precedente frattura rispetto a coloro senza una storia pregressa di fratture. Il risultato è confermato, mostrando un rischio ancora più elevato, negli individui con due o più precedenti fratture rispetto a soggetti senza una storia pregressa di fratture.



**Figura 18.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti con una o più precedenti fratture rispetto ai soggetti senza pregressa frattura.

Demenza (es. morbo di Alzheimer)

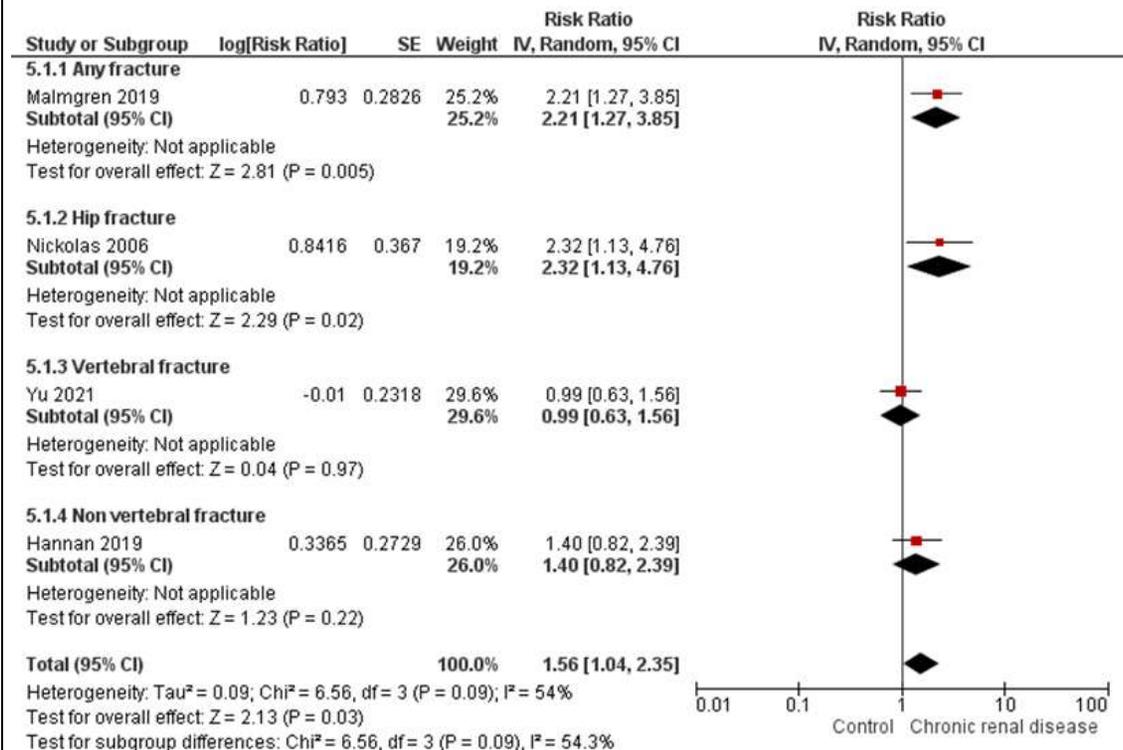
La **Figura 19** mostra un significativo incremento del rischio di frattura imminente nei soggetti caratterizzati da Demenza rispetto ad individui sani.



**Figura 19.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti con Demenza rispetto a individui sani.

Malattia renale cronica

La Figura 20 rivela un incremento del rischio di frattura imminente nei soggetti caratterizzati da malattia renale cronica rispetto ad individui sani.



**Figura 20.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti con malattia renale cronica rispetto a individui sani.

Oltre all'approccio precedente, è stata effettuata un'analisi con database amministrativi rispetto ai fattori di rischio di rifrattura imminente nei residenti lombardi, ricoverati e dimessi vivi per frattura ossea tra il 2014-2017. Le seguenti stime ottenute possono essere confrontate, con le opportune cautele, alle stime meta-analitiche (vedasi Appendice C).

## Qualità delle prove

Qual è la qualità complessiva delle prove di efficacia e sicurezza?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Molto bassa</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Bassa</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Moderata</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;"><input type="radio"/> Alta</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Nessuno studio incluso</li> </ul>	<p>In Appendice D è riportata la qualità degli studi osservazionali selezionati per rispondere al quesito clinico di interesse.</p> <p>Come mostrato in Appendix E risulta una qualità:</p> <p>-molto bassa: blocco ormonale adiuvante, AIDS, BPCO, corticosteroidi, storia familiare di fratture, genere, grave disabilità motoria, basso BMI, malattie autoimmuni, Parkinson, altre precedenti fratture, menopausa;</p> <p>-bassa: età (fascia 65-74 anni, 75-84 e 85+ anni), diabete, malattie infiammatorie intestinali, demenza, malattia renale cronica, precedenti fratture vertebrali/femore prossimale.</p>	

## Valori

C'è incertezza o variabilità nel valore attribuito agli esiti principali?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Importante incertezza o variabilità</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Possibile importante incertezza o variabilità</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente nessuna incertezza o variabilità importante</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Nessuna incertezza o variabilità importante</li> </ul>	<p>È stata condotta una revisione sistematica su Medline, Embase e Cochrane CENTRAL che ha portato a individuare 485 records. Non sono stati individuati records eleggibili per il dominio d'interesse.</p>	

## Bilancio degli effetti

Il bilancio tra effetti desiderabili ed indesiderabili favorisce l'intervento o il confronto?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="radio"/> È in favore del confronto</li><li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente è in favore del confronto</li><li><input type="radio"/> Non è in favore né dell'intervento né del confronto</li><li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Probabilmente è in favore dell'intervento</li><li><input type="radio"/> È in favore dell'intervento</li><li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li><li><input type="radio"/> Non lo so</li></ul>	Il bilancio degli effetti dipende da tutte le variabili che possono agire da modificatrici dell'effetto dell'intervento o calcolo del rischio di frattura imminente (a 2 anni). Nell'ambito delle fratture da fragilità il bilancio è a favore dell'intervento.	

## Risorse necessarie

Qual è l'entità delle risorse necessarie (costi)?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="radio"/> Costi elevati</li><li><input type="radio"/> Costi moderati</li><li><input type="radio"/> Costi e risparmi irrilevanti</li><li><input type="radio"/> Risparmi moderati</li><li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Risparmi elevati</li><li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li><li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li></ul>	È stata condotta una revisione sistematica su Medline, Embase e Cochrane CENTRAL che ha portato a individuare 562 records relativi ai costi della valutazione del rischio di frattura (maggiore osteoporotica o del femore prossimale) a 2 anni. Non sono stati individuati records eleggibili per il dominio d'interesse.	

## Qualità delle prove relative alle risorse necessarie

Qual è la qualità delle prove relative alle risorse necessarie (costi)?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Molto bassa</li> <li>○ Bassa</li> <li>○ Moderata</li> <li>○ Alta</li> <li>● Nessuno studio incluso</li> </ul>	<p>Le prove relative alle risorse necessarie sono contestualizzate in setting diversi dal nostro, la qualità delle prove risente quindi di limitata trasferibilità (indirectness), e applicabilità al contesto italiano.</p>	

## Costo-efficacia

L'analisi di costo efficacia favorisce l'intervento o il confronto?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ È in favore del confronto</li> <li>○ Probabilmente è in favore del confronto</li> <li>○ Non è in favore né del confronto né dell'intervento</li> <li>○ Probabilmente è in favore dell'intervento</li> <li>○ È in favore dell'intervento</li> <li>○ Varia</li> <li>● Nessuno studio incluso</li> </ul>	<p>È stata condotta una revisione sistematica su Medline, Embase e Cochrane CENTRAL che ha portato a individuare 562 records relativi ai costi della valutazione del rischio di frattura (maggiore osteoporotica o del femore prossimale) a 2 anni. Non sono stati individuati records eleggibili per il dominio d'interesse.</p>	

Equità		
Quale sarebbe l'impatto in termini di equità?		
GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Riduce l'equità</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente riduce l'equità</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente nessun impatto</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente migliora l'equità</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Migliora l'equità</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li> </ul>	<p>Non sono stati identificati studi relativi al contesto internazionale e italiano. Nessun impatto.</p>	
Accettabilità		
L'intervento è accettabile per i principali stakeholders?		
GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente no</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente sì</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Sì</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li> </ul>	<p>È stata effettuata una revisione sistematica con ricerca della letteratura sulle banche dati Embase, Medline, Cochrane CENTRAL. Sono stati individuati 1220 records da cui abbiamo selezionato 1 studio di interesse.</p> <p>Lo studio di Gregson, volto a valutare come la percezione del rischio di frattura possa influenzare i tassi di fratture incidenti a breve termine, ha mostrato come, sebbene l'aumento del rischio di frattura auto-percepito fosse fortemente associato ai tassi di fratture incidenti, solo il 29% dei soggetti che hanno subito una frattura aveva percepito il proprio rischio come aumentato. Le donne in post-menopausa con comorbidità tendono a sottovalutare il proprio rischio, e ciò ha importanti implicazioni per l'educazione sanitaria e il rischio di frattura. L'accurata percezione del rischio da parte del paziente di eventi avversi per la salute promuove una maggiore autonomia e motivazione verso stili di vita legati alla salute, è quindi opportuno che i pazienti prendano coscienza del loro stato di rischio.</p>	

## Fattibilità

È fattibile l'implementazione dell'intervento?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="radio"/> No</li><li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente no</li><li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente sì</li><li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Sì</li><li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li><li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li></ul>	<p>È stata effettuata una revisione sistematica con ricerca della letteratura sulle banche dati Embase, Medline, Cochrane. Sono stati individuati 1220 records da cui abbiamo selezionato 1 studio di interesse.</p> <p>Nello studio di Cianferotti, volto a valutare la fattibilità e l'efficacia di un modello di cura sistematico per le persone anziane (<math>\geq 65</math> anni) ammesse all'ospedale per una frattura dell'anca, ha mostrato come la costituzione di un modello multidisciplinare di assistenza come l'Unità di Frattura si sia dimostrata fattibile in tutti gli 8 centri partecipanti ed in grado di migliorare le procedure diagnostico-terapeutiche nei soggetti anziani con frattura dell'anca, aumentando sia l'appropriatezza che l'aderenza a farmaci anti-osteoporotici finalizzati alla prevenzione secondaria delle fratture.</p>	

## RIASSUNTO DEI GIUDIZI

	GIUDIZI						
PROBLEMA	No	Probabilmente no	Probabilmente si	<b>Si</b>		Varia	Non so
EFFETTI DESIDERABILI	Irrelevanti	Piccoli	Moderati	Grandi		Varia	<b>Non so</b>
EFFETTI INDESIDERABILI	<b>Grandi</b>	Moderati	Piccoli	Irrelevanti		Varia	Non so
QUALITA' DELLE PROVE	<b>Molto bassa</b>	Bassa	Moderata	Alta			Nessuno studio incluso
VALORI	Importante incertezza o variabilità	Probabilmente importante incertezza o variabilità	Probabilmente nessuna importante incertezza o variabilità	<b>Nessuna importante incertezza o variabilità</b>			
BILANCIO DEGLI EFFETTI	A favore del confronto	Probabilmente a favore del confronto	Non è favorevole né al confronto né all'intervento	<b>Probabilmente a favore dell'intervento</b>	A favore dell'intervento	Varia	Non so
RISORSE NECESSARIE	Costi elevati	Costi moderati	Costi e risparmi irrilevanti	Risparmi moderati	<b>Grandi risparmi</b>	Varia	Non so
QUALITA' DELLE PROVE RELATIVE ALLE RISORSE NECESSARIE	Molto bassa	Bassa	Moderata	Alta			<b>Nessuno studio incluso</b>
COSTO EFFICACIA	A favore del confronto	Probabilmente a favore del confronto	Non è favorevole né al confronto né all'intervento	Probabilmente a favore dell'intervento	<b>A favore dell'intervento</b>	Varia	<b>Nessuno studio incluso</b>
EQUITA'	Riduce l'equità	Probabilmente riduce l'equità	Probabilmente nessun impatto sull'equità	Probabilmente aumenta l'equità	<b>Aumenta l'equità</b>	Varia	Non so
ACCETTABILITÀ	No	Probabilmente no	Probabilmente si	<b>Si</b>		Varia	Non so
FATTIBILITÀ	No	Probabilmente no	Probabilmente si	<b>Si</b>		Varia	Non so

## TIPO DI RACCOMANDAZIONE

Raccomandazione forte contro l'intervento  ○	Raccomandazione condizionata contro l'intervento  ○	Raccomandazione condizionata per l'intervento o per il confronto  ○	Raccomandazione condizionata a favore dell'intervento  ○	Raccomandazione forte a favore dell'intervento  ●
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## CONCLUSIONI

### Raccomandazione

3.1 Si raccomanda al personale sanitario di considerare attentamente i seguenti fattori di rischio, per la predizione del rischio di frattura imminente risultati sia dalla rassegna sistematica della letteratura che dalla verifica empirica eseguita: età avanzata, pregresse fratture da fragilità (quantificandone il numero e la sede), diabete, malattie autoimmuni (quali artrite reumatoide, artrite psoriasica, sclerodermia, sclerosi multipla, lupus eritematoso sistemico), Parkinson, malattia infiammatoria intestinale, bronco pneumopatia cronico ostruttiva, malattia renale cronica e uso di corticosteroidi; oltre che i seguenti fattori di rischio risultati essere rilevanti dalla sola ricerca sistematica della letteratura: basso BMI, storia familiare di fratture, menopausa, demenza (es. morbo di Alzheimer) [raccomandazione forte, qualità delle prove molto bassa].

3.2 Si suggerisce al personale sanitario di considerare infine i seguenti fattori di rischio ritenuti essere rilevanti dalla sola valutazione empirica effettuata con database amministrativi: genere, AIDS, grave disabilità motoria, altre malattie del connettivo, malattia vascolare periferica, blocco ormonale adiuvante [raccomandazione condizionata, qualità delle prove molto bassa].

### Giustificazione

La raccomandazione risulta forte nonostante la qualità delle prove sia molto bassa in quanto dalla ricerca sistematica della letteratura è emerso come l'intervento, ossia la considerazione dei fattori di rischio da parte del clinico, non comporti alcun danno a carico del paziente, ma può portare solo benefici.

### Considerazioni relative ai sottogruppi

Considerazioni per l'implementazione

Monitoraggio e valutazione

Priorità della ricerca

È stata riscontrata la necessità di effettuare studi che valutino l'effetto dei fattori di rischio sul rischio di rifrattura, nei soggetti già fratturati.

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## Riassumendo

### Valutazione del rischio di frattura a breve termine

#### Come identificare i pazienti a rischio imminente di frattura?

3.1 Si raccomanda al personale sanitario di considerare attentamente i seguenti fattori di rischio, per la predizione del rischio di frattura imminente risultati sia dalla rassegna sistematica della letteratura che dalla verifica empirica eseguita: età avanzata, pregresse fratture da fragilità (quantificandone il numero e la sede), diabete, malattie autoimmuni (quali artrite reumatoide, artrite psoriasica, sclerodermia, sclerosi multipla, lupus eritematoso sistemico), Parkinson, malattia infiammatoria intestinale, bronco pneumopatia cronico ostruttiva, malattia renale cronica e uso di corticosteroidi; oltre che i seguenti fattori di rischio risultati essere rilevanti dalla sola ricerca sistematica della letteratura: basso BMI, storia familiare di fratture, menopausa, demenza (es. morbo di Alzheimer).

★★★★★ Raccomandazione forte a favore dell'intervento

3.2 Si suggerisce al personale sanitario di considerare infine i seguenti fattori di rischio ritenuti essere rilevanti dalla sola valutazione empirica effettuata con database amministrativi: genere, AIDS, grave disabilità motoria, altre malattie del connettivo, malattia vascolare periferica, blocco ormonale adiuvante.

★★★★★ Raccomandazione condizionata a favore dell'intervento

### Evidenze meta-analitiche

	Non esposti	Rischio	Esposti	Qualità delle evidenze
Blocco ormonale adiuvante	1 [ref]	Non significativo	1.35	★★★★★ Molto bassa (1 studio)
AIDS	1 [ref]	Non significativo	1.20	★★★★★ Molto bassa (1 studio)
BPCO	1 [ref]	36% in più	1.36	★★★★★ Molto bassa (6 studi)
Corticosteroidi	1 [ref]	23% in più	1.23	★★★★★ Molto bassa (8 studi)
Diabete	1 [ref]	15% in più	1.15	★★★★★ Bassa (10 studi)
Età < 65 anni	1 [ref]			
65 – 74 anni		20% in più	1.20	
75 – 84 anni		80% in più	1.80	★★★★★ Bassa (1 studio)
Età > 85 anni		130% in più	2.30	
Storia familiare	1 [ref]	166% in più	2.66	★★★★★ Molto bassa (6 studi)
Genere	1 [ref]	Non significativo	1.19	★★★★★ Molto bassa (12 studi)
Grave disabilità motoria	1 [ref]	Non significativo	1.86	★★★★★ Molto bassa (6 studi)
BMI (alto VS basso)	1 [ref]	21% in più	0.79	★★★★★ Molto bassa (7 studi)
Malattie infiamm. intestinali	1 [ref]	40% in più	1.40	★★★★★ Molto bassa (1 studio)
Malattie autoimmuni	1 [ref]	143% in più	2.43	★★★★★ Molto bassa (5 studi)
Parkinson	1 [ref]	53% in più	1.53	★★★★★ Molto bassa (7 studi)
Fratture precedenti	1 [ref]	88% in più	1.88	★★★★★ Molto bassa (22 studi)
Menopausa	1 [ref]	204% in più	3.04	★★★★★ Molto bassa (2 studi)

## CQ4. Strategia terapeutica da adottare nei pazienti con frattura da fragilità

### Appendice A. Quesito clinico e strategia di ricerca.

<b>Obiettivo:</b> Quale strategia terapeutica, sia a breve che a lungo termine, risulta più efficace nel trattamento del paziente con frattura da fragilità?	
<b>Popolazione</b>	Pazienti con frattura non derivante da un trauma efficiente o non fratturati
<b>Intervento</b>	Sequenzialità trattamento anabolico-anti-riassorbitivo (e viceversa)
<b>Comparatore</b>	Assenza delle condizioni sopra citate
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Critici:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Densità minerale ossea</li><li>- Rischio di frattura</li></ul>
<b>Esclusione</b>	Pazienti con trauma maggiore
<b>Strategia di ricerca</b>	Databases: Medline, Embase, Cochrane Library Date: dal 2019 a febbraio 2021 Lingua: Inglese, Italiano Disegno dello studio: RCTs o Revisioni Sistematiche di RCTs
<b>Valutazione di qualità</b>	Valutazione della qualità metodologica: La qualità metodologica di ogni studio sarà effettuata utilizzando lo strumento Cochrane utile a rilevare la presenza di bias e così l'approccio GRADE.
<b>Analisi</b>	Stratificare per sequenzialità di trattamento anti-fratturativo

**MEDLINE SEARCH: 68 articoli**

#1:

((wrist\* or colles or radius or articulatio radiocarpea or carpus or carpal or radiocarp\* or radial or forearm\* or humerus or metacarp\* or barton or monteggi\* or ulna or ulnar or upper limb\* or hip or hips or trochanteric or intertrochanteric or subtrochanteric or femoral neck or femur neck or spine or spinal or vertebra or vertebral or vertebrae or lumbar or shoulder\* or glenohumeral or humeroscapular or scapulo humeral or proximal humeral) adj3 fractur\*) or (exp hip fractures/ or spinal fractures/ or shoulder fractures/ or osteoporotic fractures/ or exp radius fractures/) or (fractures, bone/ and (exp wrist joint/ or exp spine/ or shoulder/ or shoulder joint/ or hip/)) and (exp osteoporosis/ or (osteoporo\* or bone loss\*))

#2:

“fragility fracture”[ti] OR “fragility fractures”[ti] OR “low energy fracture”[ti] OR “low energy fractures”[ti] OR “low-energy fracture”[ti] OR “low-energy fractures”[ti] OR “low trauma fracture”[ti] OR “low trauma fractures”[ti] OR “low-trauma fracture”[ti] OR “low-trauma fractures”[ti] OR “low energy trauma”[ti] OR “low-energy trauma”[ti] OR “low level trauma”[ti] OR “low-level trauma”[ti] OR “minor trauma fracture”[ti] OR “minor trauma fractures”[ti] OR “minor-trauma fracture”[ti] OR “minor-trauma fractures”[ti] OR “minor fracture”[ti] OR “minor fractures”[ti] OR “minor-fracture”[ti] OR “minor-fractures”[ti] OR “osteoporotic fracture”[ti] OR “osteoporotic fractures”[ti]

#3:

#1 OR #2

#4

switch\*[tiab] OR sequen\*[tiab] OR “after therapy”[tiab] OR pretreated[tiab] OR “pre-treated”[tiab] OR “previous treated”[tiab] or “previous treatment”[tiab] OR pretreatment[tiab] OR “pre-treatment”[tiab] OR “prior treated”[tiab] OR “prior treatment”[tiab] OR transition\*[tiab] OR follow\*[tiab] OR after[ti]

#5

teriparatide[ti] OR romosozumab[ti] OR risedronate[ti] OR denosumab[ti] OR alendronate[ti] OR zoledronate[ti] OR bisphosphonate\*[ti] OR anabolic[ti] OR antiresorptive[ti]

#6

#4 AND #5

#7

#3 AND #6

#8

#7 Filters: Humans, from 2019 - 2021

**EMBASE search: 159 articles**

#1:

'wrist fracture'/exp OR 'hip fracture'/exp OR 'spine fracture'/exp OR 'shoulder fracture'/exp OR 'fragility fracture'/exp OR 'radius fracture'/exp OR ((wrist\* OR colle\* OR radius OR 'articulatio radiocarpea' OR carpus OR carpal OR radiocarp\* OR radial OR forearm\* OR humerus OR metacarp\* OR barton OR monteggi\* OR ulna OR ulnar OR 'upper limb' OR 'upper limbs' OR hip OR hips OR trochanteric OR intertrochanteric OR subtrochanteric OR 'femoral neck' OR 'femur neck' OR spine OR spinal OR vertebra\* OR lumbar OR shoulder\* OR glenohumeral OR humeroscapular OR 'scapulo humeral' OR 'proximal humeral') NEAR/3 fractur\*):ab,ti OR ('fracture'/exp AND ('wrist'/exp OR 'hip'/exp OR 'spine'/exp OR 'shoulder'/exp OR 'wrist injury'/de OR 'shoulder injury'/exp OR 'hip injury'/exp OR 'spine injury'/exp)) AND ('osteoporosis'/exp OR osteoporo\*:ab,ti OR 'bone loss':ab,ti)

#2:

'fragility fracture'/exp

#3:

'low energy fracture'/exp

#4:

'low trauma fracture'/exp

#5:

'low energy trauma'/exp

#6:

“fragility fracture”:ti OR “fragility fractures”:ti OR “low energy fracture”:ti OR “low energy fractures”:ti OR “low-energy fracture”:ti OR “low-energy fractures”:ti OR “low trauma fracture”:ti OR “low trauma fractures”:ti OR “low-trauma fracture”:ti OR “low-trauma fractures”:ti OR “low energy trauma”:ti OR “low-energy trauma”:ti OR “low level trauma”:ti OR “low-level trauma”:ti OR “minor trauma fracture”:ti OR “minor trauma fractures”:ti OR “minor-trauma fracture”:ti OR “minor-trauma fractures”:ti OR “minor fracture”:ti OR “minor fractures”:ti OR “minor-fracture”:ti OR “minor-fractures”:ti OR “osteoporotic fracture”:ti OR “osteoporotic fractures”:ti

#7:

#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6

#8

switch\*:ti,ab OR sequen\*:ti,ab OR “after therapy”:ti,ab OR pretreated:ti,ab OR “pre-treated”:ti,ab OR “previous treated”:ti,ab or “previous treatment”:ti,ab OR pretreatment:ti,ab OR “pre-treatment”:ti,ab OR “prior treated”:ti,ab OR “prior treatment”:ti,ab OR transition\*:ti,ab OR follow\*:ti,ab OR after:ti

#9

teriparatide:ti OR romosozumab:ti OR risedronate:ti OR denosumab:ti OR alendronate:ti OR zoledronate:ti OR bisphosphonate\*:ti OR anabolic:ti OR antiresorptive:ti

#10

#8 AND #9

#11

#7 AND #10

#12

#11 AND (2019:py OR 2020:py OR 2021:py) AND [embase]/lim NOT ([embase]/lim AND [medline]/lim)

## COCHRANE SEARCH: 154 articles

1:

((wrist\* or colle\* or radius or "articulatio radiocarpea" or carpus or carpal or radiocarp\* or radial or forearm\* or humerus or metacarp\* or barton or monteggi\* or ulna or ulnar or "upper limb" or "upper limbs" or hip or hips or trochanteric or intertrochanteric or subtrochanteric or "femoral neck" or "femur neck" or spine or spinal or vertebra\* or lumbar or shoulder\* or glenohumeral or humeroscapular or "scapulo humeral" or "proximal humeral") near/3 fractur\*):ti,ab or [mh "hip fractures"] or [mh "spinal fractures"] or [mh "shoulder fractures"] or [mh "osteoporotic fractures"] or [mh "radius fractures"] or ([mh "bone fractures"] and ([mh "wrist joint"] or [mh spine] or [mh shoulder] or [mh "shoulder joint"] or [mh hip])) and ([mh osteoporosis] or (osteoporo\* or "bone loss" OR fragility):ti,ab)

#2:

MeSH descriptor: [Osteoporotic Fractures] explode all trees

#3:

MeSH descriptor: [Fractures, Spontaneous] explode all trees

#4:

(fragility fracture):ti OR (fragility fractures):ti OR (low energy fracture):ti OR (low energy fractures):ti OR (low-energy fracture):ti OR (low-energy fractures):ti OR (low trauma fracture):ti OR (low trauma fractures):ti OR (low-trauma fracture):ti OR (low-trauma fractures):ti OR (low energy trauma):ti OR (low-energy trauma):ti OR (low level trauma):ti OR (low-level trauma):ti OR (minor trauma fracture):ti OR (minor trauma fractures):ti OR (minor-trauma fracture):ti OR (minor-trauma fractures):ti OR (minor fracture):ti OR (minor fractures):ti OR (minor-fracture):ti OR (minor-fractures):ti OR (osteoporotic fracture):ti OR (osteoporotic fractures):ti OR (pathologic fracture):ti OR (pathological fractures):ti

#5:

#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4

#6

switch\*:ti,ab OR sequen\*:ti,ab OR "after therapy":ti,ab OR pretreated:ti,ab OR "pre-treated":ti,ab OR "previous treated":ti,ab or "previous treatment":ti,ab OR pretreatment:ti,ab OR "pre-treatment":ti,ab OR "prior treated":ti,ab OR "prior treatment":ti,ab OR transition\*:ti,ab OR follow\*:ti,ab OR after:ti

#7

teriparatide:ti OR romosozumab:ti OR risedronate:ti OR denosumab:ti OR alendronate:ti OR zoledronate:ti OR bisphosphonate\*:ti OR anabolic:ti OR antiresorptive:ti

#8

#6 AND #7

#9

#5 AND #8

#10

#9 with Cochrane Library publication date from Jan 2019 to Dec 2021

*Per le search strategy dedicate ai domini di Valori e Accettabilità/Fattibilità far riferimento al Quesito 1.*

## Appendice B. Tabelle delle caratteristiche degli studi inclusi ed esclusi.

Study	<b>Romozosumab Treatment in Postmenopausal Women with Osteoporosis (Cosman 2016)</b> <b>Increased bone mineral density for 1 year of romozosumab, vs placebo, followed by 2 years of denosumab in the Japanese subgroup of the pivotal FRAME trial and extension (Miyuachi 2019)</b>
Study type	The Fracture Study in Postmenopausal Women with Osteoporosis (FRAME) was an international, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group trial (ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT01575834)
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 7180 (492 for the Japanese subgroup analysis)
Countries and Settings	218 location
Funding	This study was sponsored by Amgen Inc. and UCB Pharma
Duration of study	2 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Cosman 2016: Age [mean (SD)]: Romozosumab group: 70.9 (7.0); Placebo group: 70.8 (6.9) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity (% Hispanic): Romozosumab group: 39.8%; Placebo group: 39.4% Miyuachi 2019 Age [mean (SD)]: Romozosumab group: 71.3 (6.8); Placebo group: 70.4 (6.6) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity (% Japanese): 100%

Patient characteristics	<p>Ambulatory postmenopausal <b>women</b>, 55 to 90 years of age, with a T score of <math>-2.5</math> to <math>-3.5</math> at the total hip or femoral neck were eligible for participation. Patients had to have at least two vertebrae in the L1 through L4 region and at least one hip that could be evaluated by means of dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry. Women who had a history of hip fracture, any severe or more than two moderate vertebral fractures, a history of metabolic bone disease or conditions affecting bone metabolism, osteonecrosis of the jaw, a 25-hydroxyvitamin D level of less than 20 ng per milliliter, current hypercalcemia or hypocalcemia, or recent use of drugs affecting bone metabolism (within defined washout periods) were excluded.</p> <p>Miyuachi 2019 implemented a subgroup analysis with the same endpoints within the Japanese full analysis set.</p>
Intervention	<p>Women were randomly assigned, in a 1:1 ratio, with the use of an interactive voice-response system, to receive romosozumab (n= 3589, n=247 for the subgroup analysis) in a blinded fashion at a dose of 210 mg or placebo (n=3591, n=245 for the subgroup analysis). Randomization was stratified according to age (&lt;75 years vs. <math>\geq 75</math> years) and prevalent vertebral fracture (yes vs. no). Romosozumab or placebo was administered subcutaneously once monthly for 12 months, followed by open-label denosumab at a dose of 60 mg (Prolia, Amgen), which was administered subcutaneously every 6 months for an additional 12 months</p>
Outcomes	<p>The coprimary end points were the cumulative incidences of new vertebral fracture at 12 months and at 24 months. Prespecified secondary end points included the cumulative incidence of clinical fracture (a composite of nonvertebral fracture and symptomatic vertebral fracture), nonvertebral fracture, major nonvertebral fracture, new or worsening vertebral fracture, hip fracture, major osteoporotic fracture, and multiple new or worsening vertebral fractures at 12 months and at 24 months.</p>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Improvement of cancellous bone microstructure in patients on teriparatide following alendronate pretreatment</b> <b>Fahrleitner-Pammer 2016</b>
Study type	Post hoc analysis from a prospective teriparatide study (ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT00191893)
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 45
Countries and Settings	Two study centers in Graz, Austria, and Prague, Czech Republic
Funding	Astrid Fahrleitner-Pammer has received speaker fees/research grants from Amgen, Eli Lilly, Genzyme, GSK, Novartis, Roche, Servier, and Takeda. David Burr served as a consultant for Agnovos and Abt Associates; has received grants from Eli Lilly and Amgen. Harald Dobnig has received speaker fees from Eli Lilly. Jan Stepan received speaker fees from Eli Lilly and Roche and was supported by the project for conceptual development of research organization 00023728 (Institute of Rheumatology, Prague).
Duration of study	24 months
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean]: treatment naive group: 67.6 years, alendronate pretreated group: 69.2 years Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	The study population consisted of ambulatory postmenopausal women with osteoporosis at either the total hip or lumbar spine (T-score < -2.5) and who were aged at least 55 years. Patients were excluded if they had a history of any secondary cause of osteoporosis, malignant neoplasm in the previous 5-years, nephrolithiasis or urolithiasis in the previous 2 years, abnormal thyroid function, active liver disease, impaired renal function, treatment with androgens or other anabolic steroids, treatment with vitamin D > 50.000 IU/week or active vitamin D analogs, or treatment with raloxifene, calcitonin, fluoride, progestins, estrogens, estrogen analogs, agonists or antagonists, selective estrogen receptor modulator, tibolone, systemic corticosteroids, or bisphosphonates or other than alendronate in the previous 3 years.

Intervention	Of the total enrolled patients, 29 had been treated previously with alendronate, calcium, and vitamin D for a minimum duration of 33 months, and 16 were naive to osteoporosis treatment. During the 24-month study period, all patients self-administered once-daily subcutaneous injections of teriparatide 20 mg; additionally, all patients received daily calcium 1000 mg and vitamin D3 400-1200 IU.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- To investigate the effects of teriparatide on cancellous bone microstructure, either with or without alendronate pretreatment</li><li>- To examine the correlations between bone markers and microstructure in patients pretreated with alendronate as a means to predict patient response to treatment</li></ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Bone mineral density gains with a second 12-month course of romosozumab therapy following placebo or denosumab</b> <b>Kendler 2019</b>
Study type	Phase 2, international, multicenter, randomized, placebo-controlled study (ClinicalTrials.gov, NCT00896532)
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 35
Countries and Settings	USA
Funding	This study was funded by Amgen Inc., Astellas, and UCB Pharma
Duration of study	36 months
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Placebo group: 64.9 (5.3), Denosumab group: 65.7 (6.7) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	The study population consisted of postmenopausal <b>women</b> aged 55-85 years with a low BMD (T-score of $\leq -2.0$ and $\geq -3.5$ at the lumbar spine, total hip, or femoral neck). Key exclusion criteria were history of vertebral fracture or fragility fracture of the wrist, humerus, hip, or pelvis after 50 years of age; history of metabolic bone disease; and a serum level of 25-hydroxyvitamin D $< 20$ ng/mL.
Intervention	Participants were first randomly assigned (1:1:1:1:1:1:1) to double-blind treatment with placebo or one of five SC regimens of romosozumab (70 mg or 140 mg or 210 mg QM, or 140 mg or 210 mg every 3 months [Q3M]), open-label oral alendronate 70 mg weekly (QW), or SC teriparatide 20 $\mu$ g daily for 12 months. Thereafter, participants in the romosozumab and placebo groups continued their assigned treatment for an additional 12 months. <b>At month 24, participants entered a 12-month extension period and were re-randomized (1:1) within their treatment groups to double-blind treatment with SC denosumab 60 mg (n=16) or placebo (n=19) every 6 months (Q6M).</b> Women in the alendronate group switched to SC romosozumab 140 mg QM at month 12, were

	<p>randomized in the denosumab extension period, and completed the study at month 36. Women in the teriparatide group ended study participation at month 12. Women who were initially randomized to placebo or romosozumab and completed the extension at month 36 were eligible to enter a 12-month second-course period with SC romosozumab 210 mg QM through month 48. As participants in the alendronate and teriparatide groups did not participate in the second-course period, they were not included in the present analysis. Throughout the study, all women were instructed to take calcium (<math>\geq 1</math> g) and vitamin D (<math>\geq 800</math> IU) daily.</p>
<p>Outcomes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The percentage change from month 0 in BMD at the lumbar spine, total hip, and femoral neck, and bone turnover markers</li> <li>- Safety analyses of a second course of romosozumab following 12 months of denosumab or placebo together with calcium and vitamin D</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>T-Score as an Indicator of Fracture Risk During Treatment With Romosozumab or Alendronate in the ARCH Trial</b> <b>Cosman 2020</b>
Study type	Post hoc analysis was based on ARCH (Clinical Trial NCT01631214), a phase 3, multicenter, international, randomized, active-controlled, double-blind study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=3465
Countries and Settings	317 study location
Funding	The study was funded by Amgen Inc., Astellas, and UCB Pharma
Duration of study	2 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Romosozumab group: 74.1 (7.5), Alendronate group: 74.0 (7.4) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Postmenopausal <b>women</b> with osteoporosis
Intervention	Patients were randomized 1:1 to receive monthly s.c. romosozumab 210 mg (n=1739) or weekly oral alendronate 70 mg (n=1726) for 12 months. After completion of the double-blind study period, all patients received open-label weekly oral alendronate 70 mg through end of study, blinded to initial treatment assignment. Patients received daily calcium and vitamin D
Outcomes	Primary endpoints for ARCH were incidence of new vertebral fracture through 24 months and clinical fracture at primary analysis and secondary endpoints included incidence of nonvertebral and hip fractures. This report is focused on results from the post hoc analyses that evaluated mean BMD and corresponding mean T-score changes,

and the relationships between T-scores after 1 year of romosozumab or alendronate and subsequent fracture incidence.

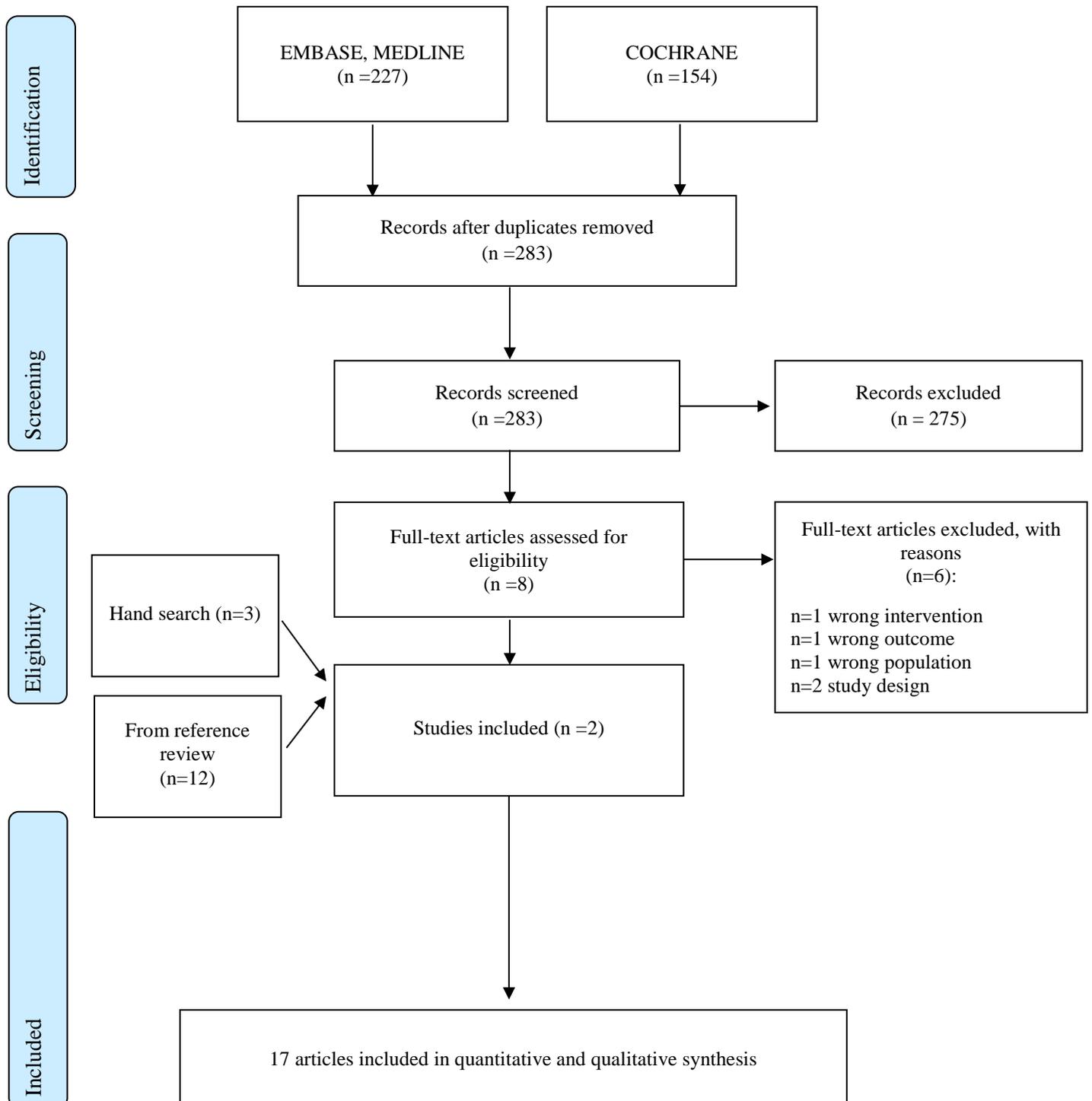
## Tabella con motivi di esclusione

1	Cosman F. ANABOLIC THERAPY AND OPTIMAL TREATMENT SEQUENCES FOR PATIENTS WITH OSTEOPOROSIS AT HIGH RISK FOR FRACTURE. <i>Endocr Pract.</i> 2020 Mar 11. doi: 10.4158/EP-2019-0596. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 32160046.	STUDY DESIGN
2	Park, Chan Ho & Yoo, Jun-Il & Choi, Chang & Suh, You-Sung. (2020). The Impact of Switching from Short-Term Teriparatide Treatment to Denosumab Therapy Compared with Denosumab Alone for Patients with Osteoporotic Hip Fracture: A 1-Year Follow-up Study. 10.21203/rs.3.rs-37191/v1.	WRONG OUTCOME
3	Miyauchi A, Hamaya E, Yang W, Nishi K, Libanati C, Tolman C, Shimauchi J. Romosozumab followed by denosumab in Japanese women with high fracture risk in the FRAME trial. <i>J Bone Miner Metab.</i> 2020 Oct 15. doi: 10.1007/s00774-020-01147-5. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 33057807.	STUDY DESIGN
4	Lau EMC, Dinavahi R, Woo YC, Wu CH, Guan J, Maddox J, Tolman C, Yang W, Shin CS. Romosozumab or alendronate for fracture prevention in East Asian patients: a subanalysis of the phase III, randomized ARCH study. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2020 Apr;31(4):677-685. doi: 10.1007/s00198-020-05324-0. Epub 2020 Feb 11. PMID: 32047951; PMCID: PMC7075830.	WRONG POPULATION
5	Tamechika SY, Sasaki K, Hayami Y, Ohmura SI, Maeda S, Iwagaitsu S, Naniwa T. Patient satisfaction and efficacy of switching from weekly bisphosphonates to monthly minodronate for treatment and prevention of glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis in Japanese patients with systemic rheumatic diseases: a randomized, clinical trial. <i>Arch Osteoporos.</i> 2018 Jun 13;13(1):67. doi: 10.1007/s11657-018-0451-7. PMID: 29904824.	OUT OF SCOPE
6	Lewiecki EM, Dinavahi RV, Lazaretti-Castro M, Ebeling PR, Adachi JD, Miyauchi A, Gielen E, Milmont CE, Libanati C, Grauer A. One Year of Romosozumab Followed by Two Years of Denosumab Maintains Fracture Risk Reductions: Results of the FRAME Extension Study. <i>J Bone Miner Res.</i> 2019 Mar;34(3):419-428. doi: 10.1002/jbmr.3622. Epub 2018 Dec 3. PMID: 30508316.	ALREADY INCLUDED

## Appendice C. Evidence synthesis Results

### SELEZIONE DEGLI STUDI

Figure 1. Flow Chart of study selection



Il Quesito Clinico di interesse è volto ad identificare la strategia terapeutica migliore da somministrare ai pazienti fratturati o a rischio di sperimentare una frattura da fragilità.

I clinici coinvolti nel Panel hanno fornito un supporto, anche in termini di letteratura, che ha permesso di individuare, tramite hand search, una revisione sistematica, di cui si sono considerati eleggibili 13 articoli, e 4 pubblicazioni relative a clinical trial. Inoltre, poiché la pubblicazione più recente risultava datata al 2019, è stata realizzata una revisione sistematica in letteratura utilizzando le banche dati Embase, Medline e Cochrane CENTRAL dal 2019 al 22 Febbraio 2021, da cui si sono individuati 381 records. Al fine di esaminare la miglior evidenza scientifica possibile, si sono considerati eleggibili i soli articoli relativi a clinical trial o revisioni sistematiche (n=2). Sono state, così, individuate, in totale, 19 pubblicazioni che soddisfano i criteri per rispondere al quesito clinico proposto.

Il presente Quesito Clinico si pone come principali obiettivi i) la valutazione del cambiamento nella BMD rispetto al baseline e ii) del rischio di frattura, a seguito di uno switch nella strategia terapeutica, passando da trattamento anabolico ad anti-riassorbitivo o viceversa.

A causa dell'alta eterogeneità riscontrata in letteratura rispetto alle diverse strategie farmacologiche, si riportano di seguito le sequenzialità analizzate, e le relative pubblicazioni identificate:

#### ANABOLICO – ANTI-RIASSORBITIVO

1. Romosozumab - Denosumab vs Placebo - Denosumab (Cosman 2016, Lewiecki 2019, Miyauchi 2019, Prince 2005)
2. Teriparatide - Denosumab vs Teriparatide – Alendronato o Minodronato (Niimi 2018)
3. Romosozumab - Alendronato vs Solo alendronato (Cosman 2020, Saag 2017)
4. Anabolico - Anti-riassorbitivo vs Anabolico-placebo (Black 2005, Kendler 2019)

#### ANTI-RIASSORBITIVO – ANABOLICO

1. Anti-riassorbitivo - Teriparatide vs Placebo - Teriparatide (Obermayer-Pietsch 2008, Middleton 2007, Fahrleitner-Pammer 2016)
2. Anti-riassorbitivo – Teriparatide vs solo Anti-riassorbitivo (Gonnelli 2016)
3. Anti-riassorbitivo – Anabolico (Romosozumab o Teriparatide) (Langdhal 2017)
4. Anti-riassorbitivo (Risedronato vs Alendronato) - Teriparatide (Miller 2008)
5. Anti-riassorbitivo (Risedronato, Alendronato, Etidronato, Non bisfosfonato) - Teriparatide (Boonen 2008)

#### CONFRONTO DIRETTO (Leder 2015)

## CRITICI

### 1. Test della DXA

*Sequenza: Anabolico – anti-riassorbitivo*

#### 1. Romosozumab - Denosumab vs Placebo - Denosumab

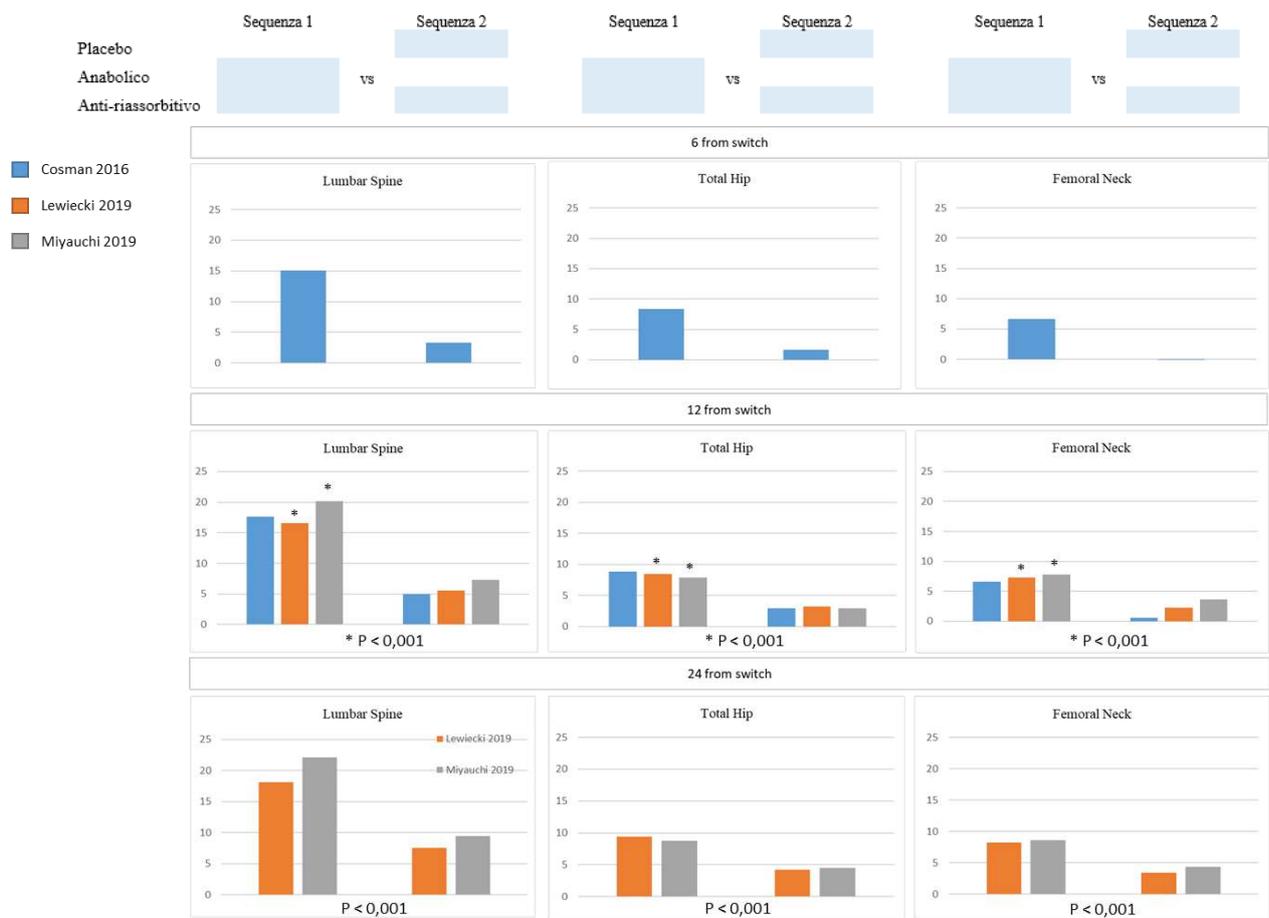
Per la comparazione di interesse sono state trovate 3 pubblicazioni (Cosman 2016, Lewiecki 2019, Miyauchi 2019) relative al FRAME Study, in cui il cambiamento percentuale di BMD rispetto al baseline è stato valutato a 6, 12 e 24 mesi dallo switch.

Nella popolazione studiata, il 21.7% e 21.8% dei pazienti, a cui è stato somministrato rispettivamente Romosozumab o placebo in prima fase, presentava precedenti fratture non vertebrali, mentre il 18.7% e 18% presentava precedenti fratture vertebrali. In particolare, rispettivamente per i due gruppi (Romosozumab o placebo in prima fase), il 13.8% e il 14.1% ha sperimentato una sola frattura vertebrale precedente, e il 4.1% e il 4.6% due fratture vertebrali precedenti. Nel sottogruppo relativo alle sole donne giapponesi (Miyuachi 2019), tali percentuali si alzano rispettivamente a 14.3% e 19%, e 4.5% e 4.9% per una o due fratture vertebrali precedenti.

Dalla Tabella 1 e Figura 1 emerge un incremento della BMD rispetto al baseline più marcato nel gruppo di pazienti a cui è stato somministrato trattamento anabolico seguito da anti-riassorbitivo rispetto al gruppo a cui in prima linea è stato somministrato placebo. Gli studi di Lewiecki 2019 e Miyauchi 2019 hanno riportato una differenza statisticamente significativa ( $p < 0.001$ ) a 12 e 24 mesi per tutti e 3 i siti in cui è stata valutata la BMD (colonna vertebrale, femore prossimale, collo del femore).

First author, Year	Months from baseline	Months from switch	Comparative LS BMD change from baseline (mean%)			Comparative TH BMD change from baseline (mean%)			Comparative FN BMD change from baseline (mean%)		
			Intervention group	Control group	p-value	Intervention group	Control group	p-value	Intervention group	Control group	p-value
<b>Intervention group: Romo to Dmab; Control group: placebo to Dmab</b>											
Cosman 2016 <i>FRAME Study</i>	18	6	N=65 15.1	N=61 3.3		N=66 8.4	N=62 1.6		N=66 6.7	N=62 -0.2	
	24	12	17.6	5.0		8.8	2.9		6.6	0.6	
Lewiecki 2019 <i>Extension of FRAME study</i>	24	12	N=3169 16.6	N=3176 5.5	P < 0.001	N=3237 8.5	N=3256 3.2	P < 0.001	N=3237 7.3	N=3256 2.3	P < 0.001
	36	24	18.1	7.5	P < 0.001	9.4	4.2	P < 0.001	8.2	3.4	P < 0.001
Miyauchi 2019 <i>Subgroup analysis of FRAME Study</i>	24	12	N=205 20.2	N=190 7.3	P < 0.001	N=205 7.9	N=200 2.9	P < 0.001	N=205 7.8	N=200 3.6	P < 0.001
	36	24	N=207 22.1	N=195 9.5	P < 0.001	N=218 8.7	N=210 4.5	P < 0.001	N=218 8.6	N=210 4.4	P < 0.001

**Tabella 1.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 6, 12 e 24 mesi dallo switch da Romosozumab o placebo, a Denosumab.



**Figura 1.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 6, 12 e 24 mesi dallo switch da Romosozumab o placebo, a Denosumab.

## 2. Teriparatide - Denosumab vs Teriparatide – Alendronato o Minodronato

Per la comparazione di interesse è stata trovata una sola pubblicazione (Niimi 2018) in cui il cambiamento percentuale di BMD rispetto al baseline è stato valutato a 12 mesi dallo switch.

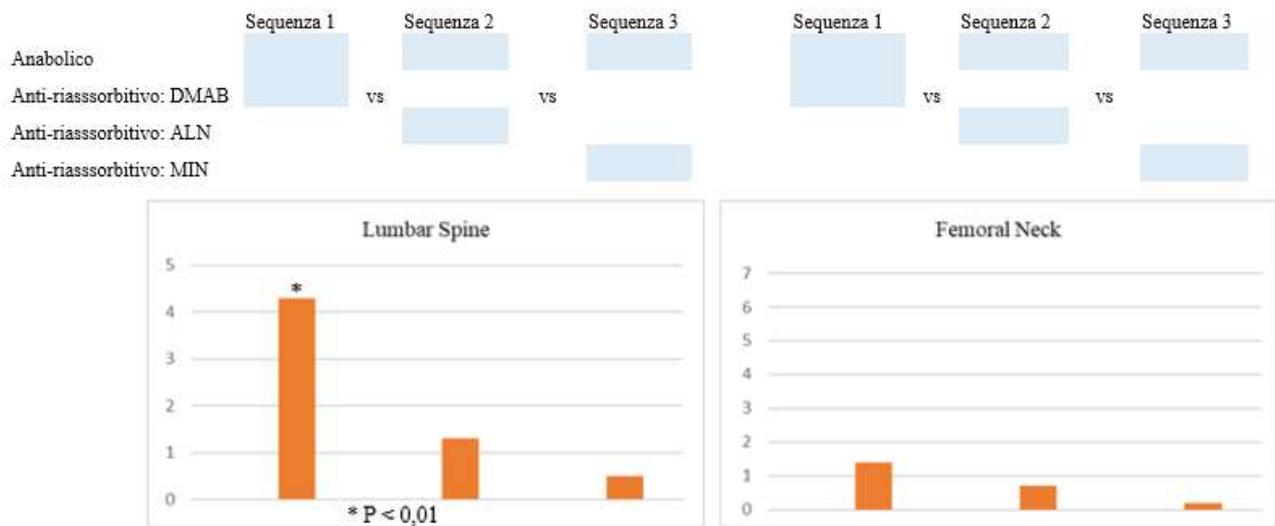
Nella popolazione studiata, rispettivamente per il gruppo di pazienti trattati in seconda fase con Denosumab, Alendronato o Minodronato, il 71%, 63%, 65% presentava precedenti fratture vertebrali; il 15%, 17% e 27% precedenti fratture del femore prossimale, con una differenza fra i gruppi statisticamente significativa ( $p=0.06$ ); il 6%, 9% e 5% precedenti fratture del femore distale, e 1%, 1% e 3% precedenti fratture dell'omero prossimale.

Dalla Tabella 2 e Figura 2 emerge un incremento della BMD rispetto al baseline più marcato nel gruppo di pazienti a cui è stato somministrato trattamento anabolico (Teriparatide) seguito da Denosumab rispetto al gruppo di pazienti a cui in seconda linea è stato somministrato Alendronato o Minodronato per entrambi i siti in cui è stata valutata la BMD (colonna vertebrale e collo del femore). Lo studio riporta una differenza statisticamente significativa a livello della colonna vertebrale ( $p<0.01$ ).

First author, Year	Months from baseline	Months from switch	Comparative LS BMD change from baseline (mean%)				Comparative TH BMD change from baseline (mean%)			Comparative FN BMD change from baseline (mean%)			
			Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	p-value	Group 1	Group 2	p-value	Additional information			
Group 1: Teriparatide to Dmab; Group 2: Teriparatide to ALN; Group 3: Teriparatide to minodronate													
Niimi 2018		12	N=100 4.3 ± 3.5	N=100 1.3 ± 5.1	N=100 0.5 ± 4.6	P < 0.01 *				N=100 1.4 ± 3.4	N=100 0.7 ± 4.6	N=100 0.2 ± 4.6	P=0.16

\* Dmab vs Mino or ALN

**Tabella 2.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 12 mesi dallo switch da trattamento anabolico ad anti-riassorbitivo.



**Figura 2.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 12 mesi dallo switch da trattamento anabolico ad anti-riassorbitivo.

### 3. Romosozumab - Alendronato vs Solo alendronato

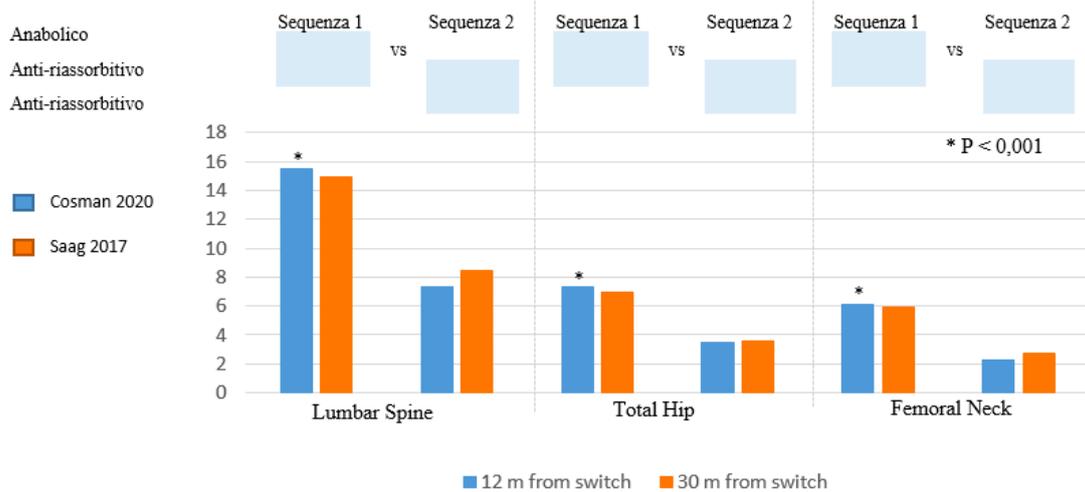
Per la comparazione di interesse sono state trovate 2 pubblicazioni (Cosman 2020, Saag 2017) in cui il cambiamento percentuale di BMD rispetto al baseline è stato rispettivamente valutato a 12 e 30 mesi dallo switch.

I soggetti inclusi nello studio sono soggetti fratturati, di cui, il 37% e il 38% rispettivamente per il gruppo a cui in prima fase è stato somministrato Romosozumab o Alendronato, presentava precedenti fratture vertebrali, e il 9% precedenti fratture del femore prossimale.

Dalla Tabella 3 e Figura 3 emerge un incremento della BMD rispetto al baseline più marcato nel gruppo di pazienti a cui è stato somministrato trattamento anabolico in prima fase rispetto al gruppo di pazienti trattati solo con alendronato. Lo studio di Cosman 2020 riporta differenze statisticamente significative per tutti e 3 i siti in cui è stata valutata la BMD ( $p < 0.001$ ).

First author, Year	Months from baseline	Months from switch	Comparative LS BMD change from baseline (mean%)				Comparative TH BMD change from baseline (mean%)			Comparative FN BMD change from baseline (mean%) Additional information				
			Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	p-value	Group 1	Group 2	p-value	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	p-value	
<b>Group 1: Romosozumab to ALN; Group 2: only ALN</b>														
Saag 2017 * <i>Extension of ARCH study</i>	36	24	N=2046 14.9	N=2047 8.5		P < 0.001	N=2046 7.0	N=2047 3.6		P < 0.001	N=2046 5.9	N=2047 2.7		P < 0.001
Cosman 2020 <i>Post-hoc analysis of ARCH Study</i>	24	12	N=1739 15.5 ± 0.4	N=1726 7.3 ± 0.3			N=1739 7.3 ± 0.2	N=1726 3.5 ± 0.2			N=1739 6.1 ± 0.4	N=1726 2.3 ± 0.3		

**Tabella 3.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 12 e 30 mesi dallo switch da Romosozumab ad Alendronato o trattamento con solo Alendronato.



**Figura 3.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 12 e 30 mesi dallo switch da Romosozumab ad Alendronato o trattamento con solo Alendronato.

#### 4. Anabolico - Anti-riassorbitivo vs Anabolico-placebo

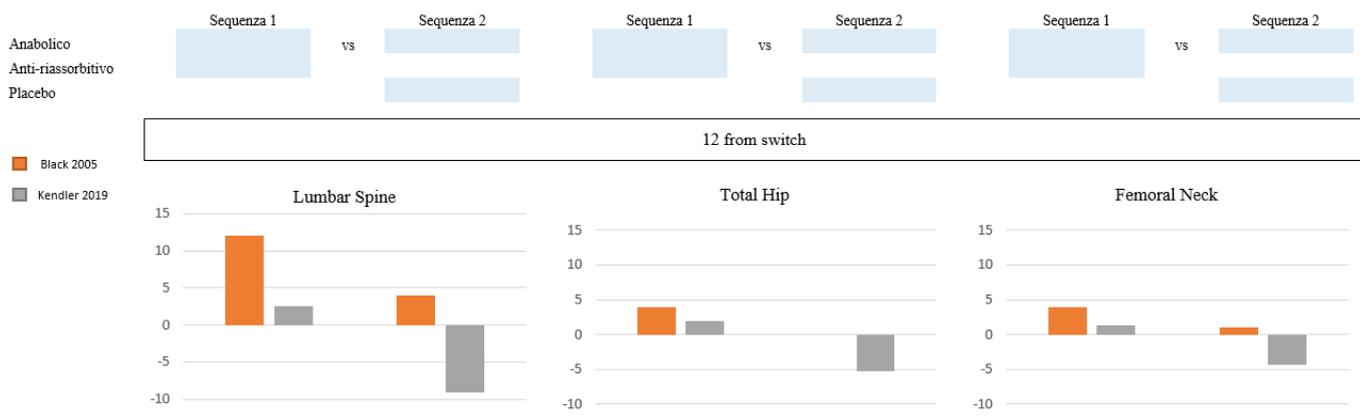
Per la comparazione di interesse sono state trovate 2 pubblicazioni (Black 2005, Kendler 2019) in cui il cambiamento percentuale di BMD rispetto al baseline è stato valutato a 12 mesi dallo switch, rispettivamente per le sequenze Teriparatide-Bisfosfonati/Teriparatide-placebo (Black 2005) e Romosozumab-Denosumab/Romosozumab-placebo (Kendler 2019).

Nella popolazione analizzata dallo studio di Black 2005, il 50.8% e il 45% di soggetti presentava precedenti fratture cliniche, rispettivamente per il gruppo di pazienti trattati con anti-riassorbitivo o placebo in seconda fase. Lo studio di Kendler 2019, invece, considera una popolazione di pazienti non fratturati.

Dalla Tabella 4 e Figura 4 emerge un incremento della BMD rispetto al baseline più marcato nel gruppo di pazienti a cui, a seguito del trattamento con anabolico, è stato somministrato un farmaco anti-riassorbitivo e non il placebo.

First author, Year	Months from baseline	Months from switch	Comparative LS BMD change from baseline (mean%)		Comparative TH BMD change from baseline (mean%)		Comparative FN BMD change from baseline (mean%)	
			Intervention group	Control group	Intervention group	Control group	Intervention group	Control group
<b>Intervention group: PTH to BisP; Control group: PTH to placebo</b>								
Black 2005 <i>PATH study</i>	24	12	N=12 12.1	N=7 4.0	N=12 4.0	N=7 0.0	N=12 4.0	N=7 1.0
<b>Intervention group: Romosozumab to Dmab; Control group: Romosozumab to placebo</b>								
Kendler 2019	24-36	0-12	N=16 2.5 ± 1.5	N=19 -9.1 ± 1.6	N=16 2.0 ± 1.3	N=19 -5.3 ± 2.0	N=16 1.3 ± 1.3	N=19 -4.3 ± 2.3

**Tabella 4.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 12 mesi dallo switch da trattamento anabolico-anti-riassorbitivo o anabolico-placebo.



**Figura 4.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 12 mesi dallo switch da trattamento anabolico-anti-riassorbitivo o anabolico-placebo.

*Anti-riassorbitivo - Anabolico*

**1. Anti-riassorbitivo - Teriparatide vs Placebo - Teriparatide**

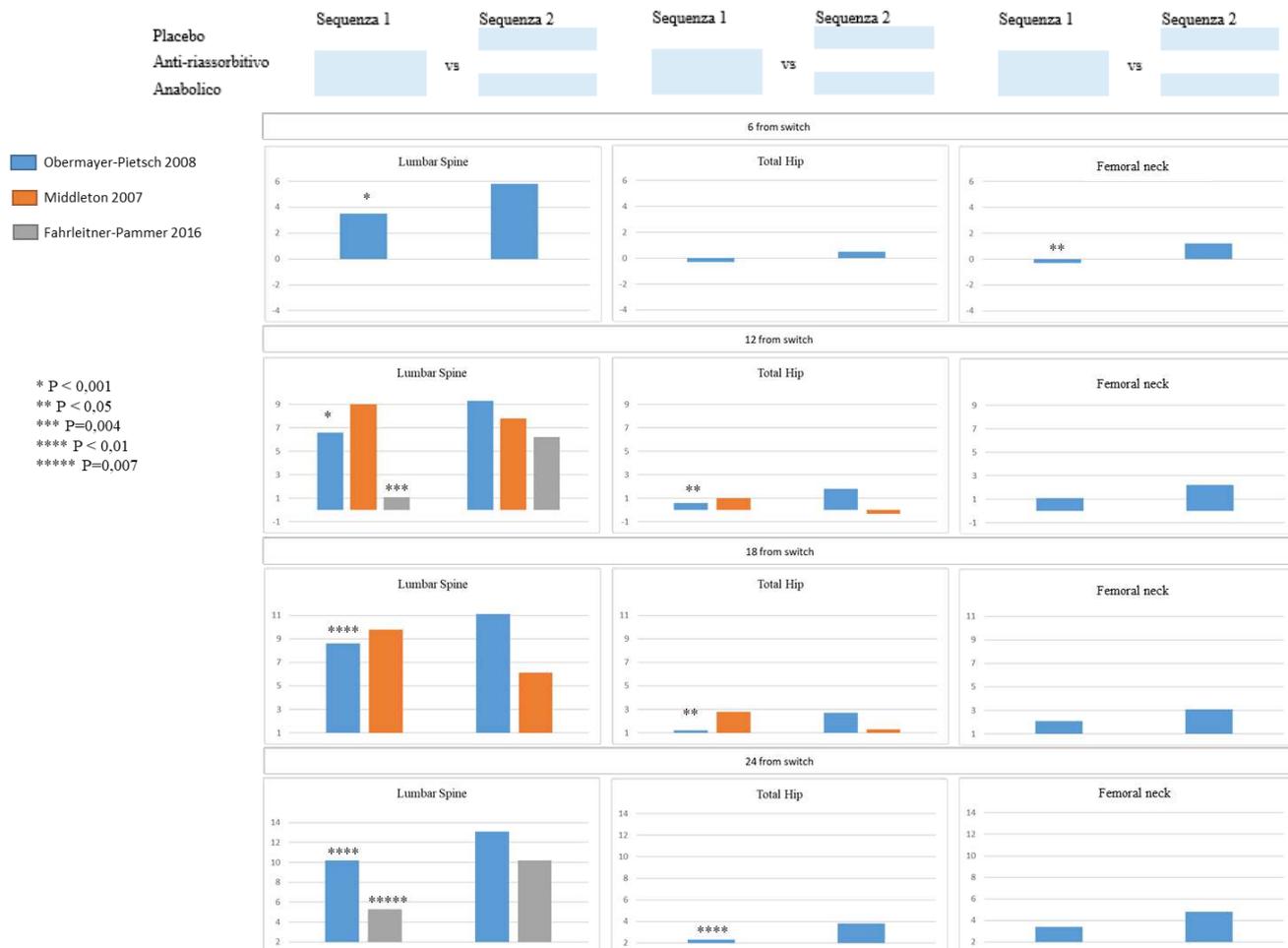
Per la comparazione di interesse sono state trovate 3 pubblicazioni (Obermayer-Pietsch 2008, Middleton 2007, Fahrleitner-Pammer 2016) in cui il cambiamento percentuale di BMD rispetto al baseline è stato valutato a 6, 12, 18 e 24 mesi dallo switch, rispettivamente da Bisfosfonati o placebo a Teriparatide (Obermayer-Pietsch 2008, Middleton 2007) o, nello specifico, da Alendronato o placebo a Teriparatide (Fahrleitner-Pammer 2016).

Le popolazioni analizzate da Obermayer-Pietsch 2008 e Middleton 2007 comprendono i soli soggetti con almeno una frattura da fragilità vertebrale o non vertebrale, mentre nei criteri di inclusione riportati da Fahrleitner-Pammer 2016 non viene citata la presenza di una precedente frattura osteoporotica.

Dalla Tabella 5 e Figura 5 emergono chiare evidenze che il trattamento con anti-riassorbitivo in prima linea sia più efficace in termini di incremento della BMD rispetto ai valori registrati al baseline dal momento dello switch a Teriparatide rispetto al placebo. Tali risultati mostrano, infatti, come il farmaco anabolico, assunto in seconda fase a seguito del trattamento con anti-riassorbitivo, riduca l'effetto del primo sull'incremento della BMD.

**Tabella 5.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 6,12,18 e 24 mesi dallo switch da trattamento anti-riassorbitivo o placebo ad anabolico.

First author, Year	Duration from switch	Comparative LS BMD change from baseline (mean%)			Comparative TH BMD change from baseline (mean%)			Comparative FN BMD change from baseline (mean%)		
		Intervention group	Control group	p-value	Intervention group	Control group	p-value	Intervention group	Control group	p-value
<b>Intervention group: ALN to Teriparatide; Control group: treatment naive to Teriparatide</b>										
Fahrleitner-Pammer 2016	12	N=29 1.1	N=16 6.2	P=0.004						
	24	5.3	10.2	P=0.077						
<b>Intervention group: BisP or AR to TPTD; Control group: no trt to TPTD</b>										
Middleton 2007	12	N=38 9.0	N=14 7.8	P=0.54	N=38 1.0	N=14 -0.3	P=0.36			
	18	9.8	6.1	P=0.30	2.8	1.3	P=0.44			
Obermayer-Pietsch 2008 <i>EUROFORS Study</i>	6	N=134 3.5	N=84 5.8	P < 0.001	N=134 -0.3	N=84 0.5		N=134 -0.3	N=84 1.2	P < 0.05
	12	6.6	9.3	P < 0.001	0.6	1.8	P < 0.05	1.1	2.2	
	18	8.6	11.1	P < 0.01	0.6	2.7	P < 0.05	2.1	3.1	
	24	10.2	13.1	P < 0.01	2.3	3.8	P < 0.01	3.4	4.8	



**Figura 5.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 6,12,18 e 24 mesi dallo switch da trattamento anti-riassorbitivo o placebo ad anabolico.

## 2. Anti-riassorbitivo – Teriparatide vs solo Anti-riassorbitivo

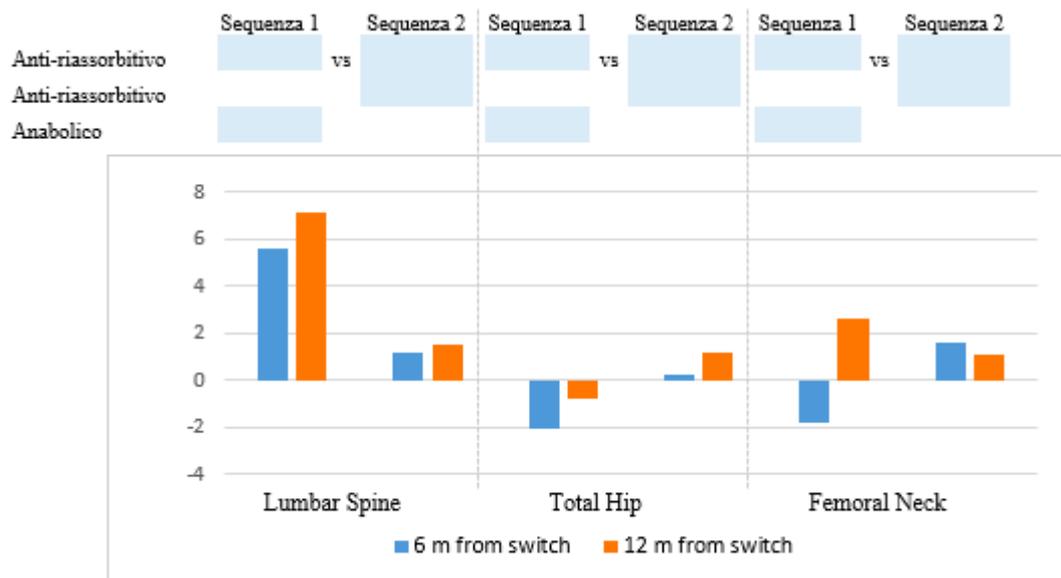
Per la comparazione di interesse è stata trovata una sola pubblicazione (Gonnelli 2016) in cui il cambiamento percentuale di BMD rispetto al baseline è stato valutato a 6 e a 12 mesi dallo switch da anti-riassorbitivo a Teriparatide, o di nuovo anti-riassorbitivo.

In questa popolazione sono state escluse tutte le donne che presentavano una frattura clinica nei 3 mesi precedenti allo studio.

Dalla Tabella 6 e Figura 6 emerge come, nel gruppo sottoposto a switch nel trattamento, si sia registrato un aumento della BMD rispetto al baseline sia a 6 che a 12 mesi dallo switch a livello della colonna vertebrale, ma non del femore prossimale e del collo del femore.

First author, Year	Months from switch	Comparative LS BMD change from baseline (mean%)		Comparative TH BMD change from baseline (mean%)		Comparative FN BMD change from baseline (mean%)	
		1	2	1	2	1	2
<b>Group 1: AR to Teriparatide; Group 2: no change AR</b>							
Gonnelli 2006	6	N=27 5.6 ± 6.7	N=28 1.2 ± 3.4	N=27 -2.1 ± 3.5	N=28 0.20 ± 2.9	N=27 -1.8 ± 8.7	N=28 1.6 ± 3.1
	12	7.1 ± 5.9	1.5 ± 4.3	-0.8 ± 2.7	1.2 ± 4.2	2.6 ± 5.1	1.1 ± 3.8

**Tabella 6.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 6 e 12 mesi dallo switch da trattamento anti-riassorbitivo ad anabolico o solo trattamento con anti-riassorbitivo.



**Figura 6.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 6 e 12 mesi dallo switch da trattamento anti-riassorbitivo ad anabolico o solo trattamento con anti-riassorbitivo.

### 3. Anti-riassorbitivo – Anabolico (Romosozumab o Teriparatide)

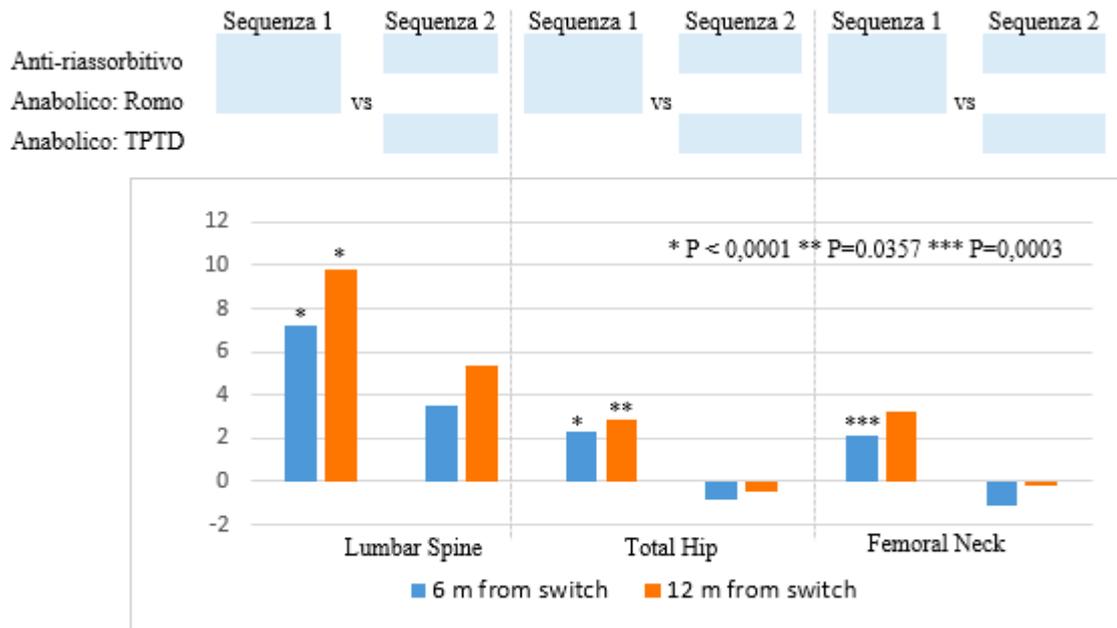
Per la comparazione di interesse è stata trovata una sola pubblicazione (Langdhal 2017) in cui il cambiamento percentuale di BMD rispetto al baseline è stato valutato a 6 e a 12 mesi dallo switch da anti-riassorbitivo a Romosozumab o Teriparatide.

Tutte le donne analizzate dallo studio presentavano almeno una frattura non vertebrale.

Dalla Tabella 7 e Figura 7 emergono chiare evidenze che, somministrando un anabolico in seconda fase, il più efficace in termini di incremento nella BMD rispetto ai valori registrati al baseline, risulta il Romosozumab, con differenze significative riportate a 6 e a 12 mesi dallo switch per i siti della colonna vertebrale e del femore prossimale, e a 6 mesi per il collo del femore.

First author, Year	Months from switch	Comparative LS BMD change from baseline (mean%)			Comparative TH BMD change from baseline (mean%)			Comparative FN BMD change from baseline (mean%)		
		1	2	p-value	1	2	p-value	1	2	p-value
<b>Group 1: ALN to Romosozumab; Group 2: ALN to Teriparatide</b>										
Langdhal 2017 <i>STRUCTURE study</i>	6	N=206 7.2 (6.6-7.8)	N=209 3.5 (2.9-4.0)	P<0.0001	N=206 2.3 (1.9-2.7)	N=209 -0.8 (-1.2 to -0.4)	P=0.0001	N=206 2.1 (1.6-2.7)	N=209 -1.1 (-1.6 to -0.5)	P=0.0003
	12	9.8 (9.0-10.5)	5.4 (4.7- 6.1)	P<0.0001	2.9 (2.5-3.4)	-0.5 (-0.9 to -0.0)	P=0.0357	3.2 (2.6-3.8)	-0.2 (-0.8 to 0.4)	P=0.4566

**Tabella 7.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 6 e 12 mesi dallo switch da trattamento anti-riassorbitivo ad anabolico con Romosozumab o Teriparatide.



**Figura 7.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 6 e 12 mesi dallo switch da trattamento anti-riassorbitivo ad anabolico con Romosozumab o Teriparatide.

#### 4. Anti-riassorbitivo (Risedronato vs Alendronato) - Teriparatide

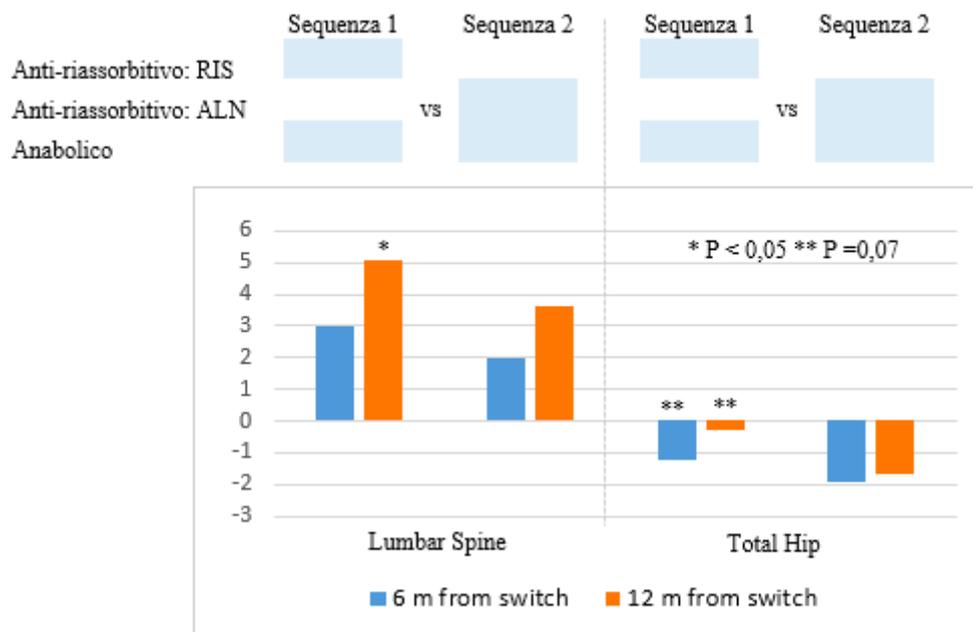
Per la comparazione di interesse è stata trovata una sola pubblicazione (Miller 2008) in cui il cambiamento percentuale di BMD rispetto al baseline è stato valutato a 6 e a 12 mesi dallo switch, da Risedronato o Alendronato a Teriparatide.

Nella popolazione analizzata da Miller 2008, il 69.2% dei pazienti a cui in prima fase è stato somministrato Risedronato, e il 68.5% di pazienti a cui è stato somministrato Alendronato, presentava precedenti fratture da fragilità, di cui, rispettivamente nei due gruppi, l'11.6% e il 17.1% relative alla colonna vertebrale, l'11% e il 12.3% relative al polso, il 5.5% e il 6.8% agli arti superiori, e il 5.5% e il 4.1% al femore prossimale.

Dalla Tabella 8 e Figura 8 emergono chiare evidenze che, somministrando un anti-riassorbitivo in prima fase, il più efficace in termini di incremento nella BMD rispetto ai valori registrati al baseline, risulta il Risedronato, con differenze significative a 6 mesi dallo switch per il sito del femore prossimale, e a 12 mesi per entrambi i siti considerati (colonna vertebrale e femore prossimale).

First author, Year	Months from switch	Comparative LS BMD change from baseline (mean%)			Comparative TH BMD change from baseline (mean%)		
		1	2	p-value	1	2	p-value
<b>Group 1: RIS to Teriparatide; Group 2: ALN to Teriparatide</b>							
Miller 2008		N=158	N=166		N=158	N=166	
	6	3.0	2.0		-1.2	-1.9	P=0.07
	12	5.1	3.6	P < 0.05	-0.3	-1.7	P=0.07

**Tabella 8.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 6 e 12 mesi dallo switch da trattamento anti-riassorbitivo con Risedronato o Alendronato ad anabolico.



**Figura 8.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 6 e 12 mesi dallo switch da trattamento anti-riassorbitivo con Risedronato o Alendronato ad anabolico.

### 5. Anti-riassorbitivo (Risedronato, Alendronato, Etidronato, Non bisfosfonato) - Teriparatide

Per la comparazione di interesse è stata trovata una sola pubblicazione (Boonen 2008) in cui il cambiamento percentuale di BMD rispetto al baseline è stato valutato a 6, 12, 18 e a 24 mesi dallo switch, da Risedronato, Alendronato, Etidronato o Non bisfosfonato a Teriparatide.

Tutte le donne analizzate dallo studio presentavano almeno una frattura vertebrale o non vertebrale nei 3 anni precedenti al reclutamento.

Dalla Tabella 9 e Figura 9 si nota come, somministrando un anti-riassorbitivo in prima fase, il più efficace in termini di incremento nella BMD rispetto ai valori registrati al baseline, risulta l'Etidronato, con differenze significative per il sito della colonna vertebrale a 6 e a 12 mesi dallo switch rispetto al Risedronato e Alendronato, e a 18 e 24 mesi dallo switch rispetto a non bisfosfonati; per il collo del femore a 18 mesi rispetto all'Alendronato.

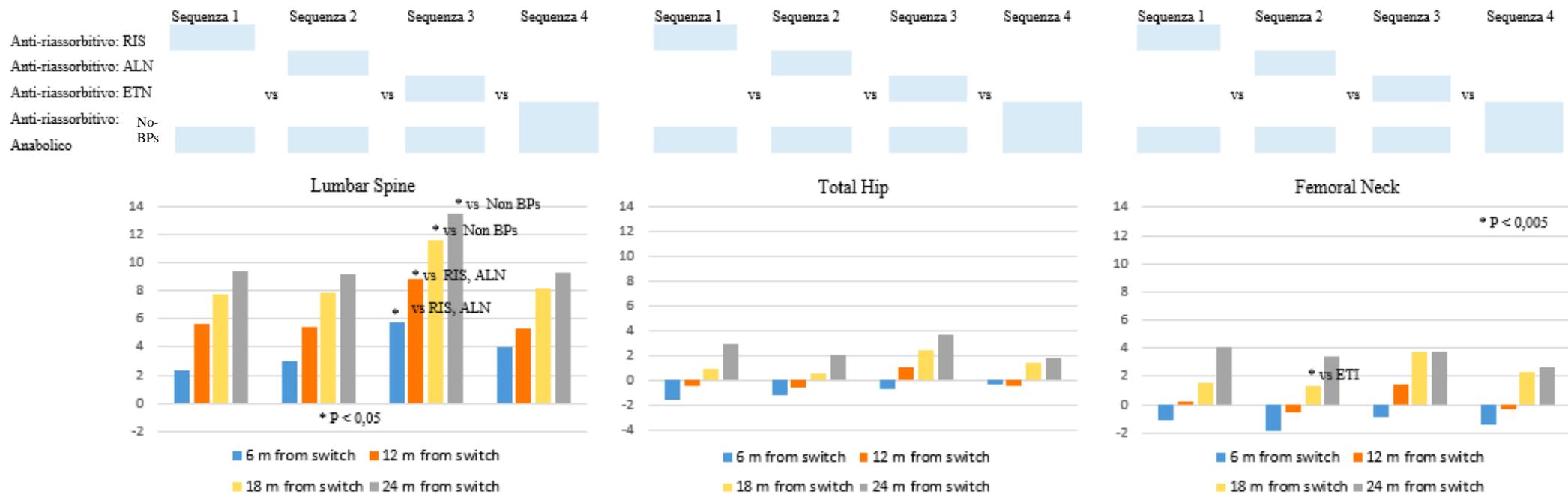
First author, Year	Months from switch	Comparative LS BMD change from baseline (mean%)					Comparative TH BMD change from baseline (mean%)				Comparative FN BMD change from baseline (mean%)				
		1	2	3	4	p-value	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	p-value
<b>Group 1: RIS to Teriparatide; Group 2: ALN to Teriparatide; Group 3: ETN to Teriparatide; Group 4: Non-BisP to Teriparatide</b>															
Boonen 2008		N=59	N=107	N=30	N=49		N=59	N=107	N=30	N=49	N=59	N=107	N=30	N=49	
EUROFORS	6	2.3	3.0	5.8	4.0	P < 0.05 *	-1.6	-1.2	-0.7	-0.3	-1.1	-1.8	-0.9	-1.4	
study	12	5.6	5.4	8.8	5.3	P < 0.05 *	-0.4	-0.6	1.1	-0.4	0.2	-0.5	1.5	-0.3	
	18	7.7	7.8	11.6	8.2	P < 0.05 **	0.9	0.6	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	3.8	2.3	P < 0.005 ***
	24	9.4	9.2	13.5	9.3	P < 0.05 **	2.9	2.1	3.7	1.8	4.1	3.4	3.7	2.7	

\* ETN vs RIS, ALN

\*\* ETN vs NON-BPs

\*\*\* ALN vs ETI

**Tabella 9.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 6, 12, 18 e 24 mesi dallo switch da trattamento anti-riassorbitivo con Risedronato, Alendronato, Etidronato o Non bisfosfonato ad anabolico.



**Figura 9.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 6, 12, 18 e 24 mesi dallo switch da trattamento anti-riassorbitivo con Risedronato, Alendronato, Etidronato o Non bisfosfonato ad anabolico.

### Confronto diretto

È stata trovata una sola pubblicazione (Leder 2015), relativa al DATA-Switch study, che confrontasse direttamente la sequenza anabolico - anti-riassorbitivo con la sequenza opposta data da anti-riassorbitivo - anabolico.

Per la sequenza anabolico – anti-riassorbitivo il 52% dei soggetti aveva una precedente frattura clinica, mentre per la sequenza anti-riassorbitivo – anabolico, presentava una precedente frattura clinica solo il 37% dei soggetti.

Dalla figura riportata nell'articolo si evince come, sia a 12 che a 24 mesi dallo switch, vi sia un incremento dei valori della BMD rispetto a quelli registrati al baseline, sia per il sito della colonna vertebrale, che del collo del femore e del femore prossimale, nei pazienti trattati in prima fase con farmaco anabolico (linea blu); per il sito del radio distale, tale incremento risulta migliore solo dopo 24 mesi dallo switch. Inoltre, per i siti di radio distale, collo del femore e femore prossimale, osservando l'andamento della BMD per i soggetti che hanno assunto in prima fase un trattamento anti-riassorbitivo (linea rossa), si nota, a seguito dello switch a trattamento anabolico, un decremento nei valori della BMD, sottolineando come il trattamento con farmaco anabolico in seconda fase possa compromettere l'effetto dell'anti-riassorbitivo assunto in prima fase.

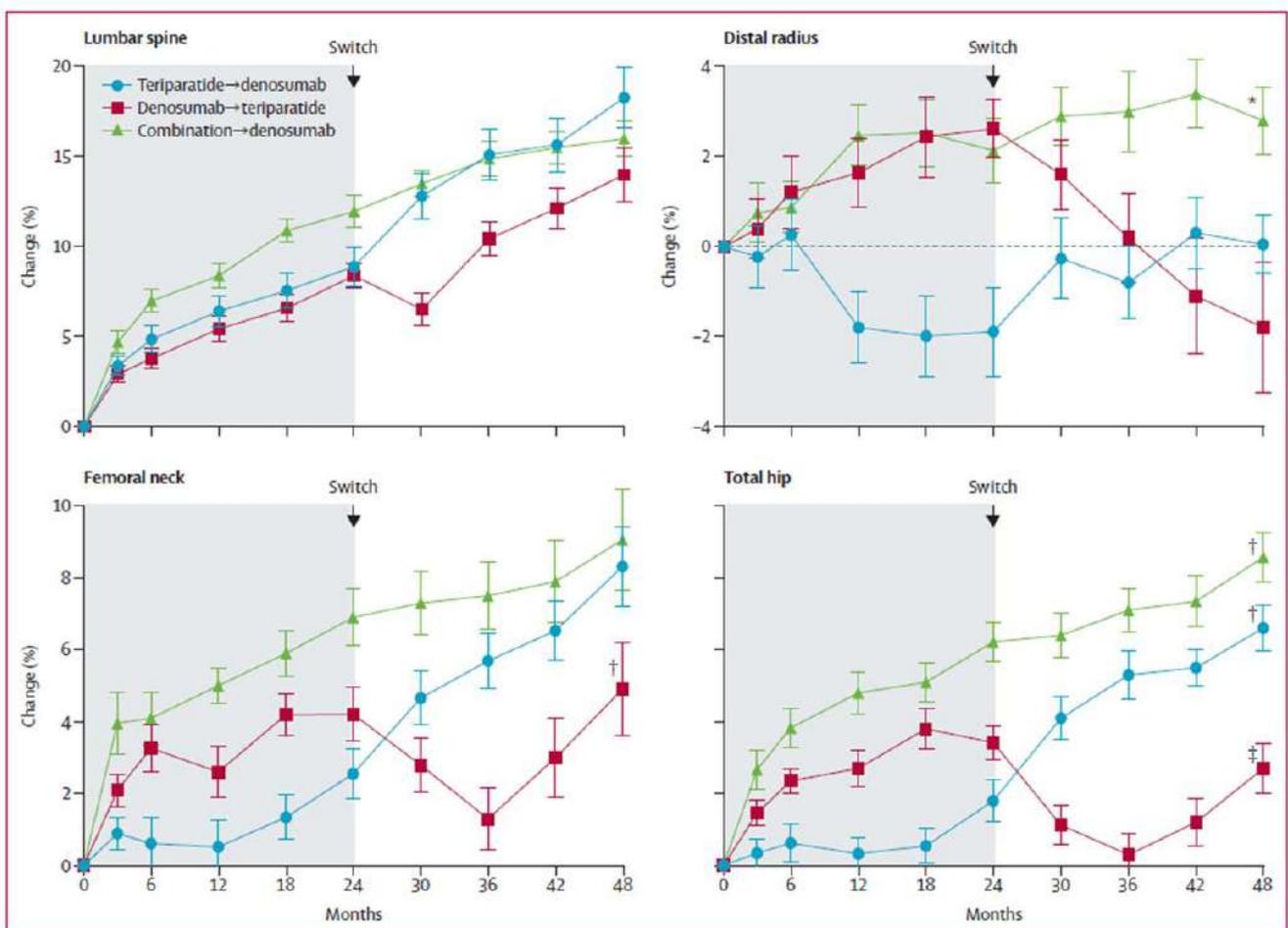


Figure 3: Mean percent change (SEM; error bars) in bone mineral density from baseline to 48 months in the lumbar spine, 1/3 distal radius, femoral neck, and total hip

\*p<0.01 versus both other groups. †p<0.05 versus both other groups. ‡p<0.0005 versus both other groups.

## 2. Rifrattura

*Anabolico – anti-riassorbitivo*

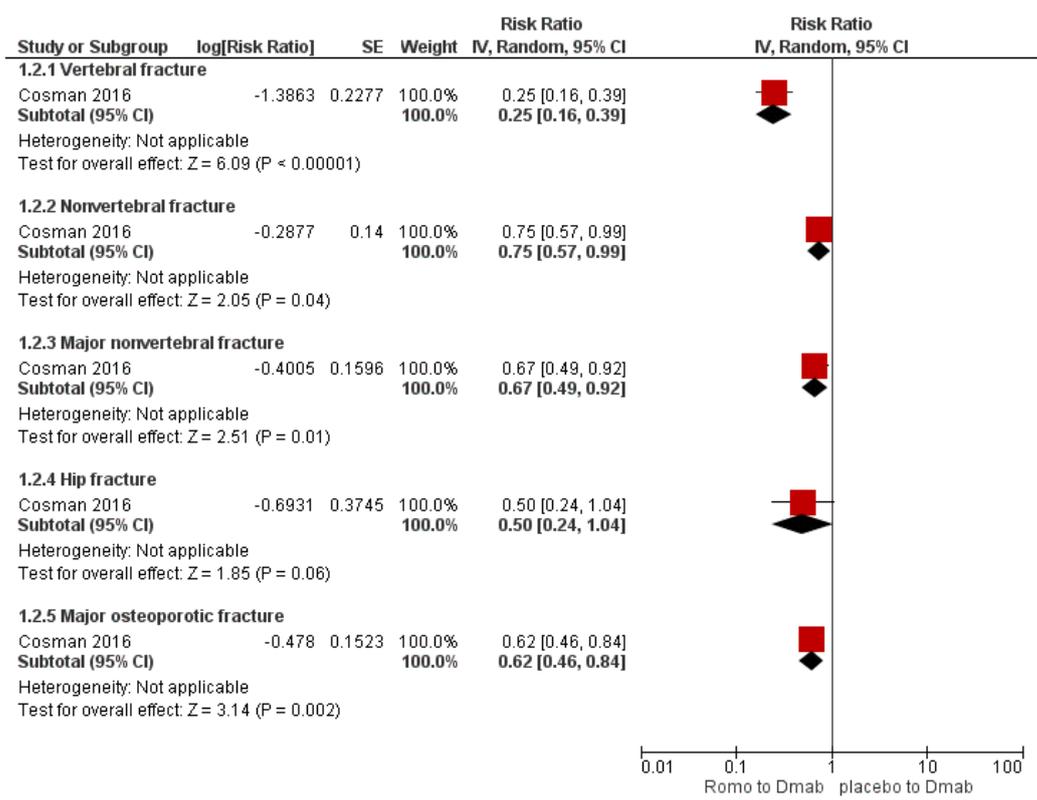
### 1. Romosozumab - Denosumab vs Placebo - Denosumab

Per la comparazione di interesse sono state trovate 4 pubblicazioni (Cosman 2016, Lewiecki 2019, Miyauchi 2019, Prince 2005) relative al FRAME Study, in cui il rischio di frattura è stato valutato a 12, 24 e 30 mesi dallo switch.

Dalla Tabella 10 e Figura 10, emerge come, a 12 mesi dallo switch (Cosman 2016), il trattamento in prima fase con farmaci anabolici, in particolare con Romosozumab, risulti significativamente protettivo rispetto al trattamento con placebo per il rischio di frattura.

First author, Year	Months from baseline	Months from switch	Site of new fracture	Incidence of new fracture		
				Intervention group	Control group	RR (95% CI)
<b>Intervention group: Romo to Dmab; Control group: placebo to Dmab</b>						
Cosman 2016	24	12	Vertebral fracture	21/3325 (0.6%)	84/3327 (2.5%)	RR 0.25 (0.16 – 0.40)
<i>FRAME Study</i>			Non vertebral fracture	96/3589 (2.7%)	129/3591 (3.6%)	RR 0.75 (0.57 – 0.97)
			Major non vertebral fracture	67/3589 (1.9%)	101/3591 (2.8%)	RR 0.67 (0.49 – 0.91)
			Hip fracture	11/3589 (0.3%)	22/3591 (0.6%)	RR 0.50 (0.24 – 1.04)
			Major osteoporotic fracture	68/3589 (1.9%)	110/3591 (3.1%)	RR 0.62 (0.46 – 0.84)

**Tabella 10.** Rischio di frattura a 12 mesi dallo switch da Romosozumab o placebo, a Denosumab.

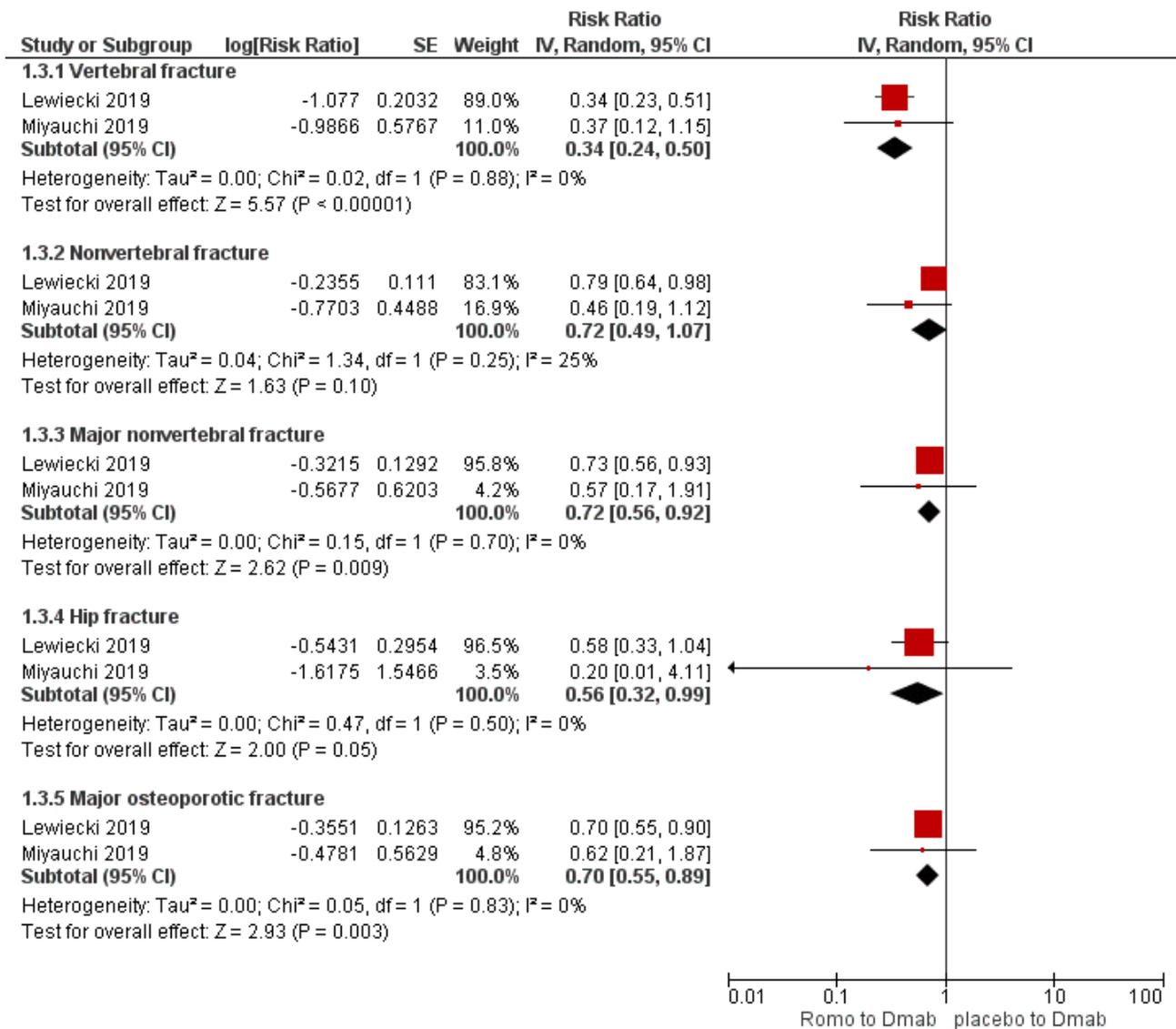


**Figura 10.** Rischio di frattura a 12 mesi dallo switch da Romosozumab o placebo, a Denosumab.

Risultati simili sono stati ottenuti anche valutando il rischio di frattura a 24 mesi dallo switch (Lewiecki 2019, Miyauchu 2019) (Tabella 11 e Figura 11).

First author, Year	Months from baseline	Months from switch	Site of new fracture	Incidence of new fracture		
				Intervention group	Control group	RR (95% CI)
<b>Intervention group: Romo to Dmab; Control group: placebo to Dmab</b>						
Lewiecki 2019 <i>Extension of FRAME study</i>	36	24	Vertebral fracture	32/3325 (1.0%)	94/3327 (2.8%)	RRR=66%, p<0.001
			Non vertebral fracture	139/3589 (3.9%)	176/3591 (4.9%)	RRR=21%, p=0.039
			Major non vertebral fracture	100/3589 (2.8%)	138/3591 (3.8%)	RRR=27%, p=0.015
			Hip fracture	18/3589 (0.5%)	31/3591 (0.9%)	RRR=41%, p=0.071
			Major osteoporotic fracture	103/3589 (2.9%)	147/3591 (4.1%)	RRR=30%, p=0.006
Miyuachi 2019 <i>Subgroup analysis of FRAME Study</i>	36	24	Vertebral fracture	4/237 (1.7%)	11/243 (4.5%)	RRR: 63%, p=0.070
			Non vertebral fracture	7/247 (2.8%)	15/245 (6.1%)	RRR: 53%, p=0.072
			Major non vertebral fracture	4/247 (1.6%)	7/245 (2.9%)	RRR: 36%, p=0.48
			Hip fracture	0/247 (0.0%)	2/245 (0.8%)	RRR: NE
			Major osteoporotic fracture	5/247 (2.0%)	8/245 (3.3%)	RRR: 30%, p=0.53

**Tabella 11.** Rischio di frattura a 24 mesi dallo switch da Romosozumab o placebo, a Denosumab.

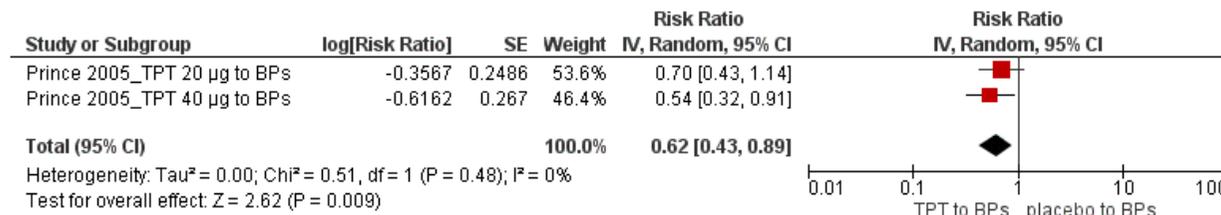


**Figura 11.** Rischio di frattura a 24 mesi dallo switch da Romosozumab o placebo, a Denosumab.

Anche nel caso in cui venga somministrato in prima fase il teriparatide (sia per 20 che 40 µg), il rischio di frattura risulta minore nel gruppo di pazienti con almeno una frattura da fragilità vertebrale a cui è stata assegnata la sequenza anabolico - anti-riassorbitivo rispetto che placebo – anti-riassorbitivo (Prince 2005).

First author, Year	Months from switch	Site of new fracture	Incidence of new fracture			
			Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	HR (95% CI)
<b>Group 1: Teriparatide 20 µg to BPs; Group 2: Teriparatide 40 µg to BPs; Group 3: Placebo to BPs</b>						
Prince 2005	30	Non vertebral fracture	30/436 (6.9%)	22/412 (5.3%)	38/414 (9.2%)	HR adj 20: 0.70 (0.43-1.13) HR adj 40: 0.54 (0.32-0.91)

**Tabella 12.** Rischio di frattura a 30 mesi dallo switch da Teriapatide o placebo, a bisfosfonati.



**Figura 12.** Rischio di frattura a 30 mesi dallo switch da Teriparatide o placebo, a bisfosfonati.

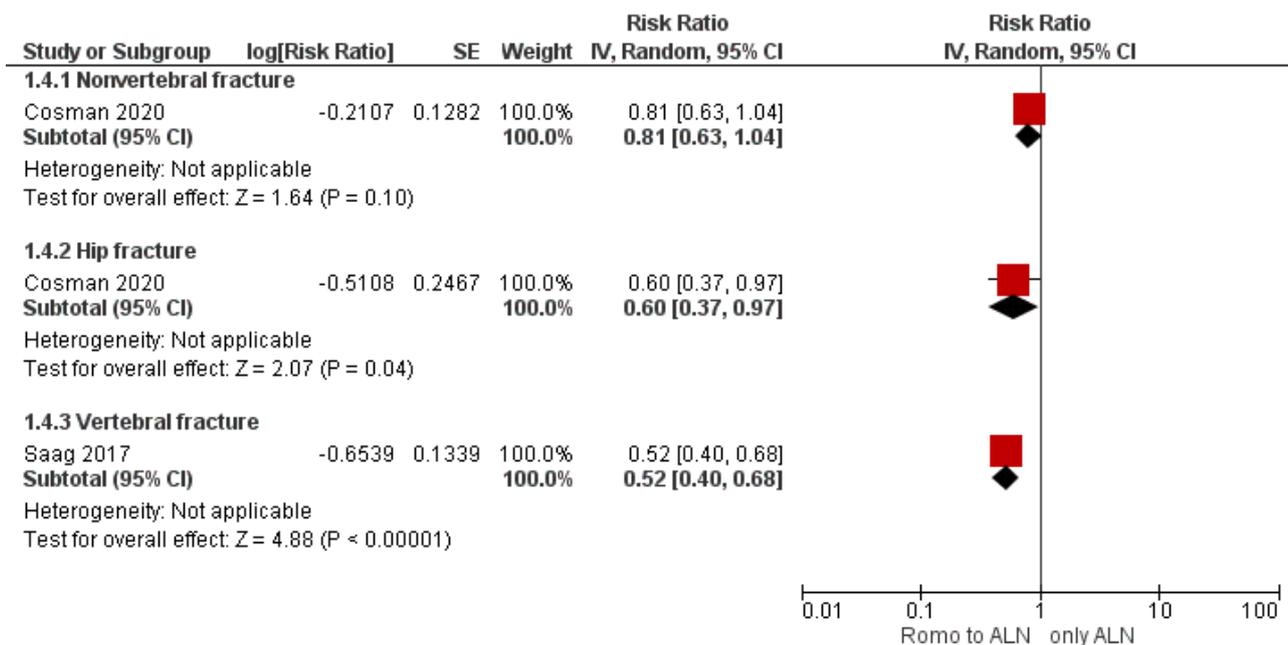
## 2. Romosozumab - Alendronato vs Solo alendronato

Per la comparazione di interesse sono state trovate 2 pubblicazioni (Cosman 2020, Saag 2017) in cui il rischio di frattura è stato valutato a 12 mesi dallo switch.

Dalla Tabella 13 e Figura 13, emerge come, a 12 mesi dallo switch, il trattamento in prima fase con farmaci anabolici, in particolare con Romosozumab, risulti significativamente protettivo rispetto al trattamento con solo Alendronato sia in prima che in seconda fase.

**Tabella 13.** Rischio di frattura a 12 mesi dallo switch da Romosozumab o Alendronato, ad Alendronato.

First author, Year	Months from baseline	Months from switch	Site of new fracture	Incidence of new fracture		
				Intervention group	Control group	RR (95% CI)
<b>Group 1: Romosozumab to ALN; Group 2: only ALN</b>						
Cosman 2020 <i>Post hoc analysis of ARCH Study</i>	24	12	Non vertebral fracture	105/1739 (6.0%)	127/1726 (7.4%)	RR 0.81 (0.63-1.05)
			Hip fracture	25/1739 (1.4%)	42/1726 (2.4%)	RR 0.60 (0.37-0.99)
Saag 2017 <i>ARCH Study</i>	24	12	Vertebral fracture	127/2046 (6.2%)	243/2047 (11.9%)	RR 0.52 (0.40-0.66)



**Figura 13.** Rischio di frattura a 12 mesi dallo switch da Romosozumab o Alendronato, ad Alendronato.

### Anti-riassorbitivo - Anabolico

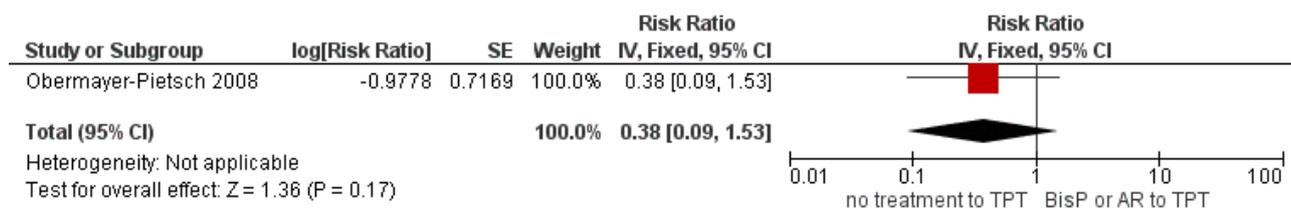
#### 1. Anti-riassorbitivo - Teriparatide vs Placebo - Teriparatide

Per la comparazione di interesse è stata trovata una sola pubblicazione (Obermayer-Pietsch 2008) in cui il rischio di frattura è stato valutato a 12 mesi dallo switch, da Bisfosfonati o placebo a Teriparatide.

Dalla Figura 14 emerge come i pazienti inizialmente trattati con farmaco anti-riassorbitivo e poi con anabolico, abbiano un rischio di frattura minore rispetto ai pazienti inizialmente trattati con placebo, sebbene non significativo.

**Tabella 14.** Rischio di frattura a 12 mesi dallo switch da Anti-riassorbitivo o placebo, ad anabolico.

First author, Year	Months from switch	Site of new fracture	Incidence of new fracture		
			Intervention group	Control group	RR (95% CI)
<b>Intervention group: BisP or AR to Teriparatide; Control group: no treatment to Teriparatide</b>					
Obermayer-Pietsch 2008 <i>EUROFORS Study</i>	24	Any fracture	3/134 (2.2%)	5/84 (5.9%)	



**Figura 14.** Rischio di frattura a 12 mesi dallo switch da Anti-riassorbitivo o placebo, ad anabolico.

## Appendice D. Valutazione della qualità metodologica degli studi randomizzati controllati inclusi

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias
ARCH (Saag 2017, Cosman 2020)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Black 2005	?	?	+	+	?	+	+
EUROFORS (Boonen 2008, Obermayer-Pietsch 2008)	?	?	+	+	+	+	-
Fahrleitner-Pammer 2016	?	?	+	+	?	+	+
FRAME (Lewiecki 2018, Cosman 2016)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gonnelli 2006	?	?	+	+	+	+	?
Kendler 2019	?	?	+	+	+	+	+
Langdhal 2017	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Leder 2015	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Middleton 2007	-	?	?	+	?	+	?
Miller 2008	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Miyauchi 2019	?	?	+	+	+	+	?
Niimi 2018	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
Prince 2005	?	?	+	+	?	+	-

**Black 2005**

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Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	After a two-week run-in period, 238 women were randomly assigned to one of four treatment regimens for two years.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Double-blind: except for one clinician (D. Bauer) participants, clinicians, and investigators remained blinded to the study treatments.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Since outcomes are objective they cannot be influenced the effect.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Analyses were performed according to the intention-to-treat principle unless otherwise stated.  A total of 223 patients (94%) completed the 24-month follow-up.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	LOW RISK	<u>Funding</u> . The study design, data accrual, and writing of the manuscript were managed entirely by the investigators, who hold the data.  <u>Similarity at baseline</u> . There were no significant differences in baseline characteristics among the four treatment groups, with the exception of areal bone mineral density of the spine, which differed significantly among the four treatment groups (P=0.02).

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**Boonen 2008, Obermayer-Pietsch 2008**

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	EUROFORS was a prospective, open-label, randomized trial. At 12 months, patients in substudy 1 were randomized (3:1:1) to teriparatide (20 µg/d), raloxifene (60 mg/d), or no active AR treatment.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Open-label clinical trial
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	The main outcomes (BMD and biochemical markers of bone turnover) are unlikely to be influenced by a lack of blinding.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	All efficacy and safety analyses were conducted on a modified intent-to-treat basis and included all data from patients starting a second year of teriparatide therapy.  The MMRM methodology assumes data are missing at random. All non missing data contribute to the model, and no missing data are imputed.  In total, 228 (93.1%) women completed a second year of teriparatide treatment
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	HIGH RISK	<u>Funding.</u> Funding was provided by Lilly Research Center, Europe.  <u>Similarity at baseline.</u> There were no significant differences for age, BMI, or spine or hip BMD. Biochemical markers of bone formation were significantly different between study groups at baseline. This result was expected given the differences in the degree of bone turnover suppression induced by antiresorptive therapies with the lowest values being observed in alendronate or risedronate users and the highest values in the etidronate group. Lag time between stopping antiresorptive treatment and initiating teriparatide therapy and duration of previous predominant antiresorptive treatment were both significantly different between subgroups

**Gonnelli 2006**

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Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	At the end of the run-in phase, participants were randomly assigned to either receive 20 µg teriparatide (Forsteo; Eli Lilly) subcutaneous injection once daily (n=30) or continue the previous antiresorptive treatment (n=30)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	All measurements were performed by the same operator, who was blinded to the group characteristics.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	All measurements were performed by the same operator, who was blinded to the group characteristics.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	Fifty-five patients (27 in the teriparatide group and 28 in the control group) completed the 12-month study period, and five patients withdrew from the study for problems unrelated to the study drugs. Only the results from the women with complete 12-month follow-up are analyzed and reported here.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	UNCLEAR RISK	<u>Funding</u> . Not reported  <u>Similarity at baseline</u> . There were no significant differences between the two groups in baseline characteristics.

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## Langdhal 2017

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Within 35 days after screening, eligible patients were randomly assigned (1:1) in an open-label manner to receive either romosozumab or teriparatide for the 12-month treatment period. Randomisation was done via a central interactive voice response system according to a computer-generated schedule prepared by the sponsor before the study.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Within 35 days after screening, eligible patients were randomly assigned (1:1) in an open-label manner to receive either romosozumab or teriparatide for the 12-month treatment period. Randomisation was done via a central interactive voice response system according to a computer-generated schedule prepared by the sponsor before the study.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Treatment was open label, but investigators assessing efficacy endpoints were masked to treatment assignment.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Since outcomes are objective they cannot be influenced the effect.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	In total, 198 (91%) in the romosozumab group and 200 (92%) in the teriparatide group completed the study. Reasons for discontinuation were similar in the two groups.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	This study is registered with ClinicalTrials.gov, number NCT01796301. All outcomes mentioned in the earliest Version on record were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	HIGH RISK	<u>Funding.</u> Amgen and UCB Pharma representatives designed the study in collaboration with external investigators, and Amgen was responsible for study monitoring and oversight. Amgen statisticians did the statistical analyses according to a prespecified statistical analysis plan. The first author (BLL) wrote the initial manuscript draft with assistance from professional medical writers who were funded by Amgen and UCB Pharma. All authors had full access to all the data in the study. The corresponding author had final responsibility for the decision to submit for publication.  <u>Similarity at baseline.</u> Baseline demographics and disease characteristics were similar in the treatment groups

## Leder 2015

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	LOW RISK	In the DATA study, patients were originally randomly assigned (1:1:1) to receive teriparatide, denosumab, or both. Randomisation was done in random blocks of three or six created with a computer algorithm.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	LOW RISK	In the DATA study, patients were originally randomly assigned (1:1:1) to receive teriparatide, denosumab, or both. Randomisation was done in random blocks of three or six created with a computer algorithm.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Physicians interpreting bone mineral density assessments and assessing all serum markers were masked to treatment group.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Since outcomes are objective they cannot be influenced the effect.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	Fig 1 shows that 4 individual withdrawn in the Denosumab group  For bone mineral density, we used a modified intention-to-treat analysis, which included all data from participants completing at least one additional bone density measurement after switching therapies (month 30).
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	This study is registered with ClinicalTrials.gov, number NCT00926380.  All outcomes mentioned in the earliest Version on record were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	LOW RISK	<u>Funding.</u> The funders of the study had no role in the study design, data collection, data analysis, data interpretation, or the writing of the report. BZL had full access to all the data in the study and had final responsibility for the decision to submit for publication  <u>Similarity at baseline.</u> Baseline demographic and clinical characteristics did not differ significantly between the three treatment groups

Lewiecki 2018, Cosman 2016

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Women were randomly assigned, in a 1:1 ratio, with the use of an interactive voice-response system, to receive romosozumab in a blinded fashion at a dose of 210 mg or placebo. Randomization was stratified according to age (<75 years vs. ≥75 years) and prevalent vertebral fracture (yes vs. no).
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Women were randomly assigned, in a 1:1 ratio, with the use of an interactive voice-response system, to receive romosozumab in a blinded fashion at a dose of 210 mg or placebo.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Double-blind. Patients then received open-label denosumab, administered subcutaneously at a dose of 60 mg every 6 months for an additional 12 months; the initial group assignment was still blinded.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Since outcomes are objective they cannot be influenced the effect.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	All efficacy analyses assessing treatment effect used an intention-to-treat approach.  Of 7180 randomized subjects, 6045 (84.2%) entered the 12-month extension period, and 5743 (80.0%) completed the 36 months of study (2851 [79.4%] romosozumab followed by denosumab [romosozumab-to-denosumab]; 2892 [80.5%] placebo followed by denosumab [placebo-to-denosumab]). The reasons for discontinuation were similar in the two groups through the 12-month, 24-month, and 36-month treatment periods. The most common reasons for discontinuation through the 36-month study period were consent withdrawn (742 subjects; 10.3%), death (155 subjects; 2.2%), other (140 subjects; 1.9%), and adverse events (124 subjects; 1.7%).  We imputed missing values by carrying forward the last observation, and a sensitivity analysis was performed with the use of a repeated-measures model. A post hoc multiple-imputation approach to handle missing data was also undertaken as a sensitivity analysis.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	The trial protocol, available with the full text of this article at NEJM.org, was approved by an ethics committee or institutional review board at each trial center, and the study was conducted in accordance with International Conference on Harmonisation Guidelines for Good Clinical Practice and the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. This trial is registered at ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT01575834).  All outcomes mentioned in the earliest Version on record were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	LOW RISK	<u>Funding.</u> This work was supported by Amgen, UCB Pharma, and Astellas. The manuscript was written with medical writing assistance funded by Amgen and UCB. Mandy Suggitt and Jessica Ma of Amgen Inc. and Martha Mutomba (on behalf of Amgen Inc.)

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provided writing assistance, and Ru Chen provided additional statistical support.

Similarity at baseline. Baseline demographic and clinical characteristics of subjects who entered the extension period were similar to the full randomized study population and were balanced in the two treatment groups

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**Middleton 2007**

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Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	HIGH RISK	With the permission of Eli Lilly and Company, this paper also reports data on a small number of patients treated at our center with teriparatide as part of a phase IV trial who are therefore bisphosphonate naive and form the control group for this report. These patients were divided into two groups depending on whether they had prior bisphosphonate exposure, and the BMD and P1NP response to treatment was compared.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Not reported
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Since outcomes are objective they cannot be influenced the effect.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Not reported
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	UNCLEAR RISK	<u>Funding</u> . Not reported  <u>Similarity at baseline</u> . There were no significant differences between the two groups.

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## Miller 2008

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Non-randomized trial where subjects were matched and stratified into 6-month bisphosphonate exposure intervals to ensure enrollment of a comparable number of patients receiving each bisphosphonate over similar bisphosphonate treatment periods. An interactive voice response system was used to facilitate stratification across all 50 study sites (United States and Australia, 39 sites; Europe and Canada, 11 sites).
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Non-randomized trial where subjects were matched and stratified into 6-month bisphosphonate exposure intervals to ensure enrollment of a comparable number of patients receiving each bisphosphonate over similar bisphosphonate treatment periods. An interactive voice response system was used to facilitate stratification across all 50 study sites (United States and Australia, 39 sites; Europe and Canada, 11 sites).
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Open-label
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Since outcomes are objective they cannot be influenced the effect.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	The modified intent-to-treat population included all enrolled and treated subjects with both a baseline and post-baseline PINP value. Last observation carried forward methodology was used to account for missing values in the modified intent-to-treat population.  The modified intent-to-treat population consisted of 317 subjects (157 prior risedronate subjects and 160 prior alendronate subjects), and the completer population was 292 subjects (146 in each group).
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	This study was registered with clinicaltrial.gov number, NCT00130403.  All outcomes mentioned in the earlier Version on record were analyzed and reported in the Results section
Other bias	HIGH RISK	<u>Funding.</u> The study was designed by Steering Committee investigators and The Alliance for Better Bone Health (Procter&Gamble Pharmaceuticals and sanofi-aventis). Investigators in each country collected the data; statisticians at sanofi-aventis analyzed the data according to a prespecified investigator- and sponsor-approved plan. All of the authors had complete access to the primary data, wrote the manuscript, and vouch for the accuracy and completeness of the article.  <u>Similarity at baseline.</u> Baseline bone turnover markers were higher in subjects previously treated with risedronate (range 10–35%; P <0.05). Other baseline characteristics were similar between groups, including duration of prior bisphosphonate therapy, BMD,

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T scores, prevalent fracture incidence, and distribution across subgroup strata.

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## Niimi 2018

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Randomized using block randomization with 6 patients in each block. Randomization sequence table was generated by an orthopedic surgeon who was involved in this trial.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Randomized using block randomization with 6 patients in each block. Randomization sequence table was generated by an orthopedic surgeon who was involved in this trial.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Open-Label Trial
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Outcome assessors were blinded to efficacy of switching from TPTD to BP or denosumab until all patients finished 12-month treatment.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	Twelve of 100 patients (12%) in the ALN subgroup, 19 of 100 (19%) in the MINO subgroup, and 8 of 100 (8%) in the denosumab subgroup discontinued treatment. There were no significant differences in the completion rates among the three subgroups ( $p=0.07$ ; $\chi^2$ test). Six patients died of unrelated causes to the osteoporosis treatment during their treatment.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	The study protocol was approved by the Ethics Committee of Tomidahama Hospital, and conducted in compliance with the ethical principles stated in the Declaration of Helsinki. Public clinical trial registration: NCT02166437  All outcomes mentioned in the earlier Version on record were analyzed and reported in the Results section
Other bias	UNCLEAR RISK	<u>Funding</u> . Not reported  <u>Similarity at baseline</u> . There were significant differences in serum calcium levels among the three groups ( $p<0.01$ ).

## Prince 2005

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	In the multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled FPT, a total of 1637 postmenopausal women with osteoporosis were randomly assigned to once-daily injections of either placebo or teriparatide 20 or 40 µg (Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, IN, USA).
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Double-blind. Patients and investigators were unblinded to the FPT treatment assignment and study results.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Since outcomes are objective they cannot be influenced the effect.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	Of the 1637 women randomly assigned to teriparatide or placebo in the FPT, 1262 (77%) were enrolled in the follow-up study (i.e., >90% of all women still participating at the end of the FPT).
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	HIGH RISK	<p><u>Funding.</u> This work was supported by Eli Lilly and Company (Indianapolis, IN, USA). The sponsor provided oversight for the design and conduct of the study, data collection and analysis, and assistance to the corresponding author in the preparation and review of the manuscript. The corresponding author had access to all data and provided oversight for the interpretation of data and the writing of the manuscript.</p> <p><u>Similarity at baseline.</u> Demographic characteristics of patients who entered the follow-up study were similar in each treatment groups at FPT baseline</p>

Saag 2017, Cosman 2020

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Women were randomly assigned, in a 1:1 ratio, with the use of an interactive voice-response system, to receive monthly subcutaneous romosozumab (210 mg) or weekly oral alendronate (Merck; 70 mg) for 12 months. Randomization was stratified according to age (<75 vs. ≥75 years).
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	LOW RISK	Women were randomly assigned, in a 1:1 ratio, with the use of an interactive voice-response system, to receive monthly subcutaneous romosozumab (210 mg) or weekly oral alendronate (Merck; 70 mg) for 12 months. Randomization was stratified according to age (<75 vs. ≥75 years).
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	After completion of the double-blind trial period, all the patients received open-label weekly oral alendronate (70 mg) until the end of the trial, with blinding to the initial treatment assignment maintained.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Since outcomes are objective they cannot be influenced the effect.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	A total of 4093 patients underwent randomization; 3654 patients (89.3%) completed 12 months of the trial, and 3150 (77.0%) completed the primary analysis period. The reasons for discontinuation were similar in the two treatment groups.  All analyses of treatment effect used an intention-to-treat approach.  When a radiograph assessment after baseline was missing, the status was imputed with the status from the last non missing visit after baseline. A post hoc analysis of vertebral fractures was also performed for all randomly assigned patients with the use of a multiple-imputation method that included treatment group and the following baseline variables: age, years since menopause, body-mass index, number of prevalent vertebral fractures, worst vertebral fracture severity, and bone mineral density T score at the lumbar spine, total hip, and femoral neck.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	The trial protocol, was approved by the ethics committee or institutional review board at each trial center. This trial was registered with ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT01631214.  All outcomes mentioned in the protocol section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	HIGH RISK	<u>Funding</u> . Amgen and UCB Pharma designed the trial, and Amgen was responsible for trial oversight and data analyses per a prespecified statistical analysis plan. An external independent data monitoring committee monitored unblended safety data. All the authors had access to the data. The first and last authors wrote the first draft of the manuscript, with medical-writing assistance funded by Amgen and UCB Pharma.

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Similarity at baseline. The demographic and clinical characteristics of the patients at baseline were balanced between the two groups

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## Fahrleitner – Pammer 2016

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	The two biopsies performed for each patient were taken from opposite sides of the body; the first biopsy was obtained either from the left or the right side, according to a random allocation scheme.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	The two biopsies performed for each patient were taken from opposite sides of the body; the first biopsy was obtained either from the left or the right side, according to a random allocation scheme
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Open-label study
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Since outcomes are objective they cannot be influenced the effect.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	None reported
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	Prior to study, all patients signed informed consent to the treatment and investigation protocol, which was approved by the Institutional Review Board for Research Involving Human Subjects a the two study centers involved.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	LOW RISK	<u>Funding:</u> The authors would like to acknowledge Dr. Peter Bates (Cambridge Medical Writing Services, UK) and Caroline Spencer (Rx Communications, Mold, UK) for medical writing assistance with the preparation of this article, funded by Eli Lilly.  <u>Similarity at baseline:</u> Balanced data

## Kendler 2019

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	This phase 2, international, multicenter, randomized, placebo controlled study enrolled postmenopausal women. In brief, participants were first randomly assigned (1:1:1:1:1:1:1) to double-blind treatment with placebo or one of five SC regimens of romosozumab (70 mg or 140 mg or 210 mg QM, or 140 mg or 210 mg every 3 months [Q3M]), open label oral alendronate 70 mg weekly (QW), or SC teriparatide 20 µg daily for 12 months. At month 24, participants entered a 12-month extension period and were re-randomized (1:1) within their treatment groups to double-blind treatment with SC denosumab 60 mg or placebo every 6 months (Q6M).
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	This phase 2, international, multicenter, randomized, placebo controlled study enrolled postmenopausal women. In brief, participants were first randomly assigned (1:1:1:1:1:1:1) to double-blind treatment with placebo or one of five SC regimens of romosozumab (70 mg or 140 mg or 210 mg QM, or 140 mg or 210 mg every 3 months [Q3M]), open label oral alendronate 70 mg weekly (QW), or SC teriparatide 20 µg daily for 12 months. At month 24, participants entered a 12-month extension period and were re-randomized (1:1) within their treatment groups to double-blind treatment with SC denosumab 60 mg or placebo every 6 months (Q6M).
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Treatment groups in the romosozumab double-blind period (month 0 to 24).
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	BMD was measured at the lumbar spine and proximal femur by dual X-ray absorptiometry (Lunar, GE Medical Systems, Madison, WI, USA or Hologic, Hologic Inc., Bedford, MA, USA) at baseline (month 0) and months 3, 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 39, 42, and 48. BioClinica (previously known as Synarc; Newark, CA, USA) analyzed the scans blinded to treatment assignments and provided quality control of the individual scans and densitometers.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	One participant discontinued from each of the two groups.  Analysis of the percentage change from month 0 in BMD and bone turnover markers included all participants who had a value at month 0 and at least one measurement on study, with no imputation for missing values.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki Declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	LOW RISK	<b>Funding:</b> All costs associated with the development of this manuscript were funded by Amgen Inc. and UCB Pharma.

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Similarity at baseline: Baseline demographics and clinical characteristics were similar between the groups at month 0

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## Miyauchi 2019

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	During the 12-month double-blind period, subjects were randomized 1:1 to receive treatment with romosozumab 210 mg or placebo, administered subcutaneously once monthly. At 12 months, subjects in each treatment group transitioned to open-label treatment with denosumab 60 mg subcutaneously every 6 months for 24 months. Randomization was stratified by age (< 75 or ≥ 75 years) and prevalent vertebral fracture (yes or no).
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR RISK	During the 12-month double-blind period, subjects were randomized 1:1 to receive treatment with romosozumab 210 mg or placebo, administered subcutaneously once monthly (Online Resource 1). At 12 months, subjects in each treatment group transitioned to open-label treatment with denosumab 60 mg subcutaneously every 6 months for 24 months. Randomization was stratified by age (< 75 or ≥ 75 years) and prevalent vertebral fracture (yes or no).
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Double blind study
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Since outcomes are objective they cannot be influenced the effect.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	The last observation was carried forward for missing data. The most common reason for early study discontinuation was consent withdrawn (33 (13.4%) romosozumab-to-denosumab vs 20 (8.2%) placebo-to-denosumab); other reasons such as adverse event (12 (4.9%) vs 11 (4.5%)), administrative decision (3 (1.2%) vs 1 (0.4%)), death (2 (0.8%) vs 1 (0.4%)), and lost to follow-up (2 (0.8%) vs 1 (0.4%)) had similar incidences in both treatment groups
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki Declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. An independent ethics committee or institutional review board approved the study design for each center.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	UNCLEAR RISK	<u>Funding</u> : Amgen Inc. and UCB Pharma provided assistance with the preparation of the manuscript and funded all costs associated with the development of the manuscript. Jessica Ma (Amgen Inc.) and Jonathan Latham (PharmaScribe, LLC, on behalf of Amgen Inc.) provided medical writing assistance. We thank the subjects and investigators who were part of this study.  <u>Similarity at baseline</u> : Women in the romosozumab group were more likely than those in the placebo group to have at least one prevalent vertebral fracture (23.9% vs 18.8% of Japanese

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subjects), and these fractures were more likely to be moderate or severe (13.0% vs 6.9% of subjects; Table 1). Other baseline characteristics were similar between the romosozumab and placebo groups at baseline, including age, body mass index, BMD T-score (lumbar spine, total hip, and femoral neck), percentage of young adult mean, the incidence of nonvertebral fracture at age  $\geq$  45 years, and 25(OH)D.

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## Appendice E. Summary of findings

### Rischio di frattura

*Anabolico – Anti-riassorbitivo*

Romosozumab - Denosumab vs Placebo - Denosumab

Certainty assessment							N° di pazienti		Effetto		Certo	Importanza
N° degli studi	Disegno dello studio	Rischio di distorsione	Mancanza di riproducibilità dei risultati	Mancanza di generalizzabilità	Imprecisione	Ulteriori considerazioni	2(AN)->1(AR)	0->1(AR)	Relativo (95% CI)	Assoluto (95% CI)		

**Fracture at 12 months from switch - Vertebral fracture**

1	studi randomizzati	non importante	non importante	non importante	non importante	nessuno	21/3325 (0.6%)	84/3327 (2.5%)	<b>RR 0.25</b> (0.16 a 0.39)	<b>19 meno per 1.000</b> (da 21 meno a 15 meno)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ ALTA	CRITICO
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**Fracture at 12 months from switch - Nonvertebral fracture**

1	studi randomizzati	non importante	non importante	non importante	non importante	nessuno	96/3589 (2.7%)	129/3591 (3.6%)	<b>RR 0.75</b> (0.57 a 0.99)	<b>9 meno per 1.000</b> (da 15 meno a 0 meno)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ ALTA	CRITICO
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**Fracture at 12 months from switch - Major nonvertebral fracture**

1	studi randomizzati	non importante	non importante	non importante	non importante	nessuno	67/3589 (1.9%)	101/3591 (2.8%)	<b>RR 0.67</b> (0.49 a 0.92)	<b>9 meno per 1.000</b> (da 14 meno a 2 meno)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ ALTA	CRITICO
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**Fracture at 12 months from switch - Hip fracture**

1	studi randomizzati	non importante	non importante	non importante	serio <sup>a</sup>	nessuno	11/3589 (0.3%)	22/3591 (0.6%)	<b>RR 0.50</b> (0.24 a 1.04)	<b>3 meno per 1.000</b> (da 5 meno a 0 meno)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATA	CRITICO
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**Fracture at 12 months from switch - Major osteoporotic fracture**

Certainty assessment							N° di pazienti		Effetto		Certo	Importanza
N° degli studi	Disegno dello studio	Rischio di distorsione	Mancanza di riproducibilità dei risultati	Mancanza di generalizzabilità	Imprecisione	Ulteriori considerazioni	2(AN)->1(AR)	0->1(AR)	Relativo (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
1	studi randomizzati	non importante	non importante	non importante	non importante	nessuno	68/3589 (1.9%)	110/3591 (3.1%)	<b>RR 0.62</b> (0.46 a 0.84)	<b>12 meno per 1.000</b> (da 17 meno a 5 meno)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ ALTA	CRITICO

Fracture at 24 months from switch - Vertebral fracture

2	studi randomizzati	non importante	non importante	non importante	non importante	nessuno	36/3562 (1.0%)	109/3570 (3.1%)	<b>RR 0.34</b> (0.24 a 0.50)	<b>20 meno per 1.000</b> (da 23 meno a 15 meno)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ ALTA	CRITICO
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Fracture at 24 months from switch - Nonvertebral fracture

2	studi randomizzati	non importante	non importante	non importante	serio <sup>a</sup>	nessuno	146/3572 (4.1%)	191/3836 (5.0%)	<b>RR 0.72</b> (0.49 a 1.07)	<b>14 meno per 1.000</b> (da 25 meno a 3 più)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATA	CRITICO
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Fracture at 24 months from switch - Major nonvertebral fracture

2	studi randomizzati	non importante	non importante	non importante	non importante	nessuno	104/3572 (2.9%)	145/3836 (3.8%)	<b>RR 0.72</b> (0.56 a 0.92)	<b>11 meno per 1.000</b> (da 17 meno a 3 meno)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ ALTA	CRITICO
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Fracture at 24 months from switch - Hip fracture

2	studi randomizzati	non importante	non importante	non importante	non importante	nessuno	18/3572 (0.5%)	33/3836 (0.9%)	<b>RR 0.56</b> (0.32 a 0.99)	<b>4 meno per 1.000</b> (da 6 meno a 0 meno)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ ALTA	CRITICO
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Fracture at 24 months from switch - Major osteoporotic fracture

2	studi randomizzati	non importante	non importante	non importante	non importante	nessuno	108/3572 (3.0%)	155/3836 (4.0%)	<b>RR 0.70</b> (0.55 a 0.89)	<b>12 meno per 1.000</b> (da 18 meno a 4 meno)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ ALTA	CRITICO
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Fracture at 30 months from switch

Certainty assessment							N° di pazienti		Effetto		Certo	Importanza
N° degli studi	Disegno dello studio	Rischio di distorsione	Mancanza di riproducibilità dei risultati	Mancanza di generalizzabilità	Imprecisione	Ulteriori considerazioni	2(AN)->1(AR)	0->1(AR)	Relativo (95% CI)	Assoluto (95% CI)		
1	Studio randomizzato	serio <sup>b</sup>	non importante	non importante	non importante	nessuno	52/848 (6.1%)	76/828 (9.2%)	<b>RR 0.62</b> (0.43 a 0.89)	<b>35 meno per 1.000</b> (da 52 meno a 10 meno)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATA	CRITICO

## Romozosumab - Alendronato vs Solo alendronato

Certainty assessment							N° di pazienti		Effetto		Certo	Importanza
N° degli studi	Disegno dello studio	Rischio di distorsione	Mancanza di riproducibilità dei risultati	Mancanza di generalizzabilità	Imprecisione	Ulteriori considerazioni	2(AN)->1(AR)	0->1(AR)	Relativo (95% CI)	Assoluto (95% CI)		

### Fracture at 12 months from switch - Nonvertebral fracture

1	studi randomizzati	non importante	non importante	non importante	serio <sup>a</sup>	nessuno	105/1739 (6.0%)	127/1726 (7.4%)	<b>RR 0.81</b> (0.63 a 1.04)	<b>14 meno per 1.000</b> (da 27 meno a 3 più)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATA	CRITICO
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### Fracture at 12 months from switch - Hip fracture

1	studi randomizzati	non importante	non importante	non importante	non importante <sup>a</sup>	nessuno	25/1739 (1.4%)	42/1726 (2.4%)	<b>RR 0.60</b> (0.37 a 0.97)	<b>10 meno per 1.000</b> (da 15 meno a 1 meno)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ ALTA	CRITICO
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### Fracture at 12 months from switch - Vertebral fracture

1	studi randomizzati	non importante	non importante	non importante	non importante	nessuno	127/2046 (6.2%)	243/2047 (11.9%)	<b>RR 0.52</b> (0.40 a 0.68)	<b>57 meno per 1.000</b> (da 71 meno a 38 meno)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ ALTA	CRITICO
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CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio

## Spiegazioni

a. Confidence intervals crossed the line of no difference with plausible effects in favor to the experimental group.

b. UNCLEAR Risk of Bias for the Random sequence generation, the allocation concealment and the incomplete outcome; HIGH Risk of Bias for Other Bias

## Anti-riassorbitivo – anabolico

### Anti-riassorbitivo - Teriparatide vs Placebo – Teriparatide

Certainty assessment							N° di pazienti		Effetto		Certo	Importanza
N° degli studi	Disegno dello studio	Rischio di distorsione	Mancanza di riproducibilità dei risultati	Mancanza di generalizzabilità	Imprecisione	Ulteriori considerazioni	I(AR)->2(AB)	I(AR)->2(AB)	Relativo (95% CI)	Assoluto (95% CI)		

#### Fracture 24 months from switch – Any

1	studi randomizzati	serio <sup>a</sup>	non importante	non importante	serio <sup>b</sup>	nessuno	3/134 (2.2%)	5/84 (6.0%)	<b>RR 0.38</b> (0.09 a 1.53)	<b>37 meno per 1.000</b> (da 54 meno a 32 più)	⊕⊕○○ BASSA	CRITICO
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CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio

### Spiegazioni

a. UNCLEAR Risk of Bias for the Random sequence generation and the allocation concealment; HIGH Risk of Bias for Other Bias

b. Confidence intervals crossed the line of no difference with plausible effects in favor to the experimental group.

## Appendice F. Lista degli studi inclusi.

**Anastasilakis AD, Polyzos SA, Yavropoulou MP, Makras P. Combination and sequential treatment in women with postmenopausal osteoporosis. Expert Opin Pharmacother. 2020 Mar;21(4):477-490. doi: 10.1080/14656566.2020.1717468. Epub 2020 Jan 28. PMID: 31990595.**

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3. Ebina K, Hashimoto J, Kashii M, Hirao M, Kaneshiro S, Noguchi T, Tsukamoto Y, Yoshikawa H. The effects of switching daily teriparatide to oral bisphosphonates or denosumab in patients with primary osteoporosis. *J Bone Miner Metab.* 2017 Jan;35(1):91-98. doi: 10.1007/s00774-015-0731-x. Epub 2016 Jan 13. PMID: 26762133.
4. Gonnelli S, Martini G, Caffarelli C, Salvadori S, Cadirni A, Montagnani A, Nuti R. Teriparatide's effects on quantitative ultrasound parameters and bone density in women with established osteoporosis. *Osteoporos Int.* 2006 Oct;17(10):1524-31. doi: 10.1007/s00198-006-0157-3. Epub 2006 Jun 9. PMID: 16767526.
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6. Leder BZ, Tsai JN, Uihlein AV, et al. Denosumab and teriparatide transitions in postmenopausal osteoporosis (the DATA-Switch study): extension of a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet.* 2015;386(9999):1147-1155. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(15)61120-5
7. Lewiecki EM, Dinavahi RV, Lazaretti-Castro M, Ebeling PR, Adachi JD, Miyauchi A, Gielen E, Milmont CE, Libanati C, Grauer A. One Year of Romosozumab Followed by Two Years of Denosumab Maintains Fracture Risk Reductions: Results of the FRAME Extension Study. *J Bone Miner Res.* 2019 Mar;34(3):419-428. doi: 10.1002/jbmr.3622. Epub 2018 Dec 3. PMID: 30508316.
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## Evidence to Decision Framework

CLINICAL QUESTION 4: QUALE STRATEGIA TERAPEUTICA, SIA A BREVE CHE A LUNGO TERMINE, RISULTA PIÙ EFFICACE NEL TRATTAMENTO DEL PAZIENTE CON FRATTURA DA FRAGILITÀ?

<b>POPOLAZIONE:</b>	Pazienti con frattura non derivante da un trauma efficiente o non fratturati
<b>INTERVENTO:</b>	Sequenzialità trattamento anabolico-anti-riassorbitivo (e viceversa)
<b>CONFRONTO:</b>	Assenza delle condizioni sopra citate
<b>ESITI PRINCIPALI:</b>	<b>Critici:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- BMD</li><li>- Rischio di frattura</li></ul>
<b>SETTING:</b>	Qualsiasi
<b>PROSPETTIVA:</b>	Popolazione, SSN: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• organizzazione ed erogazione dei servizi per la gestione dei pazienti con frattura da fragilità.</li></ul>
<b>CONFLITTI DI INTERESSE</b>	<p>La policy ISS relativa alla dichiarazione e gestione del conflitto di interessi è stata applicata e i seguenti membri del panel sono risultati essere membri votanti (determinando la direzione e forza della raccomandazione):</p> <p>Membri del panel non votanti a seguito di un potenziale conflitto di interessi: Nessuno (Il Prof. Gonnelli è tra gli autori dell'articolo n. 4. La Prof.ssa Brandi è tra gli autori dell'articolo n. 13).</p> <p>Membri assenti: Dott. Leone</p>

## VALUTAZIONE

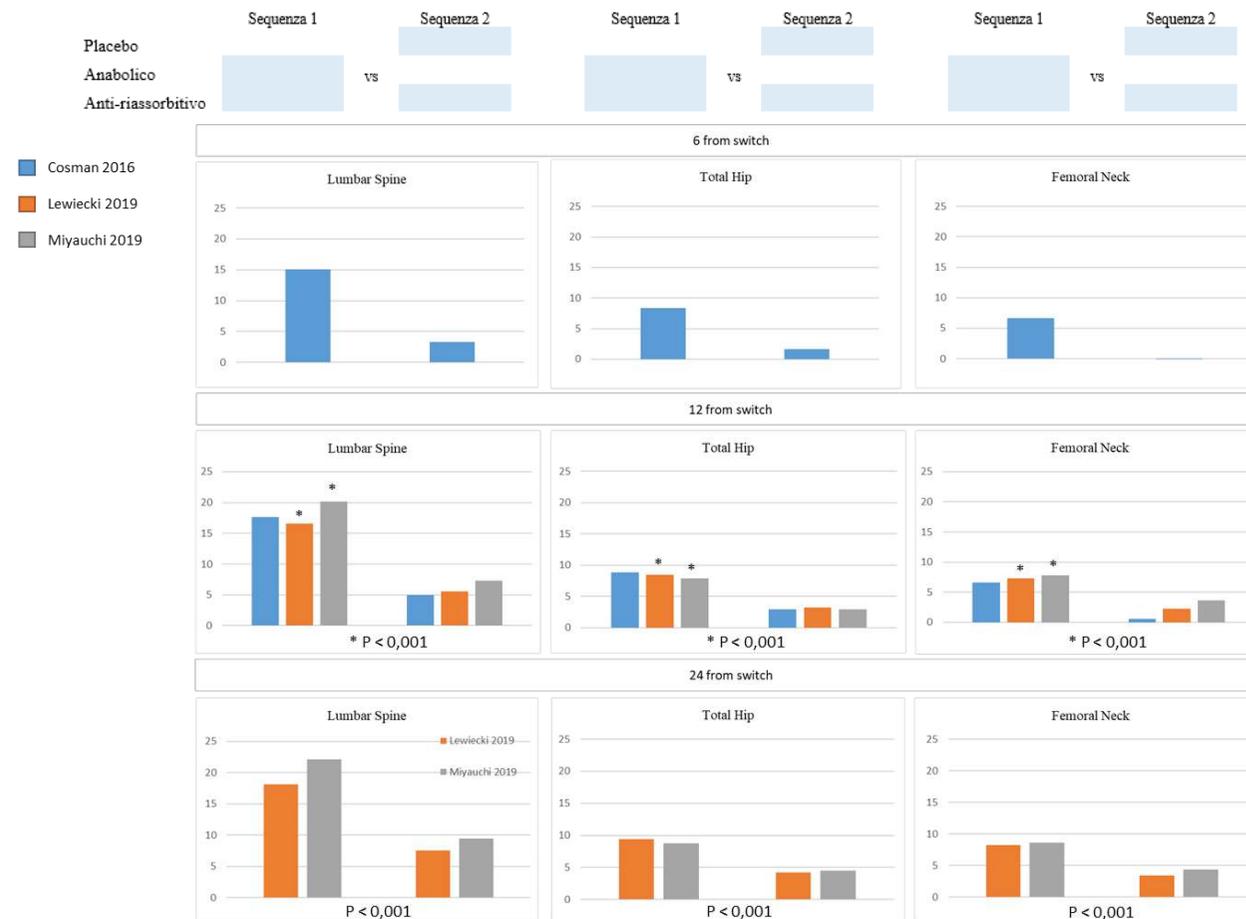
Problema		
Il problema è una priorità?		
GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente no</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente si</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Si</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li> </ul>	<p>L'aumento delle opzioni farmacologiche disponibili con meccanismi d'azione diversi ed innovativi e la possibilità oggi di programmare eventuali più opportune strategie terapeutiche di combinazione o di tipo sequenziale nel lungo termine. La terapia farmacologica per la prevenzione della perdita ossea e per la gestione del rischio fratturativo si è notevolmente sviluppata dall'ultima decade dello scorso secolo a tutt'oggi. Questo ha prodotto un significativo aumento delle opzioni terapeutiche a disposizione del clinico. Tra queste un nuovo potente farmaco con azione anti-riassorbitiva: il denosumab (Dmab), un anticorpo monoclonale diretto contro il RANK-ligando che agisce inibendo sia il processo di differenziazione che l'attività e la sopravvivenza osteoclastica (Cosman 2017). Tra i farmaci anabolici che, se somministrati in maniera intermittente, agiscono tramite il recettore del PTH stimolando l'attività osteoblastica e favorendo così la neoformazione ossea vi sono il teriparatide (TPD) e l'abaloparatide (non attualmente disponibile in Italia). Di recente approvazione ed introduzione vi è infine il Romosozumab (Rmab), un nuovo tipo di agente che differisce dal TPD, l'unico farmaco anabolico oggi disponibile in Italia, in quanto, andando a bloccare l'azione della sclerostina, un inibitore del pathway di Wnt (Shobak 2020), consente di ottenere un effetto combinato di stimolazione della neoformazione e contemporanea inibizione del riassorbimento osseo, che permette di accelerare ed amplificare notevolmente la finestra terapeutica anabolica (il Rmab è definito per questo osteoregolatore o bone builder) (Cosman 2016).</p> <p>La disponibilità di approcci terapeutici con meccanismi d'azione così diversi rende ora indispensabile identificare non più solo quale sia la molecola più appropriata per ciascuna condizione clinica ma piuttosto quale possa essere la strategia farmacologica (a medio-lungo termine) ideale mediante approcci di tipo combinato o sequenziale (Cosman 2017, Shobak 2020). Negli ultimi anni si sono resi disponibili studi di combinazione che hanno mostrato il possibile effetto sinergico di alcuni farmaci somministrati in associazione, perlomeno in termini di risultati densitometrici, anche se mancano documentazioni in termini di efficacia anti-fratturativa. Esistono peraltro terapie farmacologiche che possono essere eseguite solo per un periodo limitato di tempo come, ad esempio, il TPD e il Rmab, che rispettivamente prevedono un ciclo di trattamento di 24 e 12 mesi. È noto che determinati trattamenti quando vengono sospesi si accompagnano ad un indesiderato rebound della perdita ossea che può vanificare anche gran parte dell'effetto densitometrico ottenuto ed associarsi ad un aumento del rischio di frattura. Questo si verifica in particolare con i farmaci ad azione anabolizzante (TPD e Rmab) ma soprattutto con il Dmab. Per questo è fondamentale in questi casi prevedere sempre una terapia sequenziale adeguata dopo la sospensione di questi trattamenti. Gli effetti densitometrici delle terapie ad azione anabolizzante (TPD e Rmab) vengono in qualche modo consolidati ed amplificati da una successiva terapia anti-riassorbitiva (Cosman 2017), mentre un trattamento con aminobisfosfonati alla sospensione del Dmab può prevenire il previsto peggioramento densitometrico e l'aumento del rischio di frattura. È d'altra parte noto che determinati approcci sequenziali possono produrre effetti svantaggiosi: diversi studi hanno dimostrato che la risposta densitometrica, specie a livello dei siti corticali, al TPD è consistentemente limitata nei soggetti che arrivano da un potente trattamento anti-riassorbitivo (Cosman 2017). Nei pazienti che si fratturano sotto trattamento anti-riassorbitivo con Dmab lo shift verso il TPD potrebbe addirittura essere pericoloso per il conseguente eccessivo aumento del turnover osseo. In questo caso l'alternativa può essere che quella di selezionare un approccio diverso con Rmab (Shobak 2020) oppure l'avvio di una terapia combinata del Dmab con TPD (Cosman 2017, Anastasilakis 2020).</p> <p><i>Per il seguente dominio si riconosce il prezioso contributo del Professor Rossini, il Professor Gatti ed il Dottor Adami.</i></p>	

## Effetti desiderabili

Quanto considerevoli sono gli effetti desiderabili attesi?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Irrilevanti</li> <li>○ Piccoli</li> <li>○ Moderati</li> <li>● Grandi</li> <li>○ Variano</li> <li>○ Non so</li> </ul>	<p>Il Quesito Clinico di interesse è volto ad identificare la strategia terapeutica migliore da somministrare ai pazienti fratturati o a rischio di sperimentare una frattura da fragilità.</p> <p>I clinici coinvolti nel Panel hanno fornito un supporto, anche in termini di letteratura, che ha permesso di individuare, tramite hand search, una revisione sistematica, di cui si sono considerati eleggibili 13 articoli, e 4 pubblicazioni relative a clinical trial. Inoltre, poiché la pubblicazione più recente risultava datata al 2019, è stata realizzata una revisione sistematica in letteratura utilizzando le banche dati Embase, Medline e Cochrane CENTRAL dal 2019 al 22 febbraio 2021, da cui si sono individuati 381 records. Al fine di esaminare la miglior evidenza scientifica possibile, si sono considerati eleggibili i soli articoli relativi a clinical trial o revisioni sistematiche (n=2).</p> <p>Sono state, così, individuate, in totale, 19 pubblicazioni che soddisfano i criteri per rispondere al quesito clinico proposto.</p> <p>Il presente Quesito Clinico si pone come principali obiettivi i) la valutazione del cambiamento nella BMD rispetto al baseline e ii) del rischio di frattura, a seguito di uno switch nella strategia terapeutica, passando da trattamento anabolico ad anti-riassorbitivo o viceversa.</p> <p><b>CRITICI</b></p> <p><b>3. Test della DXA</b></p> <p><i>Sequenza: Anabolico – anti-riassorbitivo</i></p> <p>1. Romosozumab - Denosumab vs Placebo - Denosumab</p> <p>Per la comparazione di interesse sono state trovate 3 pubblicazioni (Cosman 2016, Lewiecki 2019, Miyauchi 2019) relative al FRAME Study, in cui il cambiamento percentuale di BMD rispetto al baseline è stato valutato a 6, 12 e 24 mesi dallo switch.</p> <p>Nella popolazione studiata, il 21.7% e 21.8% dei pazienti, a cui è stato somministrato rispettivamente Romosozumab o placebo in prima fase, presentava precedenti fratture non vertebrali, mentre il 18.7% e 18% presentava precedenti fratture vertebrali. In particolare, rispettivamente per i due gruppi (Romosozumab o placebo in prima fase), il 13.8% e il 14.1% ha sperimentato una sola frattura vertebrale precedente, e il 4.1% e il 4.6% due fratture vertebrali precedenti. Nel sottogruppo relativo alle sole donne giapponesi (Miyuachi 2019), tali percentuali si alzano rispettivamente a 14.3% e 19%, e 4.5% e 4.9% per una o due fratture vertebrali precedenti.</p> <p>Dalla Figura 1 emerge un incremento della BMD rispetto al baseline più marcato nel gruppo di pazienti a cui è stato somministrato trattamento anabolico seguito da anti-riassorbitivo rispetto al gruppo a cui in prima linea è stato somministrato placebo. Gli studi di Lewiecki 2019 e Miyauchi</p>	

2019 hanno riportato una differenza statisticamente significativa ( $p < 0.001$ ) a 12 e 24 mesi per tutti e 3 i siti in cui è stata valutata la BMD (colonna vertebrale, femore prossimale, collo del femore).



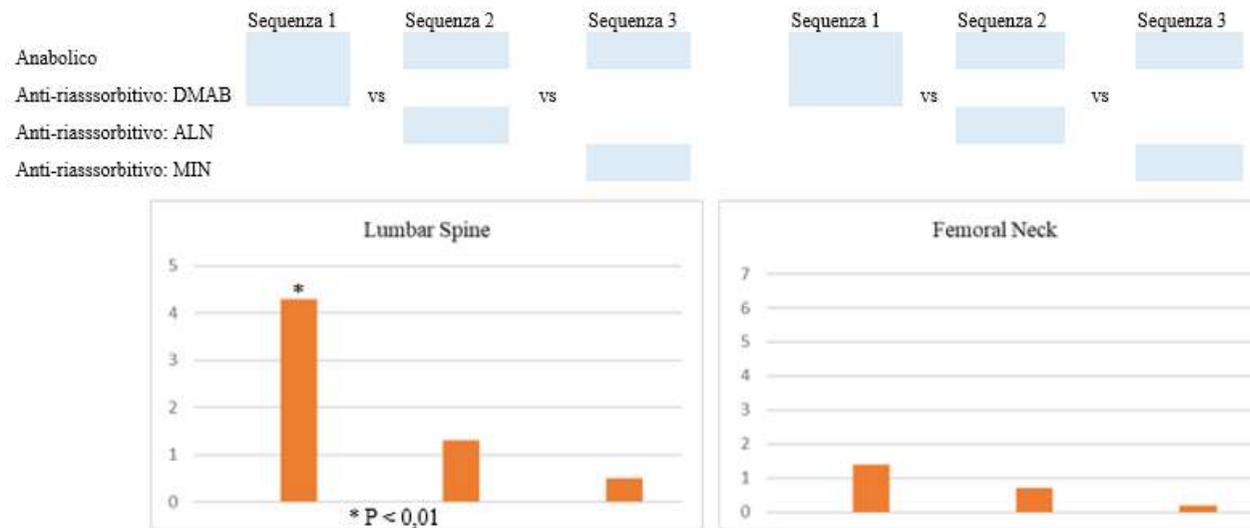
**Figura 1.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 6, 12 e 24 mesi dallo switch da Romosozumab o placebo, a Denosumab.

## 2. Teriparatide - Denosumab vs Teriparatide – Alendronato o Minodronato

Per la comparazione di interesse è stata trovata una sola pubblicazione (Niimi 2018) in cui il cambiamento percentuale di BMD rispetto al baseline è stato valutato a 12 mesi dallo switch.

Nella popolazione studiata, rispettivamente per il gruppo di pazienti trattati in seconda fase con Denosumab, Alendronato o Minodronato, il 71%, 63%, 65% presentava precedenti fratture vertebrali; il 15%, 17% e 27% precedenti fratture del femore prossimale, con una differenza fra i gruppi statisticamente significativa ( $p=0.06$ ); il 6%, 9% e 5% precedenti fratture del femore distale, e 1%, 1% e 3% precedenti fratture dell'omero prossimale.

Dalla Tabella 2 e Figura 2 emerge un incremento della BMD rispetto al baseline più marcato nel gruppo di pazienti a cui è stato somministrato trattamento anabolico (Teriparatide) seguito da Denosumab rispetto al gruppo di pazienti a cui in seconda linea è stato somministrato Alendronato o Minodronato per entrambi i siti in cui è stata valutata la BMD (colonna vertebrale e collo del femore). Lo studio riporta una differenza statisticamente significativa a livello della colonna vertebrale ( $p<0.01$ ).



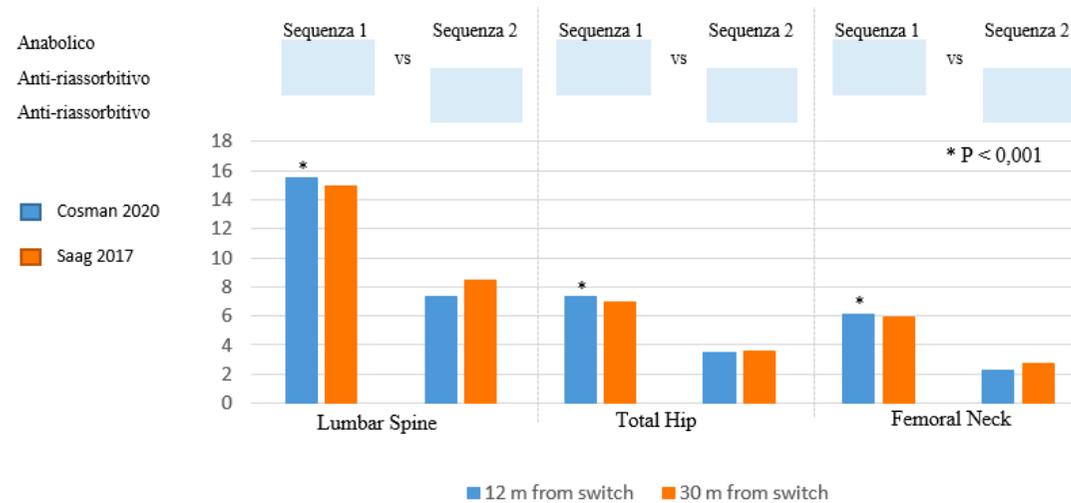
**Figura 2.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 12 mesi dallo switch da trattamento anabolico ad anti-riassorbitivo.

### 3. Romosozumab - Alendronato vs Solo alendronato

Per la comparazione di interesse sono state trovate 2 pubblicazioni (Cosman 2020, Saag 2017) in cui il cambiamento percentuale di BMD rispetto al baseline è stato rispettivamente valutato a 12 e 30 mesi dallo switch.

I soggetti inclusi nello studio sono soggetti fratturati, di cui, il 37% e il 38% rispettivamente per il gruppo a cui in prima fase è stato somministrato Romosozumab o Alendronato, presentava precedenti fratture vertebrali, e il 9% precedenti fratture del femore prossimale.

Dalla Figura 3 emerge un incremento della BMD rispetto al baseline più marcato nel gruppo di pazienti a cui è stato somministrato trattamento anabolico in prima fase rispetto al gruppo di pazienti trattati solo con alendronato. Lo studio di Cosman 2020 riporta differenze statisticamente significative per tutti e 3 i siti in cui è stata valutata la BMD ( $p < 0.001$ ).



**Figura 3.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 12 e 30 mesi dallo switch da Romosozumab ad Alendronato o trattamento con solo Alendronato.

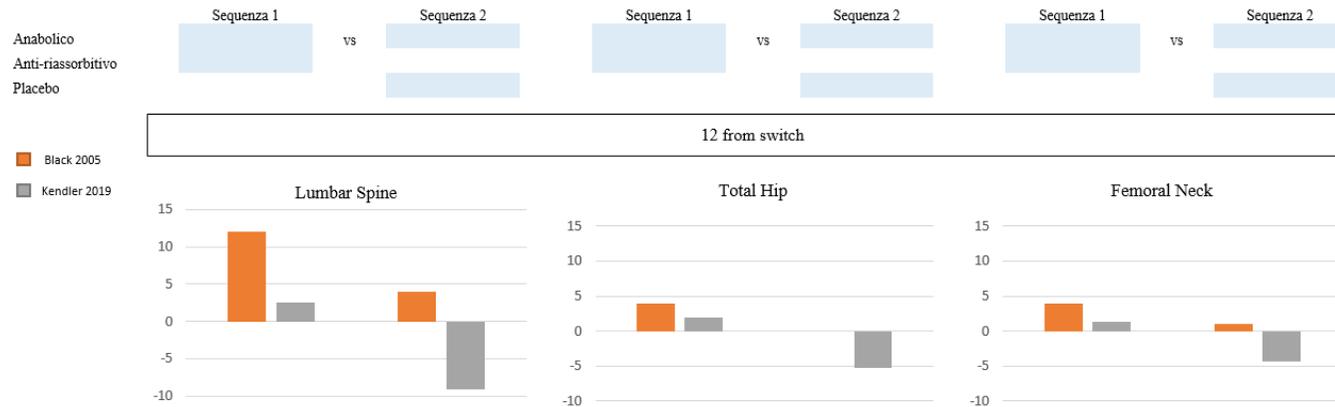
#### 4. Anabolico - Anti-riassorbitivo vs Anabolico-placebo

Per la comparazione di interesse sono state trovate 2 pubblicazioni (Black 2005, Kendler 2019) in cui il cambiamento percentuale di BMD rispetto al baseline è stato valutato a 12 mesi dallo switch, rispettivamente per le sequenze Teriparatide-Bisfosfonati/Teriparatide-placebo (Black 2005) e Romosozumab-Denosumab/Romosozumab-placebo (Kendler 2019).

Nella popolazione analizzata dallo studio di Black 2005, il 50.8% e il 45% di soggetti presentava precedenti fratture cliniche, rispettivamente per il gruppo di pazienti trattati con anti-riassorbitivo o placebo in seconda fase. Lo studio di Kendler 2019, invece, considera una popolazione di pazienti non fratturati.

Dalla Figura 4 emerge un incremento della BMD rispetto al baseline più marcato nel gruppo di pazienti a cui, a seguito del trattamento con anabolico, è stato somministrato un farmaco anti-riassorbitivo e non il placebo.

**Figura 4.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 12 mesi dallo switch da trattamento anabolico-anti-riassorbitivo o anabolico-placebo.



Anti-riassorbitivo - Anabolico

1. Anti-riassorbitivo - Teriparatide vs Placebo - Teriparatide

Per la comparazione di interesse sono state trovate 3 pubblicazioni (Obermayer-Pietsch 2008, Middleton 2007, Fahrleitner-Pammer 2016) in cui il cambiamento percentuale di BMD rispetto al baseline è stato valutato a 6, 12, 18 e 24 mesi dallo switch, rispettivamente da Bisfosfonati o placebo a Teriparatide (Obermayer-Pietsch 2008, Middleton 2007) o, nello specifico, da Alendronato o placebo a Teriparatide (Fahrleitner-Pammer 2016).

Le popolazioni analizzate da Obermayer-Pietsch 2008 e Middleton 2007 comprendono i soli soggetti con almeno una frattura da fragilità vertebrale o non vertebrale, mentre nei criteri di inclusione riportati da Fahrleitner-Pammer 2016 non viene citata la presenza di una precedente frattura osteoporotica.

Dalla Figura 5 emergono chiare evidenze che il trattamento con anti-riassorbitivo in prima linea sia più efficace in termini di incremento della BMD rispetto ai valori registrati al baseline dal momento dello switch a Teriparatide rispetto al placebo. Tali risultati mostrano, infatti, come il farmaco anabolico, assunto in seconda fase a seguito del trattamento con anti-riassorbitivo, riduca l'effetto del primo sull'incremento della BMD.



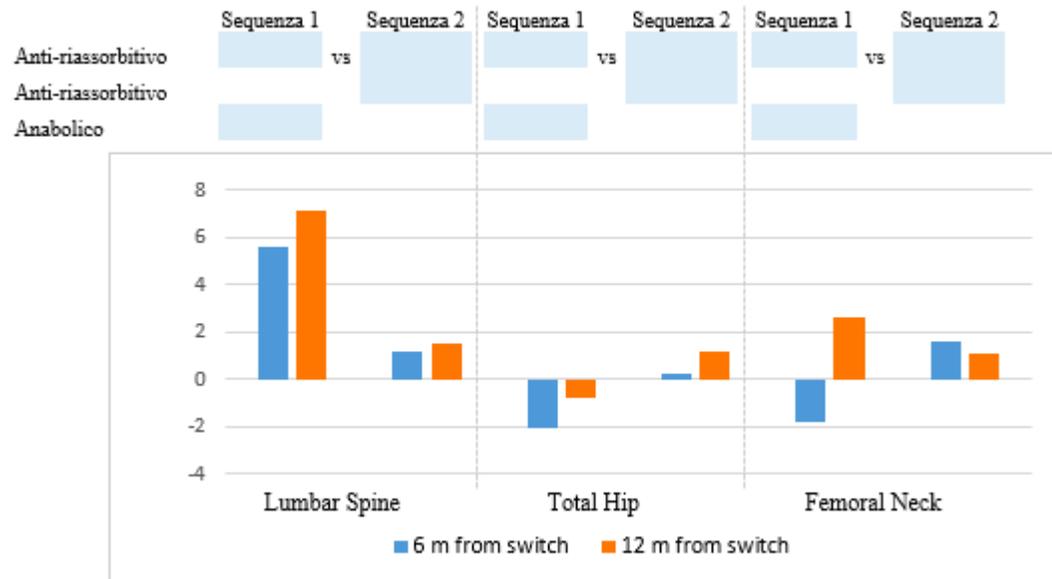
**Figura 5.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 6,12,18 e 24 mesi dallo switch da trattamento anti-riassorbitivo o placebo ad anabolico.

## 2. Anti-riassorbitivo – Teriparatide vs solo Anti-riassorbitivo

Per la comparazione di interesse è stata trovata una sola pubblicazione (Gonnelli 2016) in cui il cambiamento percentuale di BMD rispetto al baseline è stato valutato a 6 e a 12 mesi dallo switch da anti-riassorbitivo a Teriparatide, o di nuovo anti-riassorbitivo.

In questa popolazione sono state escluse tutte le donne che presentavano una frattura clinica nei 3 mesi precedenti allo studio.

Dalla Figura 6 emerge come, nel gruppo sottoposto a switch nel trattamento, si sia registrato un aumento della BMD rispetto al baseline sia a 6 che a 12 mesi dallo switch a livello della colonna vertebrale, ma non del femore prossimale e del collo del femore.



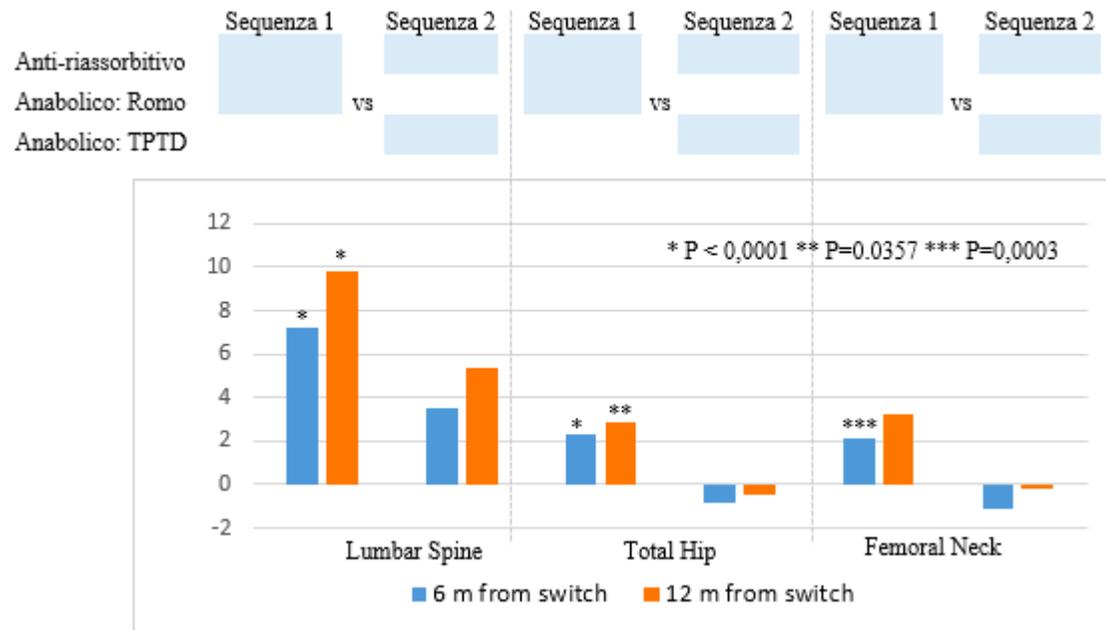
**Figura 6.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 6 e 12 mesi dallo switch da trattamento anti-riassorbitivo ad anabolico o solo trattamento con anti-riassorbitivo.

### 3. Anti-riassorbitivo – Anabolico (Romosozumab o Teriparatide)

Per la comparazione di interesse è stata trovata una sola pubblicazione (Langdhal 2017) in cui il cambiamento percentuale di BMD rispetto al baseline è stato valutato a 6 e a 12 mesi dallo switch da anti-riassorbitivo a Romosozumab o Teriparatide.

Tutte le donne analizzate dallo studio presentavano almeno una frattura non vertebrale.

Dalla Figura 7 emergono chiare evidenze che, somministrando un anabolico in seconda fase, il più efficace in termini di incremento nella BMD rispetto ai valori registrati al baseline, risulta il Romosozumab, con differenze significative riportate a 6 e a 12 mesi dallo switch per i siti della colonna vertebrale e del femore prossimale, e a 6 mesi per il collo del femore.



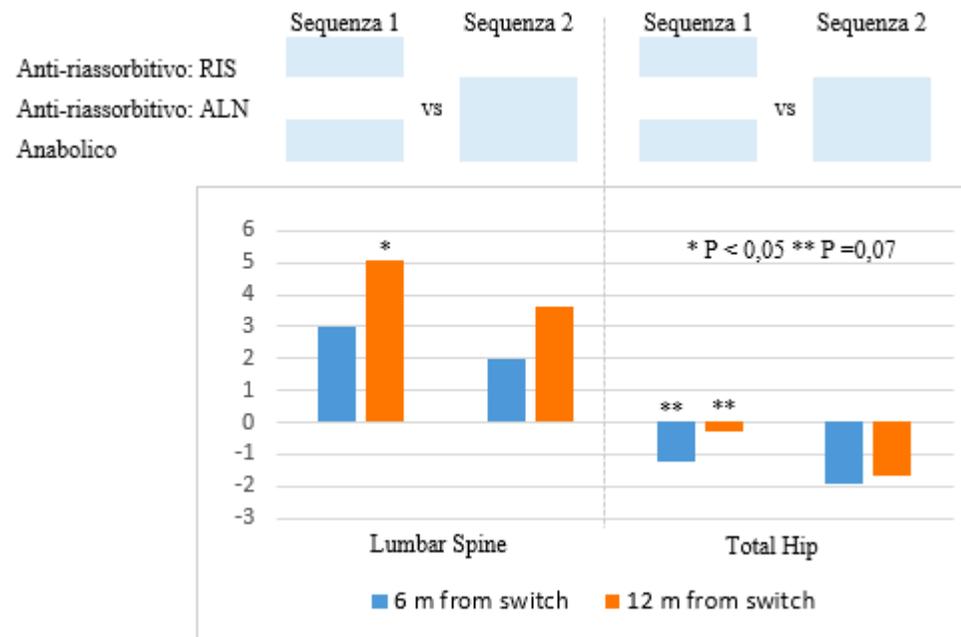
**Figura 7.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 6 e 12 mesi dallo switch da trattamento anti-riassorbitivo ad anabolico con Romosozumab o Teriparatide.

#### 4. Anti-riassorbitivo (Risedronato vs Alendronato) - Teriparatide

Per la comparazione di interesse è stata trovata una sola pubblicazione (Miller 2008) in cui il cambiamento percentuale di BMD rispetto al baseline è stato valutato a 6 e a 12 mesi dallo switch, da Risedronato o Alendronato a Teriparatide.

Nella popolazione analizzata da Miller 2008, il 69.2% dei pazienti a cui in prima fase è stato somministrato Risedronato, e il 68.5% di pazienti a cui è stato somministrato Alendronato, presentava precedenti fratture da fragilità, di cui, rispettivamente nei due gruppi, l'11.6% e il 17.1% relative alla colonna vertebrale, l'11% e il 12.3% relative al polso, il 5.5% e il 6.8% agli arti superiori, e il 5.5% e il 4.1% al femore prossimale.

Dalla Figura 8 emergono chiare evidenze che, somministrando un anti-riassorbitivo in prima fase, il più efficace in termini di incremento nella BMD rispetto ai valori registrati al baseline, risulta il Risedronato, con differenze significative a 6 mesi dallo switch per il sito del femore prossimale, e a 12 mesi per entrambi i siti considerati (colonna vertebrale e femore prossimale).



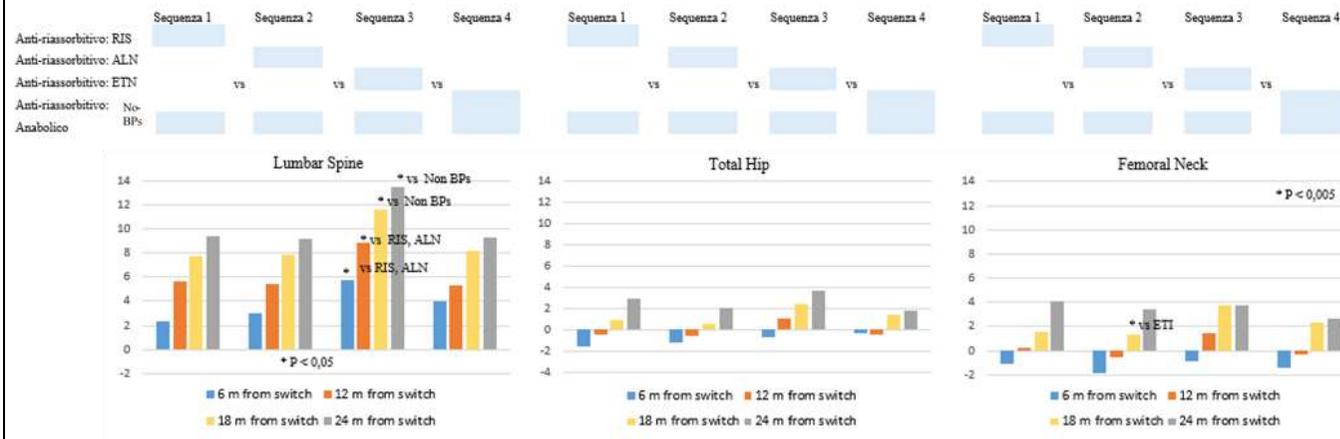
**Figura 8.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 6 e 12 mesi dallo switch da trattamento anti-riassorbitivo con Risedronato o Alendronato ad anabolico.

5. Anti-riassorbitivo (Risedronato, Alendronato, Etidronato, Non bisfosfonato) - Teriparatide

Per la comparazione di interesse è stata trovata una sola pubblicazione (Boonen 2008) in cui il cambiamento percentuale di BMD rispetto al baseline è stato valutato a 6, 12, 18 e a 24 mesi dallo switch, da Risedronato, Alendronato, Etidronato o Non bisfosfonato a Teriparatide.

Tutte le donne analizzate dallo studio presentavano almeno una frattura vertebrale o non vertebrale nei 3 anni precedenti al reclutamento.

Dalla Figura 9 si nota come, somministrando un anti-riassorbitivo in prima fase, il più efficace in termini di incremento nella BMD rispetto ai valori registrati al baseline, risulta l'Etidronato, con differenze significative per il sito della colonna vertebrale a 6 e a 12 mesi dallo switch rispetto al Risedronato e Alendronato, e a 18 e 24 mesi dallo switch rispetto a non bisfosfonati; per il collo del femore a 18 mesi rispetto all'Alendronato.



**Figura 9.** Cambiamento percentuale della BMD dal baseline a 6, 12, 18 e 24 mesi dallo switch da trattamento anti-riassorbitivo con Risedronato, Alendronato, Etidronato o Non bisfosfonato ad anabolico.

Confronto diretto

È stata trovata una sola pubblicazione (Leder 2015), relativa al DATA-Switch study, che confrontasse direttamente la sequenza anabolico - anti-riassorbitivo con la sequenza opposta data da anti-riassorbitivo - anabolico.

Per la sequenza anabolico – anti-riassorbitivo il 52% dei soggetti aveva una precedente frattura clinica, mentre per la sequenza anti-riassorbitivo – anabolico, presentava una precedente frattura clinica solo il 37% dei soggetti.

Dalla figura riportata nell’articolo si evince come, sia a 12 che a 24 mesi dallo switch, vi sia un incremento dei valori della BMD rispetto a quelli registrati al baseline, sia per il sito della colonna vertebrale, che del collo del femore e del femore prossimale, nei pazienti trattati in prima fase con farmaco anabolico (linea blu); per il sito del radio distale, tale incremento risulta migliore solo dopo 24 mesi dallo switch. Inoltre, per i siti di radio distale, collo del femore e femore prossimale, osservando l’andamento della BMD per i soggetti che hanno assunto in prima fase un trattamento anti-riassorbitivo (linea rossa), si nota, a seguito dello switch a trattamento anabolico, un decremento nei valori della BMD, sottolineando come il trattamento con farmaco anabolico in seconda fase possa compromettere l’effetto dell’anti-riassorbitivo assunto in prima fase.

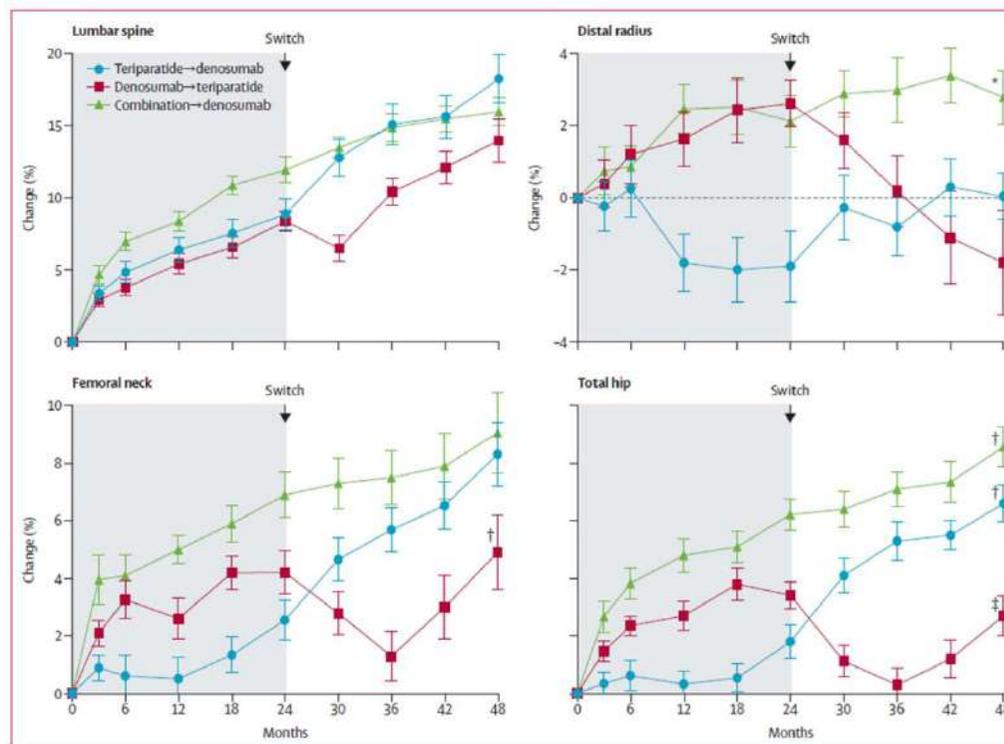


Figure 3: Mean percent change (SEM; error bars) in bone mineral density from baseline to 48 months in the lumbar spine, 1/3 distal radius, femoral neck, and total hip  
 \*p<0.01 versus both other groups. †p<0.05 versus both other groups. ‡p<0.0005 versus both other groups.

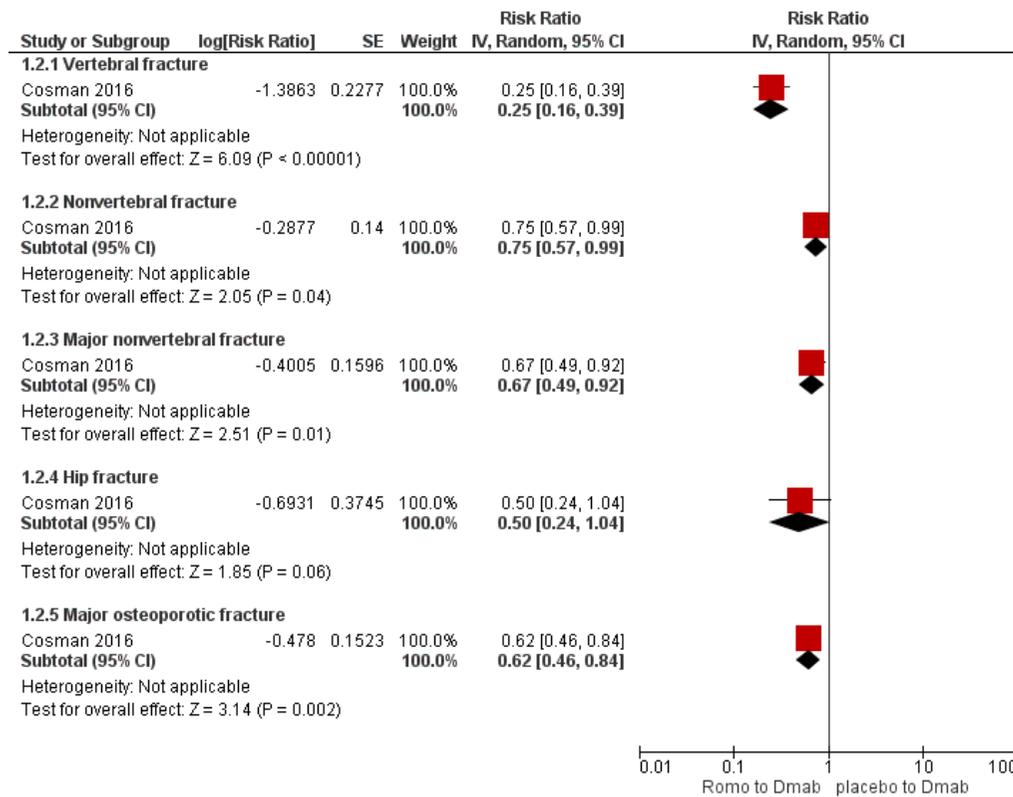
## 2. Rifrattura

### Anabolico – anti-riassorbitivo

#### 1. Romosozumab - Denosumab vs Placebo - Denosumab

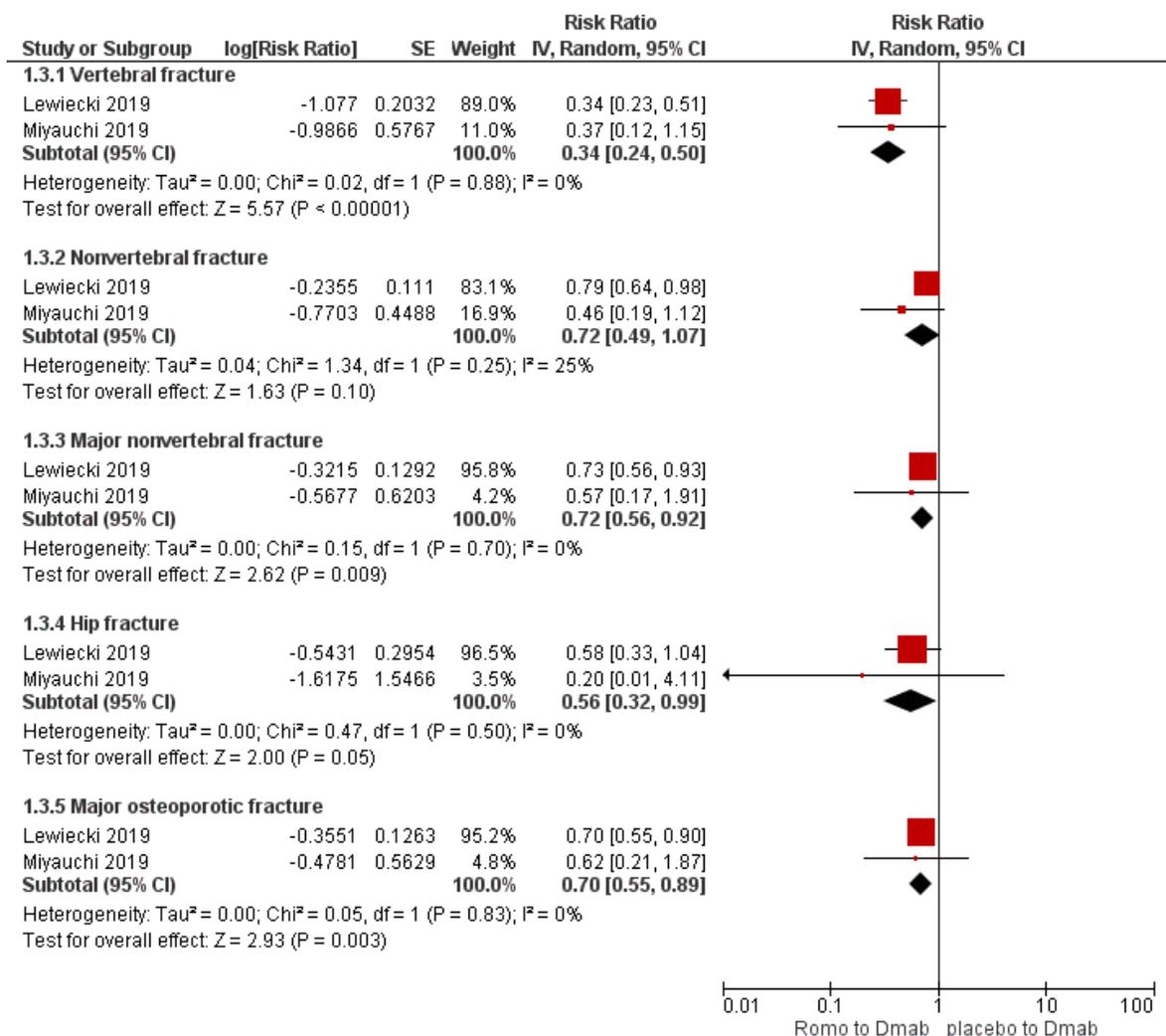
Per la comparazione di interesse sono state trovate 4 pubblicazioni (Cosman 2016, Lewiecki 2019, Miyauchi 2019, Prince 2005) relative al FRAME Study, in cui il rischio di frattura è stato valutato a 12, 24 e 30 mesi dallo switch.

Dalla Figura 10, emerge come, a 12 mesi dallo switch (Cosman 2016), il trattamento in prima fase con farmaci anabolici, in particolare con Romosozumab, risulti significativamente protettivo rispetto al trattamento con placebo per il rischio di frattura.



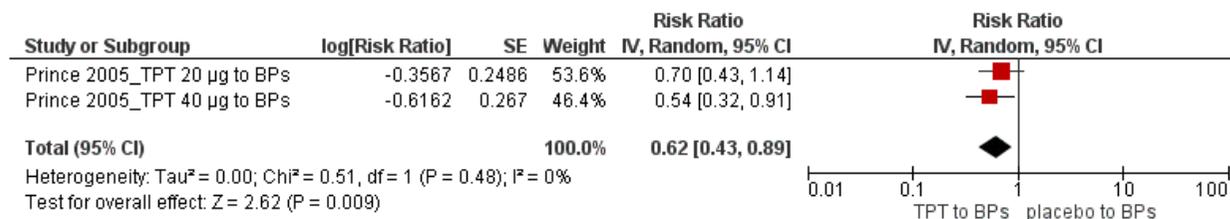
**Figura 10.** Rischio di frattura a 12 mesi dallo switch da Romosozumab o placebo, a Denosumab.

Risultati simili sono stati ottenuti anche valutando il rischio di frattura a 24 mesi dallo switch (Lewiecki 2019, Miyauchi 2019) (Figura 11).



**Figura 11.** Rischio di frattura a 24 mesi dallo switch da Romosozumab o placebo, a Denosumab.

Anche nel caso in cui venga somministrato in prima fase il teriparatide (sia per 20 che 40 µg), il rischio di frattura risulta minore nel gruppo di pazienti con almeno una frattura da fragilità vertebrale a cui è stata assegnata la sequenza anabolico - anti-riassorbitivo rispetto che placebo – anti-riassorbitivo (Prince 2005).

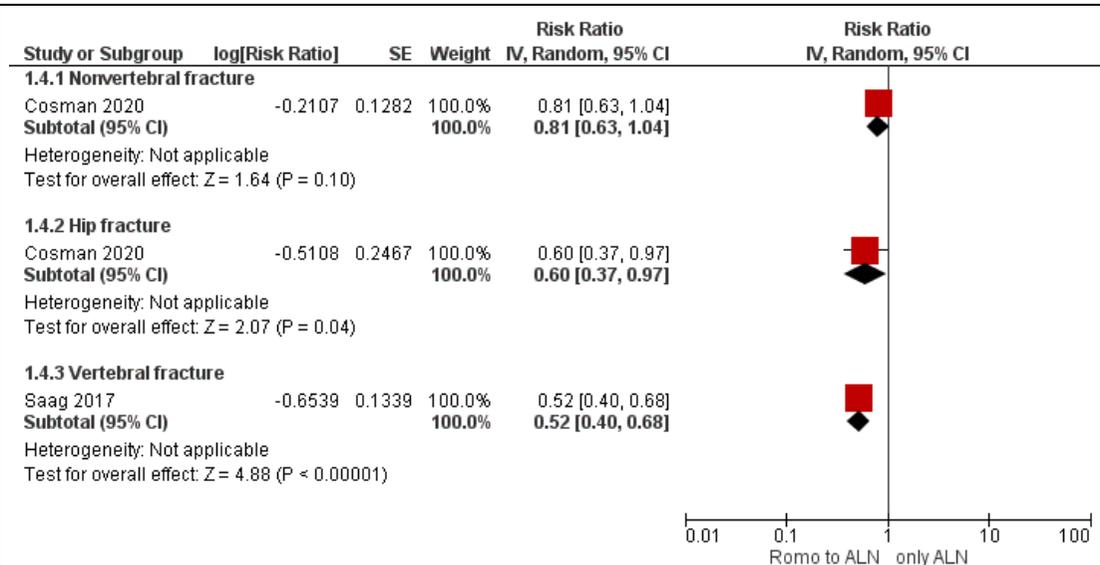


**Figura 12.** Rischio di frattura a 30 mesi dallo switch da Teriparatide o placebo, a bisfosfonati.

## 2. Romosozumab - Alendronato vs Solo alendronato

Per la comparazione di interesse sono state trovate 2 pubblicazioni (Cosman 2020, Saag 2017) in cui il rischio di frattura è stato valutato a 12 mesi dallo switch.

Dalla Figura 13, emerge come, a 12 mesi dallo switch, il trattamento in prima fase con farmaci anabolici, in particolare con Romosozumab, risulti significativamente protettivo rispetto al trattamento con solo Alendronato sia in prima che in seconda fase.



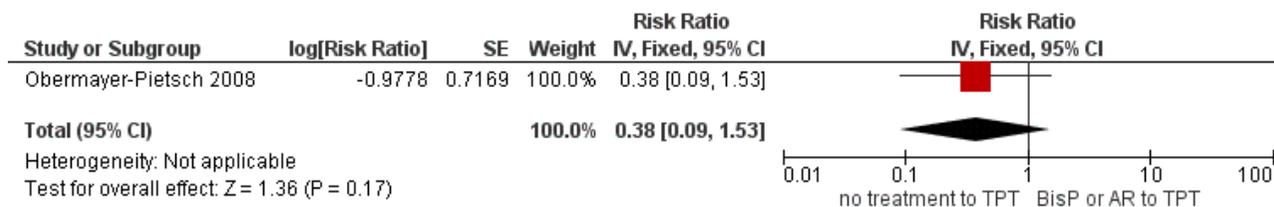
**Figura 13.** Rischio di frattura a 12 mesi dallo switch da Romosozumab o Alendronato, ad Alendronato.

Anti-riassorbitivo - Anabolico

1. Anti-riassorbitivo - Teriparatide vs Placebo - Teriparatide

Per la comparazione di interesse è stata trovata una sola pubblicazione (Obermayer-Pietsch 2008) in cui il rischio di frattura è stato valutato a 12 mesi dallo switch, da Bisfosfonati o placebo a Teriparatide.

Dalla Figura 14 emerge come i pazienti inizialmente trattati con farmaco anti-riassorbitivo e poi con anabolico, abbiano un rischio di frattura minore rispetto ai pazienti inizialmente trattati con placebo, sebbene non significativo.



**Figura 14.** Rischio di frattura a 12 mesi dallo switch da Anti-riassorbitivo o placebo, ad anabolico.

## Effetti indesiderabili

Quanto considerevoli sono gli effetti indesiderabili attesi?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Grandi</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Moderati</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Piccoli</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Irrilevanti</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Variano</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li> </ul>	<p>Il Quesito Clinico di interesse è volto ad identificare la strategia terapeutica migliore da somministrare ai pazienti fratturati o a rischio di sperimentare una frattura da fragilità.</p> <p>I clinici coinvolti nel Panel hanno fornito un supporto, anche in termini di letteratura, che ha permesso di individuare, tramite hand search, una revisione sistematica, di cui si sono considerati eleggibili 13 articoli, e 4 pubblicazioni relative a clinical trial. Inoltre, poiché la pubblicazione più recente risultava datata al 2019, è stata realizzata una revisione sistematica in letteratura utilizzando le banche dati Embase, Medline e Cochrane CENTRAL dal 2019 al 22 febbraio 2021, da cui si sono individuati 381 records. Al fine di esaminare la miglior evidenza scientifica possibile, si sono considerati eleggibili i soli articoli relativi a clinical trial o revisioni sistematiche (n=2).</p> <p>Sono state, così, individuate, in totale, 19 pubblicazioni che soddisfano i criteri per rispondere al quesito clinico proposto, tuttavia nessuna di queste è stata selezionata per il dominio clinico di interesse.</p>	

## Qualità delle prove

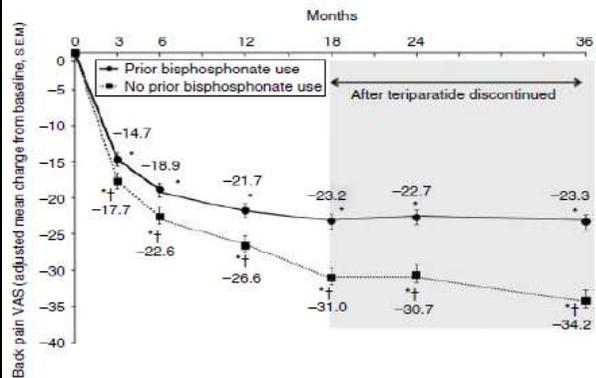
Qual è la qualità complessiva delle prove di efficacia e sicurezza?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Molto bassa</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Bassa</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Moderata</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Alta</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Nessuno studio incluso</li> </ul>	<p>In Appendice D è riportata la qualità degli RCT considerati per rispondere al quesito clinico di interesse.</p> <p>Considerando la qualità outcome-centrica suggerita dal metodo GRADE, considerando gli studi randomizzati e controllati (miglior evidenza scientifica disponibile) la qualità delle prove risulta:</p> <p>Moderata</p>	

## Valori

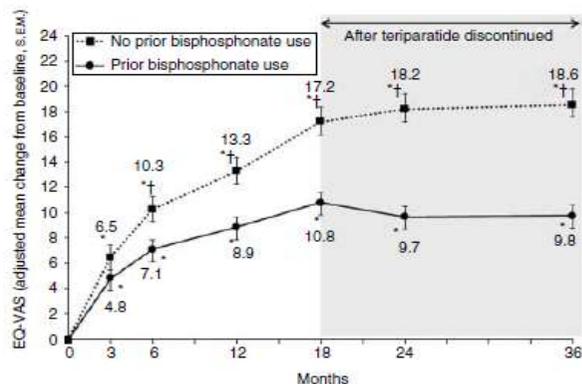
C'è incertezza o variabilità nel valore attribuito agli esiti principali?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Importante incertezza o variabilità</li> <li>○ Possibile importante incertezza o variabilità</li> <li>○ Probabilmente nessuna incertezza o variabilità importante</li> <li>● Nessuna incertezza o variabilità importante</li> </ul>	<p>È stata condotta una revisione sistematica su Medline, Cochrane Library ed Embase che ha portato a individuare 42 records da cui è stato selezionato uno studio per rispondere al quesito di interesse.</p> <p>I farmaci anti-riassorbitivi, in particolare i bisfosfonati, vengono abitualmente utilizzati come trattamento di prima linea per le donne in post-menopausa con osteoporosi. Mentre il teriparatide (PTH 1-34), agente anabolico, è tipicamente usato come trattamento di seconda linea per i pazienti con osteoporosi grave e ad alto rischio di frattura.</p> <p>Il teriparatide, inoltre, può essere utilizzato come trattamento alternativo per i pazienti che hanno sviluppato effetti collaterali, che sono intolleranti, o che hanno subito nuove fratture mentre erano trattati con altri farmaci per l'osteoporosi. Pertanto, nella pratica clinica, la maggior parte dei pazienti che ricevono teriparatide hanno precedentemente ricevuto almeno uno dei diversi tipi di bisfosfonati.</p> <p>Tuttavia, alcuni studi clinici hanno dimostrato che la precedente esposizione ai bisfosfonati può ritardare l'aumento della BMD nei pazienti che hanno successivamente iniziato il trattamento con Teriparatide.</p> <p>Lo studio osservazionale europeo Forsteo (EFOS) è uno studio osservazionale prospettico e multicentrico, condotto in otto paesi europei (Austria, Danimarca, Francia, Germania, Grecia, Irlanda, The Paesi Bassi e Svezia) della durata di 36 mesi avviato subito dopo l'approvazione europea del teriparatide per il trattamento delle donne in post-menopausa con osteoporosi e ad alto rischio di frattura. Lo studio è stato condotto dall'aprile 2004 (primo paziente arruolato) fino a febbraio 2009 (ultimo paziente completato).</p> <p>In totale, sono state arruolate 1649 donne che presentavano un rischio molto alto di frattura dato dalla loro età, bassi valori di BMD, numero di precedenti fratture osteoporotiche, numerose comorbidity e fattori di rischio per bassa massa ossea e cadute, che stavano per iniziare il trattamento con teriparatide. Di queste pazienti, al momento del reclutamento o precedentemente, 1161 (73,4%) avevano assunto bisfosfonati.</p> <p>La persistenza al trattamento con teriparatide è risultata alta e simile nei soggetti che hanno o non hanno precedentemente assunto bisfosfonati.</p> <p>La riduzione del mal di schiena misurato con il punteggio VAS risulta significativamente più alto nel gruppo di pazienti non precedentemente trattate con bisfosfonati in tutti i punti temporali successivi al basale (Fig. 3), sebbene la differenza assoluta fosse &lt; 11 mm.</p>	



Inoltre,

considerando la qualità della vita con l'indice EQ-VAS dal baseline, si è riscontrato un aumento in entrambi i gruppi di pazienti (Fig.4), tuttavia, dalla visita di 6 mesi in poi, l'aumento di EQ-VAS risulta significativamente più alto nel gruppo di pazienti che non hanno precedentemente assunto bisfosfonati.



**Figure 3** Back pain VAS: adjusted mean change (s.e.m.) from baseline during and after teriparatide treatment in patients with and without prior bisphosphonate (BP) use. Note: \* $P < 0.001$  vs baseline and  $^{\dagger}P < 0.05$  vs prior BP users. Data presented are from MMRM analysis using prior BP use subgroup, months and their interaction as fixed effects and adjusting for baseline back pain VAS score, number of previous fractures, fracture in 12 months before study entry, age, prior bisphosphonate duration, and diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis. The unadjusted mean (s.d.) back pain VAS scores at baseline, 3, 6, 12, 18, 24, and 36 months and end of study (L.O.C.F.) for prior BP users were 57.1 (26.4), 43.5 (24.7), 39.5 (25.1), 36.1 (25.4), 34.3 (25.6), 34.4 (26.8), 32.5 (26.8), and 36.1 (27.4) respectively. For patients with no prior BP use, the corresponding unadjusted mean (s.d.) scores were 59.4 (27.3), 41.2 (25.7), 35.1 (25.9), 30.7 (25.9), 25.4 (24.2), 26.3 (25.8), 21.7 (23.5), and 26.7 (26.0) respectively. The between-group difference for the unadjusted scores was significant from the 6-month visit onwards ( $P < 0.05$ , two-sample  $t$ -test). The unadjusted mean changes from baseline to endpoint for the groups with and without prior BP use were  $-20.9$  (s.d. 30.7) and  $-33.1$  (s.d. 33.5) respectively.

**Figure 4** EQ-VAS: adjusted mean change (s.e.m.) from baseline during and after teriparatide treatment in patients with and without prior bisphosphonate (BP) use. Note: \* $P < 0.001$  vs baseline and  $^{\dagger}P < 0.05$  vs prior BP users. Data presented are from MMRM analysis using prior BP use subgroup, months and their interaction as fixed effects and adjusting for baseline EQ-VAS score, number of previous fractures, fracture in 12 months before study entry, age, prior bisphosphonate duration, and diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis. For prior BP users, unadjusted mean (s.d.) EQ-VAS values at baseline, 3, 6, 12, 18, 24, and 36 months and end of study (L.O.C.F.), were 52.2 (20.8), 58.4 (19.2), 60.8 (19.5), 62.9 (21.0), 65.3 (20.9), 64.4 (21.9), 65.7 (22.2), and 62.3 (22.9) respectively. The corresponding values for the no prior BP use group were 51.6 (25.1), 60.7 (21.5), 65.0 (21.2), 68.8 (22.1), 73.1 (21.6), 75.0 (22.1), 75.7 (21.6), and 71.5 (23.0) respectively. The between-group difference for the unadjusted scores was significant from the 6-month visit onwards ( $P < 0.001$ , two-sample  $t$ -test). The unadjusted mean (s.d.) change from baseline to endpoint was 10.0 (25.9) and 20.0 (27.2) in the prior and no prior BP user groups respectively.

## Bilancio degli effetti

Il bilancio tra effetti desiderabili ed indesiderabili favorisce l'intervento o il confronto?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="radio"/> È in favore del confronto</li><li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente è in favore del confronto</li><li><input type="radio"/> Non è in favore né dell'intervento né del confronto</li><li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente è in favore dell'intervento</li><li><input checked="" type="radio"/> È in favore dell'intervento</li><li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li><li><input type="radio"/> Non lo so</li></ul>	Il bilancio degli effetti dipende da tutte le variabili che possono agire da modificatrici dell'effetto dell'intervento. Nell'ambito delle fratture da fragilità il bilancio è a favore di interventi che favoriscano il trattamento sequenziale da anabolico ad anti-riassorbitivo come evidenziato dalla ricerca in letteratura.	

## Risorse necessarie

Qual è l'entità delle risorse necessarie (costi)?

<b>GIUDIZI</b>	<b>RICERCA DELLE PROVE</b>	<b>CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="radio"/> Costi elevati</li><li><input type="radio"/> Costi moderati</li><li><input type="radio"/> Costi e risparmi irrilevanti</li><li><input type="radio"/> Risparmi moderati</li><li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Risparmi elevati</li><li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li><li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li></ul>	È stata condotta una revisione sistematica su Medline, Cochrane Library ed Embase che ha portato a individuare 93 records da cui non è stato selezionato nessuno studio.	

## Qualità delle prove relative alle risorse necessarie

Qual è la qualità delle prove relative alle risorse necessarie (costi)?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Molto bassa</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Bassa</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Moderata</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Alta</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Nessuno studio incluso</li> </ul>	<p>Le prove relative alle risorse necessarie sono contestualizzate in setting diversi dal nostro, la qualità delle prove risente quindi di limitata trasferibilità (indirectness), e applicabilità al contesto italiano.</p>	

## Costo-efficacia

L'analisi di costo efficacia favorisce l'intervento o il confronto?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> È in favore del confronto</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente è in favore del confronto</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non è in favore né del confronto né dell'intervento</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente è in favore dell'intervento</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> È in favore dell'intervento</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Nessuno studio incluso</li> </ul>	<p>È stata condotta una revisione sistematica su Medline, Cochrane Library ed Embase che ha portato a individuare 93 records da cui sono stati selezionati due studi per rispondere al quesito clinico di interesse.</p> <p><i>Teriparatide/alendronato</i></p> <p>Nello studio di Liu et al. 2006, rivolto alle donne in post-menopausa con osteoporosi grave definita da una bassa BMD (T-score del collo del femore &lt; -2,5) e una frattura vertebrale preesistente, il rapporto costo-efficacia dello usual care (calcio e/o vitamina D) è stato valutato rispetto a 3 promettenti strategie terapeutiche: i) terapia per 5 anni con solo alendronato, ii) terapia per 5 anni con solo teriparatide e iii) terapia per 2 anni con teriparatide seguita da 2 anni di alendronato. Nel modello di costo-efficacia sono state incorporate la morfometria vertebrale e le fratture cliniche vertebrali, del femore prossimale, e del polso.</p>	

Il trattamento con alendronato da solo ha mostrato un costo pari a \$11.600 QALY rispetto allo UC, mentre la sequenzialità di teriparatide/alendronato ha mostrato un costo pari a \$156.500 per QALY rispetto al solo alendronato (Figure 1). È stato inoltre mostrato che il trattamento solo con teriparatide non risulta essere una scelta razionale in quanto è più costoso e produce un piccolo aumento nei QALY rispetto al solo alendronato; Tuttavia, nei pazienti a cui non è stato possibile somministrare l'alendronato, il trattamento con solo teriparatide ha mostrato un costo pari a \$172.300 per QALY rispetto all'UC.

Dai risultati emerge, inoltre, una costo-efficacia del trattamento sequenziale teriparatide/alendronato peggiore all'età di 70-80 anni, probabilmente a causa dell'alto costo del teriparatide e della limitata aspettativa di vita in cui ottenere benefici.

Tuttavia, sebbene il rapporto costo-efficacia della sequenza teriparatide/alendronato sia costantemente superiore a quello dell'alendronato da solo, tale rapporto diminuirebbe a meno di \$50.000 per QALY se il prezzo del teriparatide venisse ridotto del 60%, se fosse utilizzato solo per le donne con una BMD eccezionalmente bassa (T-score del collo femorale < -4,0), o se cicli più brevi di teriparatide (6 mesi) potessero fornire la stessa efficacia nella riduzione della frattura come quella riportata in studi clinici più lunghi.

#### *Romosozumab/alendronato*

Lo studio svedese di Söreskog et al. 2021 si è posto l'obiettivo di valutare il rapporto di costo-beneficio per il trattamento sequenziale di romosozumab seguito da alendronato rispetto all'uso del solo alendronato utilizzando un modello di microsimulazione di Markov per il trattamento delle donne in post-menopausa con grave osteoporosi ad alto rischio di frattura.

Dai risultati emerge come un paziente che assume il trattamento sequenziale con romosozumab-/alendronato dovrebbe maturare 8.547 QALY e un costo di € 60.396. Il risultato corrispondente per l'alendronato assunto da solo risulta 8.458 QALY con un costo di € 57.394. In termini di rapporto incrementale, il trattamento sequenziale con romosozumab-alendronato è stato associato a 0,089 QALY, con un costo aggiuntivo di € 3002 rispetto al solo alendronato, e un ICER di 33.732 euro.

I risultati di questo studio suggeriscono, quindi, che l'alendronato assunto sequenzialmente al romosozumab può essere un'opzione di trattamento costo-efficace per le donne in post-menopausa con osteoporosi grave ad alto rischio di frattura.

#### *Romosozumab/alendronato versus Teriparatide/alendronato*

Nel più recente studio di Hagino et al. 2021, il rapporto di costo-efficacia è stato valutato per il romosozumab rispetto al teriparatide, entrambi seguiti da trattamento con alendronato, nelle donne giapponesi in post-menopausa con grave osteoporosi (T-score ≤ 2.5 e frattura da fragilità), precedentemente trattate con bisfosfonati. A tal fine, è stato utilizzato un modello di coorte di Markov per valutare i costi della vita, stimati in dollari USA 2020, e dei QALY associati alle due strategie terapeutiche.

I pazienti sottoposti ad entrambi i regimi terapeutici hanno ricevuto in totale 5 anni di trattamento, in linea con le precedenti analisi economiche. In particolare, i pazienti relativi al braccio romosozumab/alendronato hanno ricevuto 1 anno di romosozumab, seguito da 4 anni di alendronato, mentre i pazienti relativi al braccio teriparatide/alendronato hanno ricevuto 2 anni di teriparatide, seguiti da 3 anni di alendronato.

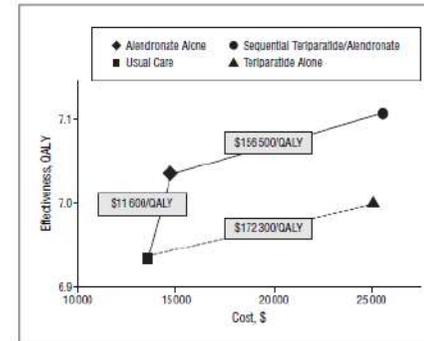


Figure 1. Incremental cost-effectiveness ratio, base case. Alendronate sodium alone costs \$11 600 per quality-adjusted life-year (QALY) compared with usual care, and sequential teriparatide/alendronate (2 years of teriparatide therapy followed by 5 years of alendronate therapy) costs \$156 500 per QALY compared with alendronate alone. Teriparatide alone is not a rational choice because it is more expensive and produces a smaller increase in QALYs than alendronate alone. However, in those for whom alendronate use is not feasible, teriparatide alone costs \$172 300 per QALY compared with usual care.

	<p>Dallo studio emerge come il trattamento con romosozumab/alendronato permetta un risparmio sui costi di \$5134 per paziente rispetto al trattamento sequenziale con teriparatide/alendronato, grazie a costi inferiori del farmaco e al maggior numero di successive fratture evitate (in media 0,082 fratture evitate per paziente rispetto a teriparatide/alendronato), che si traduce in un guadagno di 0,027 anni di vita e 0,045 QALY.</p> <p>In conclusione, il trattamento sequenziale con romosozumab/alendronato pare produrre maggiori benefici per la salute a un costo totale inferiore rispetto al trattamento con teriparatide/alendronato e può pertanto essere considerato costo-efficace a qualsiasi soglia per QALY.</p>	
<h2 style="margin: 0;">Equità</h2> <p style="margin: 0;">Quale sarebbe l'impatto in termini di equità?</p>		
GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Riduce l'equità</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente riduce l'equità</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente nessun impatto</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente migliora l'equità</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Migliora l'equità</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li> </ul>	<p>Non sono stati identificati studi relativi al contesto internazionale e italiano. Nessun impatto.</p>	
<h2 style="margin: 0;">Accettabilità</h2> <p style="margin: 0;">L'intervento è accettabile per i principali stakeholders?</p>		
GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente no</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente si</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Si</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li> </ul>	<p>È stata effettuata una revisione sistematica con ricerca della letteratura sulle banche dati Embase, Medline, Cochrane Library. Sono stati individuati 167 records da cui è stato selezionato uno studio per rispondere al quesito clinico di interesse.</p> <p>È noto che nella pratica clinica alcuni pazienti non aderiscono ai suggerimenti di trattamento dei medici, così, per migliorare la comodità e per ridurre al minimo gli effetti collaterali dal dosaggio giornaliero con bisfosfonati orali, c'è stato un passaggio dal dosaggio giornaliero al dosaggio settimanale di alendronato e risedronato. Tuttavia, si stima che meno del 40% dei pazienti a cui sia stato prescritto un trattamento con bisfosfonati, segue le raccomandazioni. È quindi molto importante chiedere ai pazienti se riescono a prendere il medicinale prescritto e se stanno seguendo il protocollo appropriato per l'assunzione del trattamento.</p>	

## Fattibilità

È fattibile l'implementazione dell'intervento?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="radio"/> No</li><li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente no</li><li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente si</li><li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Si</li><li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li><li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li></ul>	<p>È stata effettuata una revisione sistematica con ricerca della letteratura sulle banche dati Embase, Medline, Cochrane Library. Sono stati individuati 167 records da cui è stato selezionato uno studio per rispondere al quesito clinico di interesse.</p> <p>Gli effetti collaterali sono comuni e, in uno studio su 849 pazienti che assumevano una serie di terapie con bisfosfonati orali, un quarto ha riportato effetti avversi, la maggior parte lievi, relativi al sistema gastrointestinale e verificati entro 6 mesi dall'inizio della terapia. Pertanto, spesso i medici si trovano a dover rivedere e discutere il trattamento con i pazienti, anche dopo aver iniziato il trattamento.</p> <p>In particolare, per i pazienti che non tollerano la terapia orale ma hanno un rischio clinicamente significativo di frattura da fragilità, risulta necessaria un'alternativa a tali preparazioni. Un'importante alternativa è il trattamento parenterale con il parathyroid hormone (PTH), per cui è noto che le iniezioni sottocutanee quotidiane di teriparatide (PTH 1-34) riducono il rischio di fratture vertebrali e non vertebrali, con un incremento della BMD sia a livello della colonna vertebrale che del femore prossimale. Tuttavia, nel Regno Unito, a causa del suo costo elevato, il NICE ha limitato l'uso di teriparatide a pazienti che hanno già avuto fratture da fragilità e sono intolleranti alle terapie orali, stabilendo come soglia per il trattamento (basato sul solo risultato della scansione DXA) un T-score inferiore a -3,5 o -4,0, a seconda dell'età.</p>	

## RIASSUNTO DEI GIUDIZI

	GIUDIZI						
PROBLEMA	No	Probabilmente no	Probabilmente si	<b>Si</b>		Varia	Non so
EFFETTI DESIDERABILI	Irrelevanti	Piccoli	Moderati	<b>Grandi</b>		Varia	Non so
EFFETTI INDESIDERABILI	Grandi	Moderati	Piccoli	<b>Irrelevanti</b>		Varia	Non so
QUALITA' DELLE PROVE	Molto bassa	Bassa	<b>Moderata</b>	Alta			Nessuno studio incluso
VALORI	Importante incertezza o variabilità	Probabilmente importante incertezza o variabilità	Probabilmente nessuna importante incertezza o variabilità	<b>Nessuna importante incertezza o variabilità</b>			
BILANCIO DEGLI EFFETTI	A favore del confronto	Probabilmente a favore del confronto	Non è favorevole né al confronto né all'intervento	Probabilmente a favore dell'intervento	<b>A favore dell'intervento</b>	Varia	Non so
RISORSE	Costi elevati	Costi moderati	Costi e risparmi irrilevanti	Risparmi moderati	<b>Risparmi elevati</b>	Variabili	Non so
QUALITÀ DELLE PROVE RELATIVE ALLE RISORSE NECESSARIE	Molto bassa	Bassa	Moderata	Alta			<b>Nessuno studio incluso</b>
COSTO-EFFICACIA	È in favore del confronto	Probabilmente è in favore del confronto	Non è in favore né del confronto né dell'intervento	Probabilmente è in favore dell'intervento	<b>È in favore dell'intervento</b>	Varia	Nessuno studio incluso
EQUITÀ	Riduce l'equità	Probabilmente riduce l'equità	Probabilmente nessun impatto	Probabilmente migliora l'equità	<b>Migliora l'equità</b>	Varia	Non so
ACCETTABILITÀ	No	Probabilmente no	Probabilmente si	<b>Si</b>		Varia	Non so
FATTIBILITÀ	No	Probabilmente no	Probabilmente si	<b>Si</b>		Varia	Non so

## TIPO DI RACCOMANDAZIONE

Raccomandazione forte contro l'intervento	Raccomandazione condizionata contro l'intervento	Raccomandazione condizionata per l'intervento o per il confronto	Raccomandazione condizionata a favore dell'intervento	Raccomandazione forte a favore dell'intervento
○	○	○	○	●

## CONCLUSIONI

### Raccomandazione

Nei pazienti a più elevato o imminente rischio di frattura si raccomanda di pianificare un trattamento sequenziale da anabolico ad anti-riassorbitivo [raccomandazione forte, qualità delle prove moderata].

## Considerazioni per l'implementazione

Al termine del trattamento anabolico è indispensabile avviare al più presto un trattamento anti-riassorbitivo.

## Giustificazione

## Considerazioni relative ai sottogruppi

## Monitoraggio e valutazione

## Priorità della ricerca

## **Bibliografia**

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## Riassumendo

### Continuità assistenziale – strategia terapeutica

Quale strategia terapeutica, sia a breve che a lungo termine, risulta più efficace nel trattamento del paziente con frattura da fragilità?

Nei pazienti a più elevato o imminente rischio di rifrattura si raccomanda di pianificare un trattamento sequenziale da anabolico ad antiriassorbitivo.

★★★★★ Raccomandazione forte a favore dell'intervento

### Evidenze meta-analitiche

Mesi	Da placebo ad antiriassorbitivo		Da anabolico ad antiriassorbitivo		Qualità delle evidenze
	Rifrattura	Rischio	Rifrattura	Rischio	
12	MOF* 1 [ref]	38% in più		0.62	★★★★★ Alta (1 studio)
24	MOF* 1 [ref]	30% in più		0.70	★★★★★ Alta (2 studi)
30	Qualsiasi 1 [ref]	38% in più		0.62	★★★★ Moderata (1 studio)

Mesi	Da placebo ad anabolico		Da antiriassorbitivo ad anabolico		Qualità delle evidenze
	Rifrattura	Rischio	Rifrattura	Rischio	
12	Qualsiasi 1 [ref]	Non significativo		0.38	★★★ Bassa (1 studio)

\*MOF= Major osteoporotic fractures

### Considerazioni individuali

Al termine del trattamento anabolico è indispensabile avviare al più presto un trattamento antiriassorbitivo

## CQ5. È accettabile la sospensione del trattamento nel paziente con frattura da fragilità?

### Appendice A. Quesito clinico e strategia di ricerca.

<b>Obiettivo:</b> È razionale interrompere il trattamento in un paziente ad alto rischio di rifrattura optando per la cosiddetta vacanza terapeutica per il rischio di effetti collaterali?	
<b>Popolazione</b>	Pazienti con frattura non derivante da trauma efficiente
<b>Intervento</b>	Aderenza, persistenza, trattamento continuo con farmaci anti-osteoporotici.
<b>Comparatore</b>	Non aderenza, discontinuità, trattamento intermittente o ciclico con farmaci anti-osteoporotici.
<b>Outcomes</b>	<p><b>Critici:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rischio di rifrattura;</li> <li>- Mortalità</li> </ul> <p><b>Importanti:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eventi avversi;</li> <li>- Qualità della vita.</li> </ul>
<b>Esclusione</b>	Pazienti con frattura da trauma maggiore
<b>Stringa di ricerca</b>	<p>Databases: Medline, Embase, the Cochrane Library</p> <p>Date: qualsiasi</p> <p>Lingua: Inglese, Italiano</p> <p>Disegno dello studio: RCTs o Revisioni Sistematiche di RCTs, Studi Osservazionali o Revisioni Sistematiche di studi osservazionali</p>
<b>Valutazione di qualità</b>	Valutazione della qualità metodologica: Newcastle Ottawa Scale per gli studi osservazionali, strumento Cochrane per la valutazione del rischio di bias nei RCT e GRADE.
<b>Analisi</b>	Stratificazione per tipo di intervento

## Search algorithm for Ovid MEDLINE

**Fino al 13 novembre 2020:**

**429 articoli**

**Fino il 25 novembre 2020, ricercando dominio #7 anche in abstract:**

**780 articoli**

#1:

((wrist\* or colles or radius or articulatio radiocarpea or carpus or carpal or radiocarp\* or radial or forearm\* or humerus or metacarp\* or barton or monteggi\* or ulna or ulnar or upper limb\* or hip or hips or trochanteric or intertrochanteric or subtrochanteric or femoral neck or femur neck or spine or spinal or vertebra or vertebral or vertebrae or lumbar or shoulder\* or glenohumeral or humeroscapular or scapulo humeral or proximal humeral) adj3 fractur\*) or (exp hip fractures/ or spinal fractures/ or shoulder fractures/ or osteoporotic fractures/ or exp radius fractures/) or (fractures, bone/ and (exp wrist joint/ or exp spine/ or shoulder/ or shoulder joint/ or hip/))) and (exp osteoporosis/ or (osteopor\* or bone loss\*))

#2:

“fragility fracture”[ti] OR “fragility fractures”[ti] OR “low energy fracture”[ti] OR “low energy fractures”[ti] OR “low-energy fracture”[ti] OR “low-energy fractures”[ti] OR “low trauma fracture”[ti] OR “low trauma fractures”[ti] OR “low-trauma fracture”[ti] OR “low-trauma fractures”[ti] OR “low energy trauma”[ti] OR “low-energy trauma”[ti] OR “low level trauma”[ti] OR “low-level trauma”[ti] OR “minor trauma fracture”[ti] OR “minor trauma fractures”[ti] OR “minor-trauma fracture”[ti] OR “minor-trauma fractures”[ti] OR “minor fracture”[ti] OR “minor fractures”[ti] OR “minor-fracture”[ti] OR “minor-fractures”[ti] OR “osteoporotic fracture”[ti] OR “osteoporotic fractures”[ti]

#3:

#1 OR #2

#4:

exp bone density conservation agents/ or exp diphosphonates/ or exp calcitonin/ or exp selective estrogen receptor modulators/ or exp raloxifene hydrochloride/ or exp teriparatide/ or (exp antibodies, monoclonal/ and exp rank ligand/) or (aclasta or actonel or alend or alendro\* or alovell or amgiva or aminodron\* or aminobutane\* or aminohexane\* or aminohydroxy\* or aminomux or aminopropane\* or aminopropylidene\* or aredia or aredronet or arendal or atelvia or belfosdil or benet or bifemelan or bifosa or binosto or bisphonal or bisphosphon\* or bonapex or bondenza or bondronat\* or bonefos or boniva or bonmax or bonviva or butedron\* or calcitar or calciton\* or calcitrin or cangrelor or celvista or cibalcin or cimadron\* or clodron\* or coldron\* or cycloheptylaminomethylenebis or defixal or denosumab or dequest or destara or diadronel or dichlorometh\* or didronal or didronat\* or didronel or difosfonal or difosfen or dinol or diphos or diphosphon\* or dronal or dronate or editron\* or ehdp or endronax or ethane\* or ethylenehydroxy\* or ethylidenebisphosphon\* or etibon or etidron\* or eucalen or evista or fixopan or forsteo or forteo or fosalan or fosamax or fosmin or fosval or hedp or hexane\* or hydroxyeth\* or hydroxyhex\* or hydroxyl\* or iasibon or ibandron\* or incadron\* or kengreal or kengrexal or keoxifene or lidadronate or lodronat\* or loxar or loxifen or marvil or maxibone or mebonat or medron\* or medrotec or methane\* or methanon\* or methylene\* or minodron\* or neobon or neridron\* or nerixia or olpadron\* or oncalst or onclast or optinate or opruma or orazol or osdron or osdronat or oseotenk or osficar or oslene or ossiten or ostac or osteof\* or osteopam or osteopor or osteosan or osteotop or osteovan or osticalcin or pamidronate or pamisol or panolin or parathar or parathormone\* or parathyroid hormone\* or porosol or prolia or propane\* or propylidenediphosphon\* or raloxifene or raxeto or reclast or ribastamin or risedron\* or serm or serms or skelid or staporos or teiroc or teriparatide or thyreocalciton\* or thyrocalciton\* or tiludron\* or tibolene or turpinal or voroste or xgeva or xidifon or xidiphone or xydiphon\* or zoledron\* or zomera or zometa or abaloparatide or “strontium ranelate” or bazedoxifene) or (bone resorpti\* adj3 inhibitor\*) or ((estrogen or oestrogen) adj3 receptor modulator\*) or ((anti-resorpti\* or anti-osteopor\* or bone density) adj3 (drug\* or agent\* or medicin\* or medication\* or therap\* or treatment\*))

#5:

bisphosphonates[tiab] OR “etidronic acid”[tiab] OR “clodronic acid”[tiab] OR “pamidronic acid”[tiab] OR “alendronic acid”[tiab] OR “tiludronic acid”[tiab] OR “ibandronic acid”[tiab] OR “risedronic acid”[tiab] OR “zoledronic acid”[tiab]

OR alendronate[tiab] OR risedronate[tiab] OR zoledronate[tiab] OR ibandronate[tiab] OR abaloparatide[tiab] OR teriparatide[tiab] OR denosumab[tiab] OR pamidronate[tiab] OR “strontium ranelate”[tiab] OR “selective estrogen receptor modulators”[tiab] OR SERM[tiab] OR bazedoxifene[tiab] OR raloxifene[tiab] OR ((treatment[ti] OR treated[ti] OR treat\*[ti] OR untreated[ti] OR medication[ti] OR medications[ti] OR drug[ti] OR drugs[ti] OR therapy[ti] OR therapeutic[ti] OR "Therapeutics"[Mesh] OR antifracturative[ti]) AND (osteoporosis[ti] OR osteoporotic[ti] OR osteop\*[ti] OR fragility[ti]))

#6:

#4 OR #5

#7:

adherence[ti] OR adherent[ti] OR discontinuation[ti] OR compliance[ti] OR persistence[ti] OR cyclic[ti] OR intermittent[ti] OR continuous[ti] OR continuity[ti] OR adheren\*[ti] OR discontin\*[ti] discontinuous [ti] OR complian\*[ti] OR persisten\*[ti] OR intermitten\*[ti] OR continu\*[ti] OR "Medication Adherence"[Mesh] OR "Treatment Adherence and Compliance"[Mesh] OR “non-compliance”[ti] OR “non compliance”[ti] OR noncompliance[ti] OR nonadherence[ti] OR “non-adherence”[ti] OR “non adherence”[ti] OR nonadherent[ti] OR dropout[ti] OR dropouts[ti] OR interruption[ti] OR deprescribing[ti] OR deprescription[ti] OR deprescriptions[ti] OR cyclical[ti] OR “treatment cessation”[ti] OR intermit[ti] OR suspension[ti] OR “drug holiday”[ti]

#8:

#6 AND #7

#9:

#3 AND #8; Filters: Humans

## Search algorithm for EMBASE.com

Fino al 13 novembre 2020:

3557 articoli

Fino il 25 novembre 2020, ricercando dominio #13 anche in abstract:

4590 articoli

#1:

(wrist\*:ti OR colles:ti OR radius:ti OR "articulatio radiocarpea":ti OR carpus:ti OR carpal:ti OR radiocarp\*:ti OR radial:ti OR forearm\*:ti OR humerus:ti OR metacarp\*:ti OR barton:ti OR monteggi\*:ti OR ulna:ti OR ulnar:ti OR limb\*:ti OR hip:ti OR hips:ti OR trochanteric:ti OR intertrochanteric:ti OR subtrochanteric:ti OR "femoral neck":ti OR "femur neck":ti OR spine:ti OR spinal:ti OR vertebra:ti OR vertebral:ti OR vertebrae:ti OR lumbar:ti OR shoulder\*:ti OR glenohumeral:ti OR humeroscapular:ti OR "scapulo humeral":ti OR "proximal humeral":ti OR "hip fracture":ti OR "spinal fracture":ti OR "shoulder fracture":ti OR "osteoporotic fracture":ti OR "radius fracture":ti OR "wrist joint":ti OR spine:ti OR shoulder:ti OR "shoulder joint":ti OR hip:ti) AND (fragility:ti OR osteoporosis:ti OR osteoporotic:ti)

#2:

'fragility fracture'/exp

#3:

'low energy fracture'/exp

#4:

'low trauma fracture'/exp

#5:

'low energy trauma'/exp

#6:

"fragility fracture":ti OR "fragility fractures":ti OR "low energy fracture":ti OR "low energy fractures":ti OR "low-energy fracture":ti OR "low-energy fractures":ti OR "low trauma fracture":ti OR "low trauma fractures":ti OR "low-trauma fracture":ti OR "low-trauma fractures":ti OR "low energy trauma":ti OR "low-energy trauma":ti OR "low level trauma":ti OR "low-level trauma":ti OR "minor trauma fracture":ti OR "minor trauma fractures":ti OR "minor-trauma fracture":ti OR "minor-trauma fractures":ti OR "minor fracture":ti OR "minor fractures":ti OR "minor-fracture":ti OR "minor-fractures":ti OR "osteoporotic fracture":ti OR "osteoporotic fractures":ti

#7:

#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6

#8:

'bone density conservation agent'/exp OR 'osteoporosis'/exp/dm\_dt OR 'bisphosphonic acid derivative'/exp OR 'calcitonin'/exp OR 'selective estrogen receptor modulator'/exp OR 'raloxifene'/exp OR 'denosumab'/exp OR 'parathyroid hormone[1-34]'/exp OR ('osteoclast differentiation factor'/exp AND 'monoclonal antibody'/exp) OR abaloparatide:ab,ti OR (strontium ranelate):ab,ti OR bazedoxifene:ab,ti OR aclasta:ab,ti OR actonel:ab,ti OR alend:ab,ti OR alendro\*:ab,ti OR alovell:ab,ti OR amgiva:ab,ti OR aminodron\*:ab,ti OR aminobutane\*:ab,ti OR aminohexane\*:ab,ti OR

aminohydroxy\*:ab,ti OR aminomux:ab,ti OR aminopropane\*:ab,ti OR aminopropylidene\*:ab,ti OR aredia:ab,ti OR aredronet:ab,ti OR arendal:ab,ti OR atelvia:ab,ti OR belfosdil:ab,ti OR benet:ab,ti OR bifemelan:ab,ti OR bifosa:ab,ti OR binosto:ab,ti OR bisphonal:ab,ti OR bisphosphon\*:ab,ti OR bonapex:ab,ti OR bondenza:ab,ti OR bondronat\*:ab,ti OR bonefos:ab,ti OR boniva:ab,ti OR bonmax:ab,ti OR bonviva:ab,ti OR butedron\*:ab,ti OR calcitar:ab,ti OR calciton\*:ab,ti OR calcitrin:ab,ti OR cangrelor:ab,ti OR celvista:ab,ti OR cibalcin:ab,ti OR cimadron\*:ab,ti OR clodron\*:ab,ti OR coldron\*:ab,ti OR cycloheptylaminomethylenebis:ab,ti OR defixal:ab,ti OR denosumab:ab,ti OR dequest:ab,ti OR destara:ab,ti OR diadronel:ab,ti OR dichlorometh\*:ab,ti OR didronal:ab,ti OR didronat\*:ab,ti OR didronel:ab,ti OR difosfonal:ab,ti OR difosfen:ab,ti OR dinol:ab,ti OR diphos:ab,ti OR diphosphon\*:ab,ti OR dronal:ab,ti OR dronate:ab,ti OR editron\*:ab,ti OR ehdp:ab,ti OR endronax:ab,ti OR ethane\*:ab,ti OR ethylenehydroxy\*:ab,ti OR ethylidenebisphosphon\*:ab,ti OR etibon:ab,ti OR etidron\*:ab,ti OR eucalen:ab,ti OR evista:ab,ti OR fixopan:ab,ti OR forsteo:ab,ti OR forteo:ab,ti OR fosalan:ab,ti OR fosamax:ab,ti OR fosmin:ab,ti OR fosval:ab,ti OR hedp:ab,ti OR hexane\*:ab,ti OR hydroxyeth\*:ab,ti OR hydroxyhex\*:ab,ti OR hydroxyl\*:ab,ti OR iasibon:ab,ti OR ibandron\*:ab,ti OR incadron\*:ab,ti OR kengreal:ab,ti OR kengrexal:ab,ti OR keoxifene:ab,ti OR lidadronate:ab,ti OR lodronat\*:ab,ti OR loxar:ab,ti OR loxifen:ab,ti OR marvil:ab,ti OR maxibone:ab,ti OR mebonat:ab,ti OR medron\*:ab,ti OR medrotec:ab,ti OR methane\*:ab,ti OR methanon\*:ab,ti OR methylene\*:ab,ti OR minodron\*:ab,ti OR neobon:ab,ti OR neridron\*:ab,ti OR nerixia:ab,ti OR olpadron\*:ab,ti OR oncalst:ab,ti OR onclast:ab,ti OR optinate:ab,ti OR opruma:ab,ti OR orazol:ab,ti OR osdron:ab,ti OR osdronat:ab,ti OR oseotenk:ab,ti OR osficar:ab,ti OR oslene:ab,ti OR ossiten:ab,ti OR ostac:ab,ti OR osteof\*:ab,ti OR osteopam:ab,ti OR osteopor:ab,ti OR osteosan:ab,ti OR osteotop:ab,ti OR osteovan:ab,ti OR osticalcin:ab,ti OR pamidronate:ab,ti OR pamisol:ab,ti OR panolin:ab,ti OR parathar:ab,ti OR parathormone\*:ab,ti OR 'parathyroid hormone':ab,ti OR 'parathyroid hormones':ab,ti OR porosal:ab,ti OR prolia:ab,ti OR propane\*:ab,ti OR propylidenediphosphon\*:ab,ti OR raloxifene:ab,ti OR raxeto:ab,ti OR reclast:ab,ti OR ribastamin:ab,ti OR risedron\*:ab,ti OR serm:ab,ti OR serms:ab,ti OR skelid:ab,ti OR staporos:ab,ti OR teiroc:ab,ti OR teriparatide:ab,ti OR thyreocalciton\*:ab,ti OR thyreocalciton\* OR tiludron\*:ab,ti OR tibolene:ab,ti OR turpinal:ab,ti OR voroste:ab,ti OR xgeva:ab,ti OR xidifon:ab,ti OR xidiphone:ab,ti OR xydiphon\*:ab,ti OR zoledron\*:ab,ti OR zomera:ab,ti OR zometa:ab,ti OR (bone NEAR/3 resorpti\* NEAR/3 inhibitor\*):ab,ti OR ((estrogen OR oestrogen) NEAR/3 receptor\* NEAR/3 modulator\*):ab,ti OR (('anti-resorption' OR 'anti-osteoporosis' OR 'anti-osteoporotic' OR 'bone density' OR osteopor\* OR decalcificat\* OR fragility) NEAR/3 (drug\* OR agent\* OR medicin\* OR medication\* OR therap\* OR treatment\*)):ab,ti

#9:

'patient compliance'

#10:

'adherence'

#11:

'patient care'

#12:

'persistence'

#13:

adherence:ti OR adherent:ti OR discontinuation:ti OR compliance:ti OR persistence:ti OR cyclic:ti OR intermittent:ti OR continuous:ti OR continuity:ti OR adheren\*:ti OR discontin\*:ti OR discontinuous:ti OR complian\*:ti OR persisten\*:ti OR intermitten\*:ti OR continu\*:ti OR "non-compliance":ti OR "non compliance":ti OR noncompliance:ti OR nonadherence:ti OR "non-adherence":ti OR "non adherence":ti OR nonadherent:ti OR dropout:ti OR dropouts:ti OR interruption:ti OR deprescribing:ti OR deprescription:ti OR deprescriptions:ti OR cyclical:ti OR "treatment cessation":ti OR intermit:ti OR suspension:ti OR 'drug holiday':ti

#14:

#9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12 OR #13

#15:

#8 AND #14

#16:

#15 NOT (cancer\*:ti OR tumor\*:ti OR tumour\*:ti OR malignan\*:ti OR neoplas\*:ti OR carcinoma\*:ti) NOT [medline]/lim  
NOT ([animals]/lim)

## Search algorithm for Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials

**Fino al 13 novembre 2020:**

**182 articoli**

**Fino il 25 novembre 2020, ricercando dominio #7 anche in abstract:**

**632 articoli**

1:

((wrist\* or colle\* or radius or "articulatio radiocarpea" or carpus or carpal or radiocarp\* or radial or forearm\* or humerus or metacarp\* or barton or monteggi\* or ulna or ulnar or "upper limb" or "upper limbs" or hip or hips or trochanteric or intertrochanteric or subtrochanteric or "femoral neck" or "femur neck" or spine or spinal or vertebra\* or lumbar or shoulder\* or glenohumeral or humeroscapular or "scapulo humeral" or "proximal humeral") near/3 fractur\*):ti,ab or [mh "hip fractures"] or [mh "spinal fractures"] or [mh "shoulder fractures"] or [mh "osteoporotic fractures"] or [mh "radius fractures"] or ([mh "bone fractures"] and ([mh "wrist joint"] or [mh spine] or [mh shoulder] or [mh "shoulder joint"] or [mh hip])) and ([mh osteoporosis] or (osteopor\* or "bone loss" OR fragility):ti,ab)

#2:

MeSH descriptor: [Osteoporotic Fractures] explode all trees

#3:

MeSH descriptor: [Fractures, Spontaneous] explode all trees

#4:

(fragility fracture):ti OR (fragility fractures):ti OR (low energy fracture):ti OR (low energy fractures):ti OR (low-energy fracture):ti OR (low-energy fractures):ti OR (low trauma fracture):ti OR (low trauma fractures):ti OR (low-trauma fracture):ti OR (low-trauma fractures):ti OR (low energy trauma):ti OR (low-energy trauma):ti OR (low level trauma):ti OR (low-level trauma):ti OR (minor trauma fracture):ti OR (minor trauma fractures):ti OR (minor-trauma fracture):ti OR (minor-trauma fractures):ti OR (minor fracture):ti OR (minor fractures):ti OR (minor-fracture):ti OR (minor-fractures):ti OR (osteoporotic fracture):ti OR (osteoporotic fractures):ti OR (pathologic fracture):ti OR (pathological fractures):ti

#5:

#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4

#6:

[mh "bone density conservation agents"] or [mh osteoporosis/DT] or [mh diphosphonates] or [mh calcitonin] or [mh "selective estrogen receptor modulators"] or [mh "raloxifene hydrochloride"] or [mh teriparatide] or ([mh "antibodies, monoclonal"] and [mh "rank ligand"]) or (abaloparatide OR "strontium ranelate" OR bazedoxifene OR aclasta or actonel or alend or alendro\* or alovell or amgiva or aminodron\* or aminobutane\* or aminohexane\* or aminohydroxy\* or aminomux or aminopropane\* or aminopropylidene\* or aredia or aredronet or arendal or atelvia or belfosdil or benet or bifemelan or bifosa or binosto or bisphonal or bisphosphon\* or bonapex or bondenza or bondronat\* or bonefos or boniva or bonmax or bonviva or butedron\* or calcitar or calciton\* or calcitrin or cangrelor or celvista or cibalcin or cimadron\* or clodron\* or coldron\* or cycloheptylaminomethylenebis or defixal or denosumab or dequest or destara or diadronel or dichlorometh\* or didronal or didronat\* or didronel or difosfonal or difosfen or dinol or diphos or diphosphon\* or dronal or dronate or editron\* or ehdp or endronax or ethane\* or ethylenehydroxy\* or ethylidenebisphosphon\* or etibon or etidron\* or eucalen or evista or fixopan or forsteo or forteo or fosalan or fosamax or fosmin or fosval or hedp or hexane\* or hydroxyeth\* or hydroxyhex\* or hydroxyl\* or iasibon or ibandron\* or incadron\* or kengreal or kengrexal or keoxifene or lidadronate or lodronat\* or loxar or loxifen or marvil or maxibone or mebonat or medron\* or medrotec or methane\* or methanon\* or methylene\* or minodron\* or neobon or neridron\* or nerixia or olpadron\* or oncalst or onclast or optinate

or optruma or orazol or osdron or osdronat or oseotenk or osficar or oslene or ossiten or ostac or osteof\* or osteopam or osteopor or osteosan or osteotop or osteovan or osticalcin or pamidronate or pamisol or panolin or parathar or parathormone\* or "parathyroid hormone\*" or porosal or prolia or propane\* or propylidenediphosphon\* or raloxifene or raxeto or reclast or ribastamin or risedron\* or serm or serms or skelid or staporos or teiroc or teriparetide or thyreocalictron\* or thyrocalciton\* or tiludron\* or tibolene or turpinal or voroste or xgeva or xidifon or xidiphone or xydiphon\* or zoledron\* or zomera or zometa):ti,ab or (bone resorpti\* near/3 inhibitor\*):ti,ab or ((estrogen or oestrogen) near/3 "receptor modulator\*"):ab,ti or ((anti-resorpti\* or anti-osteopor\* or bone density or osteoporosis) near/3 (drug\* or agent\* or medicin\* or medication\* or therap\* or treatment\*)):ti,ab

#7:

(adherence):ti OR (adherent):ti OR (discontinuation):ti OR (compliance):ti OR (persistence):ti OR (cyclic):ti OR (intermittent):ti OR (continuous):ti OR (continuity):ti OR (adheren\*):ti OR (discontin\*):ti (discontinuous):ti OR (complian\*):ti OR (persisten\*):ti OR (intermitten\*):ti OR (continu\*):ti OR "non-compliance":ti OR "non compliance":ti OR noncompliance:ti OR nonadherence:ti OR "non-adherence":ti OR "non adherence":ti OR nonadherent:ti OR dropout:ti OR dropouts:ti OR interruption:ti OR deprescribing:ti OR deprescription:ti OR deprescriptions:ti OR cyclical:ti OR "treatment cessation":ti OR intermit:ti OR suspension:ti OR ("non-compliance"):ti OR ("non compliance"):ti OR (noncompliance):ti OR (nonadherence):ti OR ("non-adherence"):ti OR ("non adherence"):ti OR (nonadherent):ti OR (dropout):ti OR (dropouts):ti OR (interruption):ti OR (deprescribing):ti OR (deprescription):ti OR (deprescriptions):ti OR (cyclical):ti OR ("treatment cessation"):ti OR (intermit):ti OR (suspension):ti

#8:

MeSH descriptor: [Treatment Adherence and Compliance] explode all trees

#9:

#7 OR #8

#10:

#6 AND #9

#11:

#5 AND #10

*Per le search strategy dedicate ai domini di Valori e Accettabilità/Fattibilità far riferimento al Quesito 1.*

## Appendice B. Tabelle delle caratteristiche degli studi inclusi ed esclusi.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Adherence to osteoporosis therapy after an upper extremity fracture: a pre-specified substudy of the C-STOP randomized controlled trial McAlister 2019</b>
Study type	Patient-level randomized trial Trial registration ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT01401556
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=261 (restricted to 131 with adherence data)
Countries and Settings	Community-dwelling
Funding	This trial received funding from Alberta Innovates through a Partnership in Research and Innovation in the Healthcare System (PRIHS) grant. The funders take no responsibility for the conduct, results or opinions expressed in this manuscript.
Duration of study	24 months
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Adherent: 65.2 (8.9); Non-adherent: 65.2 (7.4) Gender (% F): Adherent: 97.1%; Non-adherent: 88.9% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	The authors recruited community-dwelling patients 50 years or older with an <b>upper extremity</b> (distal radius and/or ulna, or proximal humerus) <b>fracture</b> from the Emergency Department and Fracture Cast Clinic of a tertiary care university hospital in Edmonton, Canada. We excluded patients already receiving bisphosphonate therapy, or those with pathological or multiple (e.g., major trauma) fractures, on long-term glucocorticoids, unable to understand or converse in English, living outside of Edmonton, or unable to provide written informed consent.
Intervention	The authors conducted a patient-level randomized trial comparing an educational intervention arm (active control) to a case manager (study arm). They chose to use an active control group (the educational intervention arm) as they felt it unethical to randomize patients to usual care since they had previously demonstrated that a multifaceted patient and physician educational intervention improved treatment relative to usual care. However, the educational intervention still left approximately 70% of patients untreated for osteoporosis at 1 year after fracture. For the purpose of this guideline, we analysed adherent (n=104) versus non-adherent (n=27) patients. The authors used standard literature-based definition to define patient adherence (> 80% of pills consumed) and primary non-adherence

	(not following recommendations for testing or therapy even after receiving education about osteoporosis and the importance of fragility fractures as a marker of future risk).
Outcomes	<p>The <b>primary outcome</b> for this pre-specified substudy of the CSTOP Trial was adherence with bisphosphonate therapy (in those who were taking bisphosphonates within 6 months of fragility fracture) at 12 months after study enrollment. <b>Secondary outcomes</b> included primary non-adherence and 24 month adherence. These outcomes were determined by patient self-report and confirmed through pharmacy dispensing records.</p> <p>Health-related quality of life measures at study entry, and 6, 12, and 24 months later, using the generic SF-12, the Osteoporosis Quality of Life (OptQoL) tool, and upper extremity specific functional outcomes (Disabilities of the Arm, Shoulder, and Hand [DASH]) were also analyzed.</p>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Cyclical Etidronate in the Treatment of Postmenopausal Osteoporosis: Efficacy and Safety after Seven Years of Treatment Miller 1997</b>
Study type	6th and 7th year randomized, placebo-controlled, follow-up study.
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=263
Countries and Settings *	Patients were studied at seven centers: Cleveland Clinic Foundation, Cleveland; Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta; Kuakini Medical Center, Honolulu; Ohio State University, Columbus; University of California, San Francisco; University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, Denver; and University of Washington, Seattle.
Funding	This work was sponsored by a grant from Procter and Gamble Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
Duration of study	7 years (years 1-3 randomized blinded study; years 4-5 open-label study; years 6-7 re-randomized blinded study)
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age (mean): 70.4 Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: Caucasian and Asian
Patient characteristics	Patients who completed two previous etidronate protocols were eligible for this study. Enrolled patients were Caucasian and Asian <b>women</b> with postmenopausal osteoporosis (manifested as a least one but not more than four vertebral fractures) who had not received other treatments for osteoporosis (including estrogens).
Intervention	Patients were randomized at entry into the original study in 1986 to blinded treatment with phosphate 2 g or corresponding placebo for 3 days, followed by etidronate 400 mg (Didronel) or placebo daily for 14 days (2 hours before meals with water, black coffee, tea, or juice, but not with milk or other dairy products) and then elemental calcium 500 mg (as calcium carbonate) daily for 74 days. Treatment cycles were repeated every 91 days for the 3-year study period. In the third year, patients were given the option to remain on blinded treatment or to receive open-label calcium. Following this study, patients were enrolled into an open-label, follow-up study (years 4 and 5), during which all patients received treatment cycles of etidronate 400 mg daily for 14 days, followed by elemental calcium 500 mg for 76 days. This cycle was repeated every 90 days. In the present double-blind phase of the study (years 6 and 7), patients were randomized to receive <b>intermittent cyclical</b> therapy (ICT) with either <b>etidronate</b> (400 mg/day) or placebo for 14 days, followed by 76 days of elemental calcium (500 mg/day) <b>for 8 cycles over a period of 2 years.</b>

Outcomes

The **primary efficacy endpoint** in this phase of the study was the mean percent change in lumbar spine bone mineral density (BMD) from baseline (ie, beginning of year 6) to weeks 52 and 104 (ie, the end of years 6 and 7, respectively). **Secondary efficacy measures** were the percent change from baseline in BMD at two hip sites (femoral neck and greater trochanter) and at the radius (midshaft and distal) from baseline to weeks 52 and 104. Additional secondary measures of efficacy included the analysis of vertebral radiographs, which were obtained in the present study at baseline, week 52, and week 104 to determine the incidence and rate per 1000 patient-years of vertebral fractures. Safety was evaluated during the study by tabulation of adverse events, laboratory assessments, and bone biopsy results (biopsy results will be reported in detail in a separate publication).

\* From Watts NB, Harris ST, Genant HK, Wasnich RD, Miller PD, Jackson RD, Licata AA, Ross P, Woodson GC 3rd, Yanover MJ, et al. Intermittent cyclical etidronate treatment of postmenopausal osteoporosis. N Engl J Med. 1990 Jul 12;323(2):73-9. doi: 10.1056/NEJM199007123230201. PMID: 2113611.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Effects of Continuing or Stopping Alendronate After 5 Years of Treatment The Fracture Intervention Trial Long-term Extension (FLEX): A Randomized Trial Black 2006</b>
Study type	Randomized, double-blind trial clinicaltrials.gov Identifier: NCT 00398931
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=1,099 (restricted to 376 with prevalent vertebral fracture)
Countries and Settings	This trial was conducted at 10 US clinical centers that participated in the Fracture Intervention Trial (FIT).
Funding	The study was supported by contracts with Merck & Co and was designed jointly by the non-Merck investigators and Merck employees. Study drug was manufactured and packaged by Merck.
Duration of study	10 years
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group 1: 72.7 (5.7); Intervention group 2: 72.9 (5.5); Placebo group: 73.7 (5.9) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity (% White): Intervention group 1: 97.9%; Intervention group 2: 98.2%; Placebo group: 96.3%
Patient characteristics	For the FIT study, postmenopausal women aged 55 to 81 years with low femoral neck BMD (<0.68 g/cm <sup>2</sup> ) were eligible to participate. Women with 1 or more pre-existing vertebral deformities were enrolled in the vertebral fracture arm and women with no existing vertebral deformity were enrolled in the clinical fracture arm. In each arm, women were randomized to alendronate, 5 mg/d for 2 years and 10 mg/d thereafter, or placebo. Average follow-up in the FIT vertebral fracture arm was 2.9 years and in the clinical fracture arm was 4.2 years. One year of alendronate, 10 mg/d, was offered at no cost to all participants at the end of FIT. Thereafter, women were encouraged to consult their personal physicians regarding continued treatment. Eligibility in <b>FLEX</b> was limited to women assigned to receive alendronate during FIT who completed at least 3 years of treatment during the trial and subsequent open-label period. Women whose total hip BMD at FLEX baseline was less than 0.515 g/cm <sup>2</sup> (T score <-3.5)10 or whose total hip BMD was lower than at FIT baseline were ineligible.
Intervention	To compare the effects of discontinuing alendronate treatment after 5 years vs continuing for 10 years. At FLEX baseline, participants were randomly allocated (using a permuted-block design, stratified by study stratum and center) to receive <b>alendronate</b> , 5 mg/d (Intervention group 1, n=329), alendronate, 10 mg/d (Intervention group 2, n=333), or placebo (Placebo group, n=437) for 5 years. Each participant was also offered a daily supplement containing 500 mg of calcium and 250 U of vitamin D.

	Two randomization strata were defined: the higher-risk stratum included women with 1 or more morphometric vertebral deformities at the end of FIT or with a clinical fracture during FIT; all other women were randomized to the low-risk stratum.
Outcomes	At FLEX baseline, BMD was measured at the posteroanterior lumbar spine, hip (femoral neck, trochanter, total), and total body using dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry. Hip BMD was measured annually; spine, total body, and forearm BMD were measured at the 36- and 60- month visits. Total hip BMD was the primary end point, while BMD measurements at other sites were secondary end points. An exploratory outcome measure was fracture incidence and adverse experiences.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Reassessment of Fracture Risk in Women After 3 Years of Treatment With Zoledronic Acid: When is it Reasonable to Discontinue Treatment? Cosman 2014</b>
Study type	3 year extension of HORIZON Trial.
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=1,233
Countries and Settings	Subjects were in the ZOL arm of the Multicenter HORIZON trial.
Funding	This work was supported by Novartis Pharmaceutical Corporation. Study design, data analysis and interpretation, and preparation of the manuscript were all performed independently of Novartis.
Duration of study	6 years (3 years with zoledronic acid (ZOL) and 3 years randomized to ZOL or placebo)
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age (% ≥ 75): Intervention group: 53.6%; Placebo group: 54.8% Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity (% White): Not reported
Patient characteristics	In the Core trial, postmenopausal <b>women</b> with osteoporosis were randomized to receive placebo or ZOL for 3 years. A subset of centers from the Core trial was invited to participate in the extension study. To be enrolled in the extension study, women were required to have received 3 annual ZOL infusions and to have had a hip BMD measurement at the end of the Core study.
Intervention	To determine if continuing ZOL reduces fracture risk in subgroups, women entered the extension trial were randomized to receive 3 additional annual <b>ZOL</b> infusions (Intervention group, n= 616) or 3 annual placebo infusions (Placebo group, n=617). Investigators and patients remained blinded to treatment assignment.
Outcomes	Lateral thoracic and lumbar radiographs were performed at the end of the 3-year extension study. MorphVertFx were determined by central radiologic review, using a combination of quantitative morphometry and semi quantitative assessment. NVF (excluding fractures of the fingers, toes, face, skull, and those due to major trauma) were identified by self-report and adjudicated by review of radiologic and surgical reports.

<b>Study</b>	<b>A national study on long-term osteoporosis therapy and risk of recurrent fractures in patients with hip fracture Hsu 2020</b>
Study type	Retrospective cohort national study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 946
Countries and Settings	Taiwan's National Health Insurance Research Database
Funding	This work was supported by the grant from Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital
Duration of study	Between January 1, 2000 and December 31, 2013
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Persistent group: 75.7 (9.6); Non-persistent group: 75.8 (10.5) Gender (% F): Persistent group: 77.6%; Non-persistent group: 78.7% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	Patients aged $\geq 40$ years who were hospitalized and diagnosed with Hip Fracture (HF) confirmed by hospitalization ICD-9-CM codes, 820.X, 820.XX, or 821.XX, with procedure codes, 7925, 7935, or 7955 and X-ray were included. Patients who had pathological fracture, open fracture, or revision of a hip prosthesis from 1997 to the enrollment date were excluded. Patients who used OP medication $> 180$ days before or did not use medication after HF diagnosis were excluded. Due to the high co-occurrence of mortality within a year in patients with HF, were excluded deceased patients who used OP medication with follow-up period $< 1$ year. Finally, were excluded patients with unknown sex.
Intervention	OP medications include raloxifene, alendronate, ibandronate, risedronate, zoledronic acid, teriparatide, and denosumab. <b>Persistence</b> was define as the continuous use of the same categorical medication from initiation to the first discontinuation of medication (at least 60 days without any refill) or the end of follow-up. Discontinuation was defined as follows: for oral bisphosphonates and raloxifene, no drug refill after the previous fill/refill date + days of supply + 60 days; for teriparatide, no medication administration within 60 days after the previous administration; for zoledronic acid, no administration within 365 + 60 days; for denosumab, 183 + 60 days; and for ibandronate, 92 + 60 days. <b>Medication persistence was categorized as yes (<math>\geq 12</math> months)</b> (Persistent group: n=210) <b>or no (<math>&lt; 12</math> months)</b> (Non-persistent group: n=736).
Outcomes	The primary outcome was recurrent fractures, including HF, vertebral fracture, and upper and lower limb fragility fracture. The secondary clinical outcome was all-cause mortality during the follow-up period.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Effects of Oral Ibandronate Administered Daily or Intermittently on Fracture Risk in Postmenopausal Osteoporosis Chesnut 2004</b>
Study type	Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group study iBandronate Osteoporosis vertebral fracture trial in North America and Europe ( <b>BONE Trial</b> )
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 2,946 (restricted to interest group of continuous or intermittent treatment, n=1,964)
Countries and Settings	73 centers in Europe and North America
Funding	This trial was sponsored by F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., Basel, Switzerland.
Duration of study	Between October 1, 1996 and December 8, 2000
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group: 69 (6), Control group: 69 (6) Gender (% Female): 100% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	Eligible patients were 55-80 years of age and $\geq 5$ years postmenopausal <b>women</b> , with one to four prevalent <b>vertebral fractures</b> (T4 – L4) and a BMD T-score of -2 to -5 in at least one vertebra (L1 – L4). Patients with upper GI disorders or taking medication with a potential for GI irritation were not specifically excluded. The main exclusion criteria were i) a BMD T-score of $< -5$ at the lumbar spine; ii) more than two prevalent fractures of the lumbar spine; iii) diseases, disorders, or therapy (within the last 6 months) known to affect bone metabolism; iv) previous treatment with bisphosphonates; v) fluoride treatment within the last 12 months or for a total duration of $> 2$ years; vi) renal impairment; vii) contraindications to calcium or vitamin D therapy; viii) hyper- or hypocalcemia.
Intervention	The method of block randomization was used in this study. Patients were randomized in blocks of six to treatment with either <b>continuous</b> oral ibandronate (2.5 mg daily) (Intervention group: n=982), <b>intermittent</b> oral ibandronate at a similar total dose (29 mg every other day for 12 doses every 3 months) (Control group: n=982); or placebo (N=982).
Outcomes	The primary endpoint was the rate of patients with new morphometric vertebral fractures at 3 years of treatment with the study medication. Secondary efficacy measures included the rate of patients with new or worsening vertebral fractures, clinical vertebral fractures, and clinical osteoporotic nonvertebral fractures; relative changes in BMD at the lumbar spine and proximal femur (including subregions); relative changes in biochemical markers of bone turnover; and changes in height (measured using a stadiometer). With regards to safety, adverse events, parameters of renal and liver function, serum electrolyte concentrations, and blood counts were assessed during the study.

<b>Study</b>	<b>A 2-Year Phase II Study with 1-Year of Follow-up of Risedronate (NE-58095) in Postmenopausal Osteoporosis Clemmesen 1997</b>
Study type	Two-center, double-masked, placebo-controlled, randomized, oral-dose study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 132
Countries and Settings	The study was carried out at two study sites:Copenhagen County, Denmark, and Liège, Belgium
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	The recruitment period ran between December 1990 and January 1992. Treatment period: 2 years The study was extended with 1 year of follow-up during which the participants received only a calcium supplement.
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Intervention group: 67 (7); Control group: 68 (5) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	Patients were healthy postmenopausal <b>women</b> , 53–81 years of age, with established postmenopausal osteoporosis defined as at least one, but no more than four <b>vertebral fractures</b> , and at least three intact lumbar vertebrae. None of the women had received estrogen or calcitonin treatment within the 6-12 months prior to entrance in the study or had ever received any kind of bisphosphonate or fluoride. All women were otherwise healthy with no secondary causes of osteoporosis. None of the women received medications with known influence on bone metabolism.
Intervention	Patients were allocated either: a) 2.5 mg daily ( <b>continuous</b> ) risedronate (Intervention group: n=44), b) 2.5 mg <b>cyclic</b> risedronate (2.5 mg daily risedronate for 2 weeks followed by 10 weeks on placebo) (Control group: n=44), or c) placebo (N=44). All patients received a calcium supplement of 1 g daily.
Outcomes	. Measurement of bone mass . Assessment of vertebral fractures . Measurement of bone turnover . Safety parameters . Compliance

<b>Study</b>	<b>Alendronate Adherence and its Impact on Hip-Fracture Risk In Patients Eith Established Osteoporosis in Taiwan Lin 2011</b>
Study type	Retrospective cohort analysis
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 8,936
Countries and Settings	Taiwan
Funding	This study was supported in part by grants from the Multidisciplinary Center of Excellence for Clinical Trial and Research, Department of Health, Executive Yuan, Taiwan
Duration of study	Between 2003 and 2006
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Adherent group: 73.5 (8.8); Non-adherent group: 74.3 (9.0) Gender (% F): Adherent group: 83.7%; Non-adherent group: 78.8% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	Patients included had i) > 50 years, ii) new osteoporotic <b>vertebral or hip fractures</b> , iii) and were new to alendronate therapy. Only patients who had at least one osteoporosis-related claim during the baseline period were selected. Data for patients who had experienced any prior osteoporotic vertebral/hip fracture during the baseline period were excluded. Furthermore, were excluded conditions that could interfere with osteoporotic fracture assessments; patients whose index osteoporotic fracture was associated with car accidents or high-impact trauma and those with diagnosis of Paget's disease or malignant neoplasm during the baseline period. Data for patients who had switched between classes of osteoporosis drug were also excluded.
Intervention	<b>Compliance</b> with alendronate was evaluated on the basis of the refill pattern during the first year after initiation of treatment. Patients with MPR $\geq$ 80% were considered as good compliance (Adherent group: n=3,412), MPR < 80% non-compliant (Non-adherent group: n=5,524).
Outcomes	Primary analysis aimed to describe the first-year compliance rates and crude incident hip-fracture rates of patients with osteoporosis who were new to alendronate. The secondary aim was to assess the impact of compliance on the risk of hip fracture over a longer follow-up period.

Study	<b>Risk of refracture associated with compliance and persistence with bisphosphonate therapy in Taiwan Soong 2013</b>
Study type	Retrospective, administrative, database analysis
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 32,604
Countries and Settings	Taiwan
Funding	This project was funded by Novartis Co. Inc. as a Phase IIIB clinical trial in Taiwan
Duration of study	Between January 1, 2004 and December 31, 2005
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age (% 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, ≥80 years): 1.5%, 3.7%, 5.6%, 9.9%, 16.2%, 20.4%, 20.6%, 22.1% Gender (% F): 85.4% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	Study data derived from the NHIRD were used to assemble a cohort of all osteoporosis patients who started to receive treatment with bisphosphonates between January 1, 2004, and December 31, 2005. Subjects diagnosed with osteoporosis (ICD 733.xx) and who had been treated with bisphosphonates (i.e., alendronate 10 mg daily or 70 mg weekly) were included in the study. The reimbursement guidelines in Taiwan for osteoporosis treatment require that a patient possesses a T-score of less than -2.5 with <b>1 fracture at the spine or hip sites</b> . Subjects with 1 or more medical claims with a listed diagnosis of cancer, HIV, or Paget’s disease were excluded from the study. Subjects with a history of anti-osteoporosis medications within at least 180 days before the index date of subjects who had changed a drug in the first 6 months after the index date were also excluded. Subjects who had missing or invalid dates of discharge or prescriptions in the NHIRD were considered ineligible. Subjects who had switched from alendronate to another drug were excluded, but subjects who changed the dosage of alendronate and those who switched from another drug to alendronate were evaluated as study subjects.
Intervention	<b>Compliance</b> with bisphosphonate therapy was measured over a period of 1 year of treatment by using MPR as the parameter. Compliance was defined as MPR ≥ 80% (Adherent group: n=9,344) and non-compliance as MPR < 80% (Non-adherent group: n=23,260). <b>Persistence</b> was defined as the number of elapsed days from exhaustion of the dispensed study drug (“Rx gap”); “persistence failure” was defined as a Rx gap of 30 days or more (Persistent group: n=7,766; Non-persistent group: n=24,838).

Outcomes

The outcome of variable osteoporotic fractures was defined as hospitalization and outpatient department (OPD) surgical procedures for a new osteoporotic fracture during follow-up.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Examining the Effect of Medication Adherence on Risk of Subsequent Fracture Among Women with a Fragility Fracture in the U.S. Medicare Population Keshishian 2017</b>
Study type	Retrospective observational analysis
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 27,736
Countries and Settings	United States
Funding	This study was funded by Eli Lilly
Duration of study	Between January 1, 2011 and December 31, 2011
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Adherent group: 81 (7.5); Non-adherent group: 81.5 (7.7) Gender (%F): 100% Ethnicity (% White, Black, Hispanic, Other/missing): Adherent group: 90%, 2.2%, 2.8%, 5%; Non-adherent group= 90.1%, 2.6%, 3.2%, 4.1%
Patient characteristics	Patients were included in the study if they were <b>women</b> aged $\geq 65$ years and had i) an inpatient hospital stay with a primary discharge diagnosis of <b>fragility fracture</b> , defined as a fragility fracture of the hip, pelvis, femur, clavicle, humerus, forearm and wrist, tibia/fibula, or spine, or ii) had at least 2 medical claims for clavicle, humerus, forearm and wrist, tibia/fibula, or spine fractures in an outpatient setting $\geq 90$ days apart for the same fracture site. Patients were excluded from the study if they had claim-based evidence of cancer, Paget's disease, or treatments for Paget's disease during the study period or if they died during the 1-year follow-up period.
Intervention	<b>Adherence</b> to osteoporosis treatment was measured by a medication possession ratio (MPR) using osteoporosis medication pharmacy claims. Continuous MPR values were converted into categorical variables: high adherence $MPR \geq 80\%$ (Adherent group: n=14,112), moderate adherence $50\% \leq MPR \leq 80\%$ (N=4,602), and low adherence $MPR \leq 50\%$ (Non-adherent group: n=9,022). Discontinuation of treatment was defined as no evidence of any osteoporosis-related prescription at any time after the last date of the previous fill during the study follow-up.
Outcomes	To examine the association of osteoporosis medication adherence and the risk of a subsequent fracture among Medicare-enrolled women with a previous fragility fracture, patients were evaluated for subsequent fractures after treatment initiation until either treatment discontinuation, first subsequent fracture during the treatment, or the end of the 12-month follow-up period (after the treatment initiation), whichever came first.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Association between teriparatide treatment persistence and adherence, and fracture incidence in Taiwan: analysis using the National Health Insurance Research Database Chan 2016</b>
Study type	Retrospective observational study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 4,624
Countries and Settings	Taiwan
Funding	This study was sponsored and funded by Eli Lilly and Company, manufacturer/licensee of teriparatide (Forteo®)
Duration of study	Between January 1, 2004 and December 31, 2010 Patients were followed for 24 months after index teriparatide prescription.
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age (% 50-64, 65-74, 75-84, ≥ years): 7.4%, 27.1%, 48.7%, 16.9%, 85% Gender (% female): 85% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	Patients were included if they had an ICD-9 CM code for osteoporosis and/or major prevalent osteoporotic fractures, and had used teriparatide between 1 January 2005 and 31 December 2008. Patients were excluded if they were aged < 50 years, had Paget's disease, had used teriparatide in the 12 months before the index date, had open fractures (with the exception of hip) or fractures due to external causes, including high trauma accidents, or had used teriparatide for greater than 24 months.
Intervention	Patients were prescribed teriparatide 20 µg daily by subcutaneous injection for a maximum of 24 months. <b>Adherence</b> was defined by the number of pens (one month of use) prescribed within the 24-month study period. Patients with a prescription for teriparatide were assumed to be adherent if they were using one pen per month for the total number of months where a prescription was recorded. Patients were classified as being adherent for ≤ 12 months (Non-adherent group: n=3,055) or > 12 months (Adherent group: n=1569) of teriparatide use. <b>Persistence</b> was determined as the time from the start of treatment to the first 90-day gap between two teriparatide prescriptions. Patients were classified as persisting with teriparatide for ≤ 12 months (Non-persistent group: n=3,471) or > 12 months (Persistent group. n=1,153).
Outcomes	Effect of persistence and adherence on fracture.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Adherence to weekly oral bisphosphonate therapy: cost of wasted drugs and fractures Sheehy 2009</b>
Study type	Retrospective administrative database analysis
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 1,337
Countries and Settings	Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec (RAMQ)
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Between June 30, 2002 and June 30, 2006
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age (range): 45 – 85+ years Gender (% F): 88.9% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	The source population was composed of a random sample provided by the RAMQ of 25% of all patients who were dispensed a weekly oral BP (branded risedronate, branded alendronate, or generic alendronate) between June 30, 2002 and June 30, 2006 and who were covered by the RAMQ drug plan for a minimum of 2 years before and no less than 45 days after the date of the first filled prescription for a BP. The date the initial prescription was filled was defined as the index date. The secondary prevention cohort included patients with at least one <b>osteoporotic fracture</b> diagnosis in the 2-year period before the index date. A minimum of 4 weeks duration was required for the initial filled prescription. Patients identified with a diagnostic code for cancer or Paget's Disease of Bone in the 2 years before the index date were excluded. Patients with traumatic fractures in the 2 years before the index date were excluded as well.
Intervention	Adherence implies both persistence and compliance. Persistence is defined as continuity of medication usage, and medication refill at 1 year. Persistence was defined as the length of time (in days) a patient received continuous therapy without a significant gap in refills, until the weekly oral BP therapy was interrupted. The patients were assumed to have interrupted their treatment when they did not refill their BP prescription within 1,5 times the duration of their filled prescription. A persistent patient was defined as having no gaps $\geq 45$ days between bisphosphonate refills. <b>Patients were considered to be compliant if their MPR was <math>\geq 80\%</math></b> (Compliant group, n=975; Non-compliant group, n=362).
Outcomes	In this study, the authors examined the relationship between persistence and compliance with bisphosphonate therapy and osteoporosis-related costs and health resource utilization in a cohort of weekly oral bisphosphonate-naïve users. They specifically investigated the magnitude and relative importance of the cost of wasted drugs due to inadequate persistence.

A Cox proportional hazards model was used to estimate the HR of fracture in the year after oral BP therapy initiation for compliant versus non-compliant patients, adjusting for selected covariates.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Adherence to anti-osteoporosis medication associated with lower mortality following hip fracture in older adults: a nationwide propensity score-matched cohort study Yu 2019</b>
Study type	Retrospective cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 13,123
Countries and Settings	Taiwan
Funding	This work was supported by a grant from the Research Services Center for Health Information, Chang Gung University, Taoyuan, Taiwan
Duration of study	Between 2001 and 2010
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: 79.1 (7.1) Gender (% female) 79.1% Ethnicity: Not reported
Patient characteristics	Treatment-naïve patients aged $\geq 65$ years diagnosed with incident <b>fragility hip fractures</b> based on the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) codes 820.0, 820.00, 820.01, 820.02, 820.03, 820.09, 820.2, 820.20, 820.21, 820.8, 79.15, 79.25, 79.35, or 81.52 between 2001 and 2010 were included. Only patients with at least 1 osteoporosis-related claim during the baseline period were included. Patients excluded from the study were those with any prior osteoporotic hip fracture during the baseline period, patients with conditions that could interfere with the assessment of osteoporotic hip fractures including those who received anti-osteoporosis medication (AOM) during the baseline period, those with open fractures, late complications of fractures of the proximal femur such as patients who required revision of a hip prosthesis, those with pathological fracture in the preceding year, those whose index osteoporotic fracture was associated with a car accident or high-impact trauma, those with diagnosis of Paget's disease, malignant neoplasms during the baseline period, or receiving AOM more than six months after index date, or die at index date were also excluded.
Intervention	<b>Adherence</b> was calculated based on the medication possession ratio (MPR). Good medication adherence was classified as an MPR $\geq 80\%$ (Adherent group: n=446) and non-adherence as an MPR $< 80\%$ (Non-adherent group: n=1,646) during the first year of AOM treatment.
Outcomes	The primary aim of this study was to investigate the association between AOM use and mortality in older Taiwanese patients presenting with a hip fracture.

The secondary aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of adherence to AOM on short- and long-term post-hip fracture mortality.

<b>Study</b>	<b>Poor 1st-year adherence to anti-osteoporotic therapy increases the risk of mortality in patients with magnetic resonance imaging-proven acute osteoporotic vertebral fractures Chen 2017</b>
Study type	Retrospective study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N=294
Countries and Settings	Chang Gang Memorial Hospital, Taiwan, Republic of China
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	The patients were followed up from the time of recruitment (between January 2001 and December 2007) until December 2014 or the time of death, whichever occurred first.
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: 73.93 (7.18) Gender (% F): 85.71% Ethnicity (% White): Not reported
Patient characteristics	The inclusion criteria were as follows: 1) osteoporosis with fragile vertebral fractures; 2) acute vertebral fractures defined by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) with low signal intensity (SI) on T1-, T2-weighted, and fat-suppressed T1-weighted images with enhanced SI of the injured vertebral body; and 3) vertebroplasty within 1 week after vertebroplasty. The exclusion criteria were as follows: 1) pyogenic infections or neoplasia and 2) fractures caused by more than minimal trauma.
Intervention	This study investigated the effects of 1st-year adherence to anti-osteoporotic treatment on the risk of mortality in patients with magnetic resonance imaging-proven acute osteoporotic vertebral fractures after vertebroplasty. Adherence was determined according to compliance and persistence for 1 year. Compliance was calculated as the medication possession ratio (MPR), and persistence as the time from treatment initiation to discontinuation. Poor adherence was defined as either non-compliance or non-persistence.
Outcomes	Mortality

<b>Study</b>	<b>Bisphosphonate Drug Holiday and Fracture Risk: A population-Based Cohort Study Adams 2018</b>
Study type	Retrospective cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 39,502 (restricted to patients with prior fracture, n=xxx)
Countries and Settings	Four Kaiser Permanent (KP) regions: Southern California, Colorado, Northwest, and Hawaii
Funding	This study was funded by Kaiser Permanente Center for Effectiveness & Safety Research
Duration of study	Between January 1, 1998 and December 31, 2008
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age [mean (SD)]: Persistent group: 71.2 (9.7); Drug holiday group: 69.2 (10.0) Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity (% White, Black, Hispanic, Asian): Persistent group: 56.6%, 4.7%, 15.1%, 16.9%; Drug holiday group: 59.5%, 4.1%, 13.3%, 17.3%
Patient characteristics	Inclusion criteria: were required <b>women</b> to have 12 months of continuous enrollment and pharmacy benefit prior to the initial BP dispensing. Patients must have continued use of oral or injectable BP medication (alendronate, risedronate, ibandronate, etidronate, pamidronate, or zoledronic acid) for at least 3 years with $\geq 50\%$ adherence in each of those years. Exclusion criteria: women were excluded if they had any of the following prior to cohort entry: a) BP medication use for at least 3 years but with $< 50\%$ adherence; b) history of a pathologic fracture plus a metastatic cancer diagnosis in the 3 months before or after the pathologic fracture occurrence; c) treatment with other anti-osteoporosis medications (e.g. raloxifene, calcitonin, teriparatide, or denosumab) prior to BP initiation; d) Paget's disease; or e) BP use for a condition other than osteoporosis, defined as intravenous ibandronate or pamidronate use more frequently than 3 times per year or zoledronic use more frequently than every 8 months. Eligible members were entered into the cohort 3 years after they initiated BP.
Intervention	<b>Persistent</b> BP user was defined as ongoing use of BP medications with $\geq 50\%$ adherence (Persistent group: N= 17,123; <b>with prior fracture n=2,202</b> ). Non-persistent BP use was defined as either ongoing BP use with $< 50\%$ adherence or no BP use for $< 12$ months (N=10,882). <b>BP holiday</b> was a gap in BP use of $\geq 365$ days with 0% adherence, defined as no BP dispensing and no overlap in days' supply from previous BP dispensing (Drug holiday group: N=11,497; <b>with prior fracture N=1,285</b> ). The BP holiday started the day after completion of the last pre-holiday BP prescription. To calculate the duration of the BP holiday, the

	end of the BP holiday period was defined as the date on which there was a new dispensing of a BP medication. However, once a subject was identified as on a BP holiday, all subsequent follow-up time was attributed to the BP holiday group.
Outcomes	The primary outcome of interest was an incident clinical osteoporosis-related fragility fracture.

## Tabella con motivi di esclusione

1	Long-term adherence to treatment in a fracture liaison service coordinated by rheumatologist and nurse. Ann. Rheum. Dis. - Volume 74, Issue 0, pp. 527 - published 2015-01-01	ABSTRACT
2	García-Sempere A, Hurtado I, Sanfélix-Genovés J, Rodríguez-Bernal CL, Gil Orozco R, Peiró S, Sanfélix-Gimeno G. Primary and secondary non-adherence to osteoporotic medications after hip fracture in Spain. The PREV2FO population-based retrospective cohort study. Sci Rep. 2017 Sep 18;7(1):11784. doi: 10.1038/s41598-017-10899-6. PMID: 28924156; PMCID: PMC5603562.	WRONG OUTCOME
3	Compliance and persistence of antiosteoporotic treatments in patients with hip fracture Ann. Rheum. Dis. - Volume 79, Issue 0, pp. 1194-1195 - published 2020-01-01	ABSTRACT
4	A fracture liaison in an orthopaedic office did not improve adherence to treatment for patients with osteoporosis J. Bone Miner. Res. - Volume 33, Issue 0, pp. 412 - published 2018-01-01	ABSTRACT
5	Long-term adherence to treatment in a fracture liaison service coordinated by rheumatologist and nurse Ann. Rheum. Dis. - Volume 74, Issue 0, pp. 527 - published 2015-01-01	ABSTRACT
6	Long-term persistence with antiosteoporosis drugs for the prevention of subsequent fractures Osteoporosis Int. - Volume 26, Issue 1, pp. S312 - published 2015-01-01	ABSTRACT
7	Adherence to oral bisphosphonate therapy in a fracture liaison service: A randomised controlled trial J. Bone Miner. Res. - Volume 28, Issue 0, pp. - published 2013-01-01	ABSTRACT
8	Farmacological treatment of osteoporosis after hip fracture: Results of a one-year follow up study (PERFEM) Bone - Volume 47, Issue 0, pp. S206-S207 - published 2010-01-01	ABSTRACT
9	A comprehensive bone health center collaborates with a specialty pharmacy to achieve teriparatide persistence J. Clin. Densitometry - Volume 13, Issue 0, pp. 125 - published 2010-01-01	ABSTRACT
10	Eastell R, Rosen CJ, Black DM, Cheung AM, Murad MH, Shoback D. Pharmacological Management of Osteoporosis in Postmenopausal Women: An Endocrine Society* Clinical Practice Guideline. J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 2019 May 1;104(5):1595-1622. doi: 10.1210/jc.2019-00221. PMID: 30907953.	STUDY DESIGN
11	Cosman F, Crittenden DB, Ferrari S, Khan A, Lane NE, Lippuner K, Matsumoto T, Milmont CE, Libanati C, Grauer A. FRAME Study: The Foundation Effect of Building Bone With 1 Year of Romosozumab Leads to Continued Lower Fracture Risk After Transition to Denosumab. J Bone Miner Res. 2018 Jul;33(7):1219-1226. doi: 10.1002/jbmr.3427. Epub 2018 May 17. PMID: 29573473.	WRONG OUTCOME
12	Idolazzi L, Maugeri D, Monti S, Massarotti M, Osella G, Barbagallo M, Del Fiacco R, Silvestri S; ISSO Study Group. The Italian Observational	WRONG

	Study on Severe Osteoporosis (ISSO): 24-month results on incidence of fractures and adherence to treatment. <i>Clin Exp Rheumatol</i> . 2016 Mar-Apr;34(2):247-53. Epub 2016 Feb 26. PMID: 26940788.	OUTCOME
13	Cehic M, Lerner RG, Achten J, Griffin XL, Prieto-Alhambra D, Costa ML. Prescribing and adherence to bone protection medications following hip fracture in the United Kingdom: results from the World Hip Trauma Evaluation (WHiTE) cohort study. <i>Bone Joint J</i> . 2019 Nov;101-B(11):1402-1407. doi: 10.1302/0301-620X.101B11.BJJ-2019-0387.R1. PMID: 31674239.	WRONG OUTCOME
14	Borek DM, Smith RC, Gruber CN, Gruber BL. Long-term persistence in patients with osteoporosis receiving denosumab in routine practice: 36-month non-interventional, observational study. <i>Osteoporos Int</i> . 2019 Jul;30(7):1455-1464. doi: 10.1007/s00198-019-04963-2. Epub 2019 Apr 22. PMID: 31011760.	WRONG OUTCOME
15	Hadji P, Felsenberg D, Amling M, Hofbauer LC, Kandenwein JA, Kurth A. The non-interventional BonViva Intravenous Versus Alendronate (VIVA) study: real-world adherence and persistence to medication, efficacy, and safety, in patients with postmenopausal osteoporosis. <i>Osteoporos Int</i> . 2014 Jan;25(1):339-47. doi: 10.1007/s00198-013-2515-2. Epub 2013 Oct 3. PMID: 24091594.	WRONG OUTCOME
16	Usui T, Funagoshi M, Seto K, Ide K, Tanaka S, Kawakami K. Persistence of and switches from teriparatide treatment among women and men with osteoporosis in the real world: a claims database analysis. <i>Arch Osteoporos</i> . 2018 May 3;13(1):54. doi: 10.1007/s11657-018-0466-0. PMID: 29725863.	OUT OF SCOPE
17	Rajzbaum G, Grados F, Evans D, Liu-Leage S, Petto H, Augendre-Ferrante B. Treatment persistence and changes in fracture risk, back pain, and quality of life amongst patients treated with teriparatide in routine clinical care in France: results from the European Forsteo Observational Study. <i>Joint Bone Spine</i> . 2014 Jan;81(1):69-75. doi: 10.1016/j.jbspin.2013.05.001. Epub 2013 Jun 21. PMID: 23796729.	WRONG OUTCOME
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19	Reginster JY, Malaise O, Neuprez A, Jouret VE, Close P. Intermittent bisphosphonate therapy in postmenopausal osteoporosis: progress to date. <i>Drugs Aging</i> . 2007;24(5):351-9. doi: 10.2165/00002512-200724050-00001. PMID: 17503893.	WRONG OUTCOME
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21	Rossini M, Viapiana O, Gatti D, Adami S. Once-monthly oral ibandronate in postmenopausal osteoporosis: translation and updated review. <i>Clin Ther</i> . 2009 Jul;31(7):1497-510. doi: 10.1016/j.clinthera.2009.07.018. PMID: 19695399.	OUT OF SCOPE
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23	Gamboa A, Duaso E, Marimón P, Sandiumenge M, Escalante E, Lumbreras C, Tarrida A. Oral bisphosphonate prescription and non-adherence at 12 months in patients with hip fractures treated in an acute geriatric unit. <i>Osteoporos Int</i> . 2018 Oct;29(10):2309-2314. doi: 10.1007/s00198-018-4622-	OUT OF SCOPE

	6. Epub 2018 Aug 3. PMID: 30076454.	
24	A dedicated Fracture Liaison Service telephone program and use of bone turnover markers for evaluating 1-year persistence with oral bisphosphonates Osteoporosis International - Volume 29, Issue 4, pp. 813-824 - published 2018-01-01	WONG OUTCOME
25	Rajzbaum G, Jakob F, Karras D, Ljunggren O, Lems WF, Langdahl BL, Fahrleitner-Pammer A, Walsh JB, Gibson A, Tynan AJ, Marin F. Characterization of patients in the European Forsteo Observational Study (EFOS): postmenopausal women entering teriparatide treatment in a community setting. <i>Curr Med Res Opin.</i> 2008 Feb;24(2):377-84. doi: 10.1185/030079908x261087. PMID: 18154690.	OUT OF SCOPE
26	Park JH, Park EK, Koo DW, Lee S, Lee SH, Kim GT, Lee SG. Compliance and persistence with oral bisphosphonates for the treatment of osteoporosis in female patients with rheumatoid arthritis. <i>BMC Musculoskelet Disord.</i> 2017 Apr 11;18(1):152. doi: 10.1186/s12891-017-1514-4. PMID: 28399834; PMCID: PMC5387221.	WRONG OUTCOME
27	Migliaccio S, Francomano D, Romagnoli E, Marocco C, Fornari R, Resmini G, Buffa A, Di Pietro G, Corvaglia S, Gimigliano F, Moretti A, de Sire A, Malavolta N, Lenzi A, Greco EA, Iolascon G. Persistence with denosumab therapy in women affected by osteoporosis with fragility fractures: a multicenter observational real practice study in Italy. <i>J Endocrinol Invest.</i> 2017 Dec;40(12):1321-1326. doi: 10.1007/s40618-017-0701-3. Epub 2017 Jun 6. PMID: 28589380.	WRONG EXPOSURE
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33	Ferrari S. Continuous broad protection against osteoporotic fractures with strontium ranelate. <i>Rheumatology (Oxford).</i> 2009 Oct;48 Suppl 4:iv20-4. doi: 10.1093/rheumatology/kep276. PMID: 19783590.	WRONG INTERVENTION
34	Naranjo A, Fernández-Conde S, Ojeda S, Torres-Hernández L, Hernández-Carballo C, Bernardos I, Rodríguez S, Laynez P. Preventing future fractures: effectiveness of an orthogeriatric fracture liaison service compared to an outpatient fracture liaison service and the standard management	OUT OF SCOPE

	in patients with hip fracture. Arch Osteoporos. 2017 Dec 11;12(1):112. doi: 10.1007/s11657-017-0373-9. PMID: 29230540.	
35	Kuntz D, Marie P, Berhel M, Caulin F. Treatment of post-menopausal osteoporosis with phosphate and intermittent calcitonin. Int J Clin Pharmacol Res. 1986;6(2):157-62. PMID: 3522444.	WRONG INTERVENTION
36	A dedicated telephone program and use of a single bone turnover marker for individual persistence to oral bisphosphonates: A single center fracture liaison service (FLS) study J. Bone Miner. Res. - Volume 32, Issue 0, pp. S382 - published 2017-01-01	OUT OF SCOPE
37	Educational programs for patients with osteoporosis in clinical practice Osteoporosis Int. - Volume 28, Issue 0, pp. S546 - published 2017-01-01	OUT OF SCOPE
38	Optimum duration and safety of long-term use of potent anti-resorptive medications in osteoporosis Expert Rev. Endocrinol. Metab. - Volume 11, Issue 4, pp. 329-348 - published 2016-01-01	OUT OF SCOPE
39	Acceptability of bone antiresorptive therapy among HIV-infected adults at different stages of antiretroviral therapy Patient Preference Adherence - Volume 8, Issue 0, pp. 1311-1316 - published 2014-01-01	WRONG POPULATION
40	Literature review and meta-analysis of persistence with oral bisphosphonates Osteoporosis Int. - Volume 25, Issue 0, pp. S189-S190 - published 2014-01-01	WRONG OUTCOME
41	Fracture liaison service and compliance with osteoporosis treatment Osteoporosis Int. - Volume 23, Issue 0, pp. S575 - published 2012-01-01	WRONG OUTCOME
42	What are the most important medication attributes for patients with osteoporosis? Results from a qualitative study Osteoporosis Int. - Volume 23, Issue 0, pp. S81-S82 - published 2012-01-01	STUDY DESIGN
43	Adherence with anti-osteoporosis medications in an Irish population Pharmacoepidemiol. Drug Saf. - Volume 20, Issue 6, pp. 666-667 - published 2011-01-01	WRONG OUTCOME
44	Impact of a pharmaceutical consultation on the adherence to osteoporosis treatment in post menopausal women Int. J. Clin. Pharm. - Volume 33, Issue 2, pp. 296 - published 2011-01-01	OUT OF SCOPE
45	Why older women from primary care stop their bone-protective therapy Osteoporosis Int. - Volume 21, Issue 0, pp. S459-S460 - published 2010-01-01	OUT OF SCOPE
46	Zoledronate: Two years of experience Bone - Volume 47, Issue 0, pp. S216-S217 - published 2010-01-01	OUT OF SCOPE
47	Comparing treatment of osteoporosis in men with oral or IV ibandronate (IBN) with risedronate (RIS) Bone - Volume 47, Issue 0, pp. S217 - published 2010-01-01	OUT OF SCOPE

48	Comparing once yearly zoledronic acid with once weekly generic alendronate in the treatment of established male osteoporosis Osteoporosis Int. - Volume 21, Issue 0, pp. S357 - published 2010-01-01	WRONG OUTCOME
49	Non-persistence to anti-osteoporosis medications in the UK using the General Practice Research Database (GPRD) Rheumatology (UK) - Volume 49, Issue 0, pp. i23 - published 2010-01-01	WRONG OUTCOME
50	Grand: The German retrospective cohort analysis on nonadherence in osteoporosis patients treated with oral bisphosphonates Value Health - Volume 12, Issue 7, pp. A446 - published 2009-01-01	WRONG OUTCOME
51	Acceleration of tibia and distal radius fracture healing in patients who smoke Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research - Volume 0, Issue 337, pp. 198-207 - published 1997-01-01	OUT OF SCOPE
52	Liu W, Yang LH, Kong XC, An LK, Wang R. Meta-analysis of osteoporosis: fracture risks, medication and treatment. <i>Minerva Med.</i> 2015 Aug;106(4):203-14. Epub 2015 Jun 30. PMID: 26125152.	WRONG OUTCOME
53	Gonnelli S, Caffarelli C, Letizia Mauro G, Di Munno O, Malavolta N, Migliaccio S, Nuti R. Retrospective evaluation of persistence in osteoporosis therapy with oral bisphosphonates in Italy: the TOBI study. <i>Aging Clin Exp Res.</i> 2019 Nov;31(11):1541-1547. doi: 10.1007/s40520-019-01205-7. Epub 2019 Apr 27. PMID: 31030419.	WRONG POPULATION
54	Chen Q, Guo M, Ma X, Pu Y, Long Y, Xu Y. Adherence to Teriparatide Treatment and Risk of Fracture: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. <i>Horm Metab Res.</i> 2019 Dec;51(12):785-791. doi: 10.1055/a-1062-9447. Epub 2019 Dec 11. PMID: 31826274.	WRONG POPULATION
55	Fardellone P, Lello S, Cano A, de Sá Moreira E, Watanabe de Oliveira R, Julian GS, Tang B. Real-world Adherence and Persistence with Bisphosphonate Therapy in Postmenopausal Women: A Systematic Review. <i>Clin Ther.</i> 2019 Aug;41(8):1576-1588. doi: 10.1016/j.clinthera.2019.05.001. PMID: 31151814.	WRONG POPULATION
56	Belhassen M, Confavreux CB, Cortet B, Lamezec L, Ginoux M, Van Ganse E. Anti-osteoporotic treatments in France: initiation, persistence and switches over 6 years of follow-up. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2017 Mar;28(3):853-862. doi: 10.1007/s00198-016-3789-y. Epub 2016 Oct 20. PMID: 27766368.	WRONG POPULATION
57	Ban JK, Hao BB, McCarthy L, Guilcher SJT, Cadarette SM. Denosumab utilization among older adults in Ontario: patient characteristics, persistence with therapy, and return to therapy after an extended gap. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2019 Sep;30(9):1865-1872. doi: 10.1007/s00198-019-05051-1. Epub 2019 Jul 17. PMID: 31317248.	WRONG POPULATION
58	Liu J, Guo H, Rai P, Pinto L, Barron R. Medication persistence and risk of fracture among female Medicare beneficiaries diagnosed with osteoporosis. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2018 Nov;29(11):2409-2417. doi: 10.1007/s00198-018-4630-6. Epub 2018 Jul 18. PMID: 30022254.	WRONG POPULATION
59	Silverman SL, Siris E, Belazi D, Recknor C, Papaioannou A, Brown JP, Gold DT, Lewiecki EM, Quinn G, Balasubramanian A, Yue S, Stolshek B, Kendler DL. Persistence at 24 months with denosumab among postmenopausal women with osteoporosis: results of a prospective cohort study. <i>Arch Osteoporos.</i> 2018 Aug 7;13(1):85. doi: 10.1007/s11657-018-0491-z. PMID: 30088189; PMCID: PMC6096691.	WRONG POPULATION

60	Burge RT, Disch DP, Gelwicks S, Zhang X, Krege JH. Hip and other fragility fracture incidence in real-world teriparatide-treated patients in the United States. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2017 Mar;28(3):799-809. doi: 10.1007/s00198-016-3888-9. Epub 2016 Dec 27. PMID: 28028555; PMCID: PMC5306167.	WRONG POPULATION
61	Chodick G, Moser SS, Goldshtein I. Non-adherence with bisphosphonates among patients with osteoporosis: impact on fracture risk and healthcare cost. <i>Expert Rev Pharmacoecon Outcomes Res.</i> 2016 Jun;16(3):359-70. doi: 10.1586/14737167.2016.1171145. Epub 2016 Apr 12. PMID: 27015247.	WRONG POPULATION
62	Landfeldt E, Ström O, Robbins S, Borgström F. Adherence to treatment of primary osteoporosis and its association to fractures--the Swedish Adherence Register Analysis (SARA). <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2012 Feb;23(2):433-43. doi: 10.1007/s00198-011-1549-6. Epub 2011 Feb 1. PMID: 21286686.	WRONG POPULATION
63	Imaz I, Zegarra P, González-Enríquez J, Rubio B, Alcazar R, Amate JM. Poor bisphosphonate adherence for treatment of osteoporosis increases fracture risk: systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2010 Nov;21(11):1943-51. doi: 10.1007/s00198-009-1134-4. Epub 2009 Dec 5. PMID: 19967338.	WRONG POPULATION
64	Gender-and age-related treatment compliance in patients with osteoporosis in Germany Patient Preference Adherence - Volume 10, Issue 0, pp. 2379-2385 - published 2016-01-01	WRONG POPULATION
65	Prolonged risk of subtrochanteric and diaphyseal femur fractures after discontinuing alendronate treatment: A nationwide nested case-control study in Taiwan J. Clin. Gerontol. Geriatr. - Volume 6, Issue 2, pp. 54-58 - published 2015-01-01	WRONG POPULATION
66	Systematic review and meta-analysis of persistence with denosumab in patients with osteoporosis Value Health - Volume 17, Issue 7, pp. A383-A384 - published 2014-01-01	WRONG OUTCOME
67	Adherence to treatment of osteoporosis and fracture risk: The Swedish adherence register analysis (SARA) Osteoporosis Int. - Volume 21, Issue 0, pp. S29-S30 - published 2010-01-01	WRONG POPULATION
68	Persistence and compliance to osteoporosis therapy in a fracture liaison service: a prospective cohort study. Senay A; Fernandes JC; Delisle J; Morin SN; Perreault S; Archives of osteoporosis - Volume 14, Issue 1, pp. 87	WRONG OUTCOME
69	Treatment persistence and changes in fracture risk, back pain, and quality of life amongst patients treated with teriparatide in routine clinical care in France: results from the European Forsteo Observational Study.Rajzbaum G; Grados F; Evans D; Liu-Leage S; Petto H; Augendre-Ferrante B; Joint bone spine - Volume 81, Issue 1, pp. 69-75	WRONG OUTCOME
70	Compliance and persistence with oral bisphosphonates for the treatment of osteoporosis in female patients with rheumatoid arthritis.Park JH; Park EK; Koo DW; Lee S; Lee SH; Kim GT; Lee SG; BMC musculoskeletal disorders - Volume 18, Issue 1, pp. 152	WRONG OUTCOME
71	Low acceptance of treatment in the elderly for the secondary prevention of osteoporotic fracture in the acute rehabilitation setting. Berry SD; Misra D; Hannan MT; Kiel DP; Aging clinical and experimental research - Volume 22, Issue 3, pp. 231-7	WRONG OUTCOME

72	Persistence and adherence to oral antiresorptive therapy in a fracture liaison service: 24-month results of a prospective cohort study. Senay, A.; Perreault, S.; Delisle, J.; Kwon, H.; Raynauld, J.; Banica, A.; Troyanov, Y.; Beaumont, P.; Giroux, M.; Jodoin, A.; Laflamme, Y.; Leduc, S.; MacThiong, J.; Malo, M.; Maurais, G.; Nguyen, H.; Parent, S.; Ranger, P.; Rouleau, D.; Fernandes, J.C.;	WRONG OUTCOME
73	A retrospective study of osteoporosis medication adherence in patients who attended an interprofessional osteoporosis therapeutic program after sustaining a fragility fracture. Tin, D.; Mallory, M.; Thorne, C.; Thomas, J.; Samadi, N.; Ng, E.; Hartnett, S.; Bornstein, C.; Charette, S.; Bain, L.; Aubrey, M.; J. Rheumatol. - Volume 44, Issue 6, pp. 876	WRONG OUTCOME
74	Is a twelve month adherence check by our fracture liaison service beneficial to patients? Churchman, C.; Reed, E.-K.; Bradley, R.; Osteoporosis Int. - Volume 27, Issue 2, pp. S615-S616	WRONG OUTCOME
75	Poor adherence to osteoporosis treatment in patients with hip fracture: A retrospective study. Magallares López, B.; Acosta, A.; Barceló, M.; Rodriguez De la Serna, A. Ann. Rheum. Dis. - Volume 74, Issue 0, pp. 1197	WRONG OUTCOME
76	Persistence to osteoporosis drugs following an incident osteoporotic fracture: The prefrac study. Klop, C.; Welsing, P.M.J.; Overbeek, J.A.; Souverein, P.C.; Leufkens, H.G.M.; Bijlsma, J.W.J.; De Vries, F.; Pharmacoepidemiol. Drug Saf. - Volume 23, Issue 0, pp. 220	WRONG OUTCOME
77	Audit of osteoporotic hip fractures and compliance with anti-resorptive medications. Selvan, S.; Magliano, M.; Rheumatology - Volume 53, Issue 0, pp. i111	WRONG OUTCOME
78	Compliance to osteoporosis medications amongst patients recruited into a secondary fracture prevention program in Singapore. Chandran, M.; Cheen, M.; Osteoporosis Int. - Volume 24, Issue 1, pp. S63-S64	WRONG OUTCOME
79	Osteoporosis treatment adherence following hip fracture. Aung, T.; Harwood, R.; Masud, T.; Osteoporosis Int. - Volume 23, Issue 0, pp. S588-S589	WRONG OUTCOME
80	Compliance with oral bisphosphonates in a post-hip fracture cohort of elderly patients. McGreevy, C.; Brewer, L.; Butler, E.; Moore, A.; Donegan, C.; Williams, D.; Eur. Geriatr. Med. - Volume 1, Issue 0, pp. S2	WRONG OUTCOME
81	Monitoring compliance and persistence with alendronate therapy started after hip fracture. Turk, A.; Fripp, A.; Ahmed, S.; Beck, S.; Johansen, A.; Osteoporosis Int. - Volume 20, Issue 0, pp. S293-S294 - published 2009-01-01	WRONG OUTCOME
82	Higher rates of osteoporosis treatment initiation and persistence in patients with newly diagnosed vertebral fracture when introduced in inpatients than later in outpatients. Spechbach H; Fabreguet I; Saule E; Hars M; Stirnemann J; Ferrari S; Rizzoli R; Chevalley T; Osteoporosis international : a journal established as result of cooperation between the European Foundation for Osteoporosis and the National Osteoporosis Foundation of the USA - Volume 30, Issue 7, pp. 1353-1362	OUT OF SCOPE
83	Long-term persistence with anti-osteoporosis drugs after fracture. Klop C; Welsing PM; Elders PJ; Overbeek JA; Souverein PC; Burden AM; van Onzenoort HA; Leufkens HG; Bijlsma JW; de Vries F; Osteoporosis international : a journal established as result of cooperation between the European Foundation for Osteoporosis and the National Osteoporosis Foundation of the USA - Volume 26, Issue 6, pp. 1831-40	OUT OF SCOPE

84	Factors influencing the pharmacological management of osteoporosis after fragility fracture: results from the Ontario Osteoporosis Strategy's fracture clinic screening program. Beaton DE; Dyer S; Jiang D; Sujic R; Slater M; Sale JE; Bogoch ER; Beaton DE; Dyer S; Jiang D; Sujic R; Slater M; Sale JE; Bogoch ER;	OUT OF SCOPE
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86	Improvements in osteoporosis testing and care are found following the wide scale implementation of the Ontario Fracture Clinic Screening Program: An interrupted time series analysis. Beaton DE; Mamdani M; Zheng H; Jaglal S; Cadarette SM; Bogoch ER; Sale JEM; Sujic R; Jain R; Medicine - Volume 96, Issue 48, pp. e9012	OUT OF SCOPE
87	The bone union promoting effect of intermittent administrated teriparatides daily or weekly in the treatment of vertebral fractures. J. Bone Miner. Res. - Volume 30	OUT OF SCOPE
88	Dropping the ball and falling off of the treatment wagon: Factors correlating with noncompliance to secondary fracture prevention programs- experience with the osteoporosis patient targeted and integrated management for active living (OPTIMAL) program in Singapore. Chandran, M.; Huang, X.F.; Tan, M.; Osteoporosis Int. - Volume 26, Issue 1, pp. S228 - published 2015-01-01	OUT OF SCOPE
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91	Osteoporosis treatments following hip fracture-Why do patients discontinue and how do we improve? Furmedge, D.; Hopper, I.; Dockery, F.; Eur. Geriatr. Med. - Volume 2, Issue 0, pp. S22-S23	OUT OF SCOPE
92	Best of the AHA Scientific Sessions 2009, Lopor, N.E.; Rev. Cardiovasc. Med. - Volume 10, Issue 4, pp. 224-231	OUT OF SCOPE
93	A chronic disease management approach to osteoporosis is effective in improving patient's acceptance and adherence of treatment. Fadzleen, J.; Lau, T.C.; Yeung, L.W.; Au, L.; Rajasoorya, C.; Chionh, S.B.; Tsou, K.; Tzun Koh, E.; Osteoporosis Int. - Volume 20, Issue 0, pp. S314	OUT OF SCOPE
94	Adherence to osteoporosis therapy after an upper extremity fracture: a pre-specified substudy of the C-STOP randomized controlled trial. McAlister FA; Ye C; Beaupre LA; Rowe BH; Johnson JA; Bellerose D; Hassan I; Majumdar SR; Osteoporosis international : a journal established as result of cooperation between the European Foundation for Osteoporosis and the National Osteoporosis Foundation of the USA - Volume 30, Issue 1, pp. 127-134	WRONG INTERVENTION
95	Comparison of prescribing and adherence patterns of anti-osteoporotic medications post-admission for fragility type fracture in an urban teaching hospital and a rural teaching hospital in Ireland between 2005 and 2008. McGowan B; Bennett K; Casey MC; Doherty J; Silke C; Whelan B; Irish	WRONG EXPOSURE

	journal of medical science - Volume 182, Issue 4, pp. 601-8	
96	Cost-effectiveness of raloxifene in the treatment of osteoporosis in Chinese postmenopausal women: Impact of medication persistence and adherence. Chen, M.; Si, L.; Winzenberg, T.M.; Gu, J.; Jiang, Q.; Palmer, A.J.; Patient Preference Adherence - Volume 10, Issue 0, pp. 415-423	WRONG EXPOSURE
97	Comparison of prescribing and adherence patterns of anti-osteoporotic medications post admission for fragility type fracture to an urban teaching hospital and a rural teaching hospital between 2005-2020. McGowan, B.; Bennett, K.; Doherty, J.G.; Rooney, B.; McPartland, A.; Casey, M.; Silke, C.; Whelan, B.; r. J. Med. Sci. - Volume 182, Issue 0, pp. S95	WRONG EXPOSURE
98	THE ROLE OF MONITORING COMPLIANCE TO GUIDELINES IN PREVENTING THE RISK OF SECOND FRACTURE AND DEATH IN PATIENTS WITH OSTEOPOROSIS: A RETROSPECTIVE ADMINISTRATIVE DATABASE ANALYSIS. Degli Esposti, L.; Saragoni, S.; Perrone, V.; Rossini, M.; Giannini, S.; Andretta, M.; Value Health - Volume 21, Issue 0, pp. S300 - published 2018-01-01	ABSTRACT
99	Persistence and Adherence With Osteoporosis Medication and Re-Fracture In Women With Postmenopausal Osteoporosis In Taiwan. Hwang, J.; Juang, H.; Chang, C.J.; Tsai, H.C.; Chang, K.; Lin, K.K.; Zhao, Z.; Value Health - Volume 21, Issue 0, pp. S82 - published 2018-01-01	ABSTRACT
100	Characteristics and medication use among women with osteoporosis fracture: Analysis of a United States managed care population. Modi, A.; Wilk, A.; Sajjan, S.; Mavros, P.; J. Bone Miner. Res. - Volume 27, Issue 0, pp. - published 2012-01-01	ABSTRACT
101	Effectiveness of osteoporosis drugs in preventing secondary fracture in Taiwan. Lin, T.-C.; Yang, Y.-H.K.; Yang, C.-Y.; Pharmacoepidemiol. Drug Saf. - Volume 19, Issue 0, pp. S91-S92	ABSTRACT
102	Estimated clinical & economic impact of poor patient persistence with osteoporosis medications in Brasil. Thompson, D.; Campbell, J.; Parekh, H.H.; Vincze, G.; Incze, A.; Navarro, J.; Weinstein, M.C.; Value Health - Volume 12, Issue 7, pp. A523	ABSTRACT
103	Armbrecht G, Blenk T, Chesnut CH 3rd, Gardner JC, von Ingersleben G, Mahoney P, Felsenberg D. Vertebral fracture diagnosis in the multinational BONE study of oral ibandronate: quality management in radiology. J Clin Densitom. 2008 Apr-Jun;11(2):221-31. doi: 10.1016/j.jocd.2007.10.002. Epub 2007 Dec 26. PMID: 18158264.	WRONG INTERVENTION
104	Szücs J, Horváth C, Kollin E, Szathmári M, Holló I. Three-year calcitonin combination therapy for postmenopausal osteoporosis with crush fractures of the spine. Calcif Tissue Int. 1992 Jan;50(1):7-10. doi: 10.1007/BF00297289. PMID: 1739873.	OUT OF SCOPE
105	Bonafede MM, Shi N, Bower AG, Barron RL, Grauer A, Chandler DB. Teriparatide treatment patterns in osteoporosis and subsequent fracture events: a US claims analysis. Osteoporos Int. 2015 Mar;26(3):1203-12. doi: 10.1007/s00198-014-2971-3. Epub 2015 Jan 8. PMID: 25567774; PMCID: PMC4331607.	OUT OF SCOPE
106	Ohtori S, Inoue G, Orita S, Yamauchi K, Eguchi Y, Ochiai N, Kishida S, Kuniyoshi K, Aoki Y, Nakamura J, Ishikawa T, Miyagi M, Kamoda H, Suzuki M, Kubota G, Sakuma Y, Oikawa Y, Inage K, Sainoh T, Takaso M, Ozawa T, Takahashi K, Toyone T. Teriparatide accelerates lumbar posterolateral fusion in women with postmenopausal osteoporosis: prospective study. Spine (Phila Pa 1976). 2012 Nov 1;37(23):E1464-8. doi:	OUT OF SCOPE

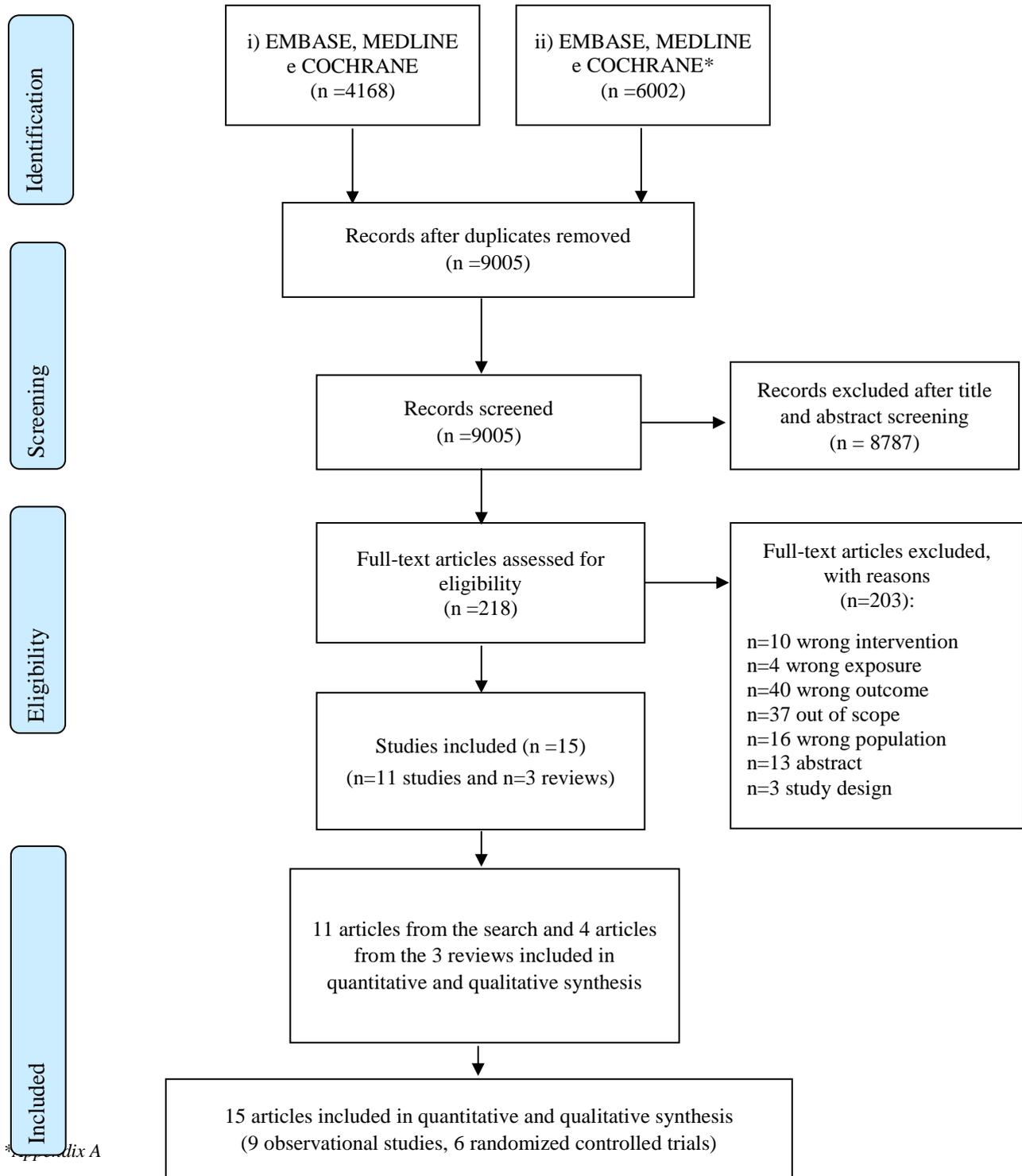
	10.1097/BRS.0b013e31826ca2a8. PMID: 22872218.	
107	Bone HG, Hosking D, Devogelaer JP, Tucci JR, Emkey RD, Tonino RP, Rodriguez-Portales JA, Downs RW, Gupta J, Santora AC, Liberman UA; Alendronate Phase III Osteoporosis Treatment Study Group. Ten years' experience with alendronate for osteoporosis in postmenopausal women. <i>N Engl J Med.</i> 2004 Mar 18;350(12):1189-99. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa030897. PMID: 15028823.	OUT OF SCOPE
108	Lindsay R, Scheele WH, Neer R, Pohl G, Adami S, Mautalen C, Reginster JY, Stepan JJ, Myers SL, Mitlak BH. Sustained vertebral fracture risk reduction after withdrawal of teriparatide in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis. <i>Arch Intern Med.</i> 2004 Oct 11;164(18):2024-30. doi: 10.1001/archinte.164.18.2024. PMID: 15477438.	WRONG INTERVENTION
109	Pazianas M, Abrahamsen B, Wang Y, Russell RG. Incidence of fractures of the femur, including subtrochanteric, up to 8 years since initiation of oral bisphosphonate therapy: a register-based cohort study using the US MarketScan claims databases. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2012 Dec;23(12):2873-84. doi: 10.1007/s00198-012-1952-7. Epub 2012 Mar 20. PMID: 22431012.	OUT OF SCOPE
110	Mullins CD, Ohsfeldt RL. Modeling the annual costs of postmenopausal prevention therapy: raloxifene, alendronate, or estrogen-progestin therapy. <i>J Manag Care Pharm.</i> 2003 Mar-Apr;9(2):150-8. doi: 10.18553/jmcp.2003.9.2.150. PMID: 14613344.	OUT OF SCOPE
111	Carpintero P, Gil-Garay E, Hernández-Vaquero D, Ferrer H, Munuera L. Interventions to improve inpatient osteoporosis management following first osteoporotic fracture: the PREVENT project. <i>Arch Orthop Trauma Surg.</i> 2009 Feb;129(2):245-50. doi: 10.1007/s00402-008-0809-1. Epub 2009 Jan 6. PMID: 19125257.	WRONG OUTCOME
112	Liu JM, Wai-Chee Kung A, Pheng CS, Zhu HM, Zhang ZL, Wu YY, Xu L, Meng XW, Huang ML, Chung LP, Hussain NH, Sufian SS, Chen JL. Efficacy and safety of 2 g/day of strontium ranelate in Asian women with postmenopausal osteoporosis. <i>Bone.</i> 2009 Sep;45(3):460-5. doi: 10.1016/j.bone.2009.05.014. Epub 2009 May 21. PMID: 19464401.	OUT OF SCOPE
113	Adami S, Isaia G, Luisetto G, Minisola S, Sinigaglia L, Gentilella R, Agnusdei D, Iori N, Nuti R; ICARO Study Group. Fracture incidence and characterization in patients on osteoporosis treatment: the ICARO study. <i>J Bone Miner Res.</i> 2006 Oct;21(10):1565-70. doi: 10.1359/jbmr.060715. PMID: 16995811.	WRONG OUTCOME
114	Ryan PJ, Fogelman I. Clinical experience with etidronate in osteoporosis. <i>Clin Rheumatol.</i> 1994 Sep;13(3):455-8. doi: 10.1007/BF02242942. PMID: 7835009.	WRONG POPULATION
115	Miller PD, McClung MR, Macovei L, Stakkestad JA, Luckey M, Bonvoisin B, Reginster JY, Recker RR, Hughes C, Lewiecki EM, Felsenberg D, Delmas PD, Kendler DL, Bolognese MA, Mairon N, Cooper C. Monthly oral ibandronate therapy in postmenopausal osteoporosis: 1-year results	OUT OF SCOPE

	from the MOBILE study. <i>J Bone Miner Res.</i> 2005 Aug;20(8):1315-22. doi: 10.1359/JBMR.050313. Epub 2005 Mar 14. PMID: 16007327.	
116	Recker R, Stakkestad JA, Chesnut CH 3rd, Christiansen C, Skag A, Hoiseth A, Ettinger M, Mahoney P, Schimmer RC, Delmas PD. Insufficiently dosed intravenous ibandronate injections are associated with suboptimal antifracture efficacy in postmenopausal osteoporosis. <i>Bone.</i> 2004 May;34(5):890-9. doi: 10.1016/j.bone.2004.01.008. PMID: 15121021.	OUT OF SCOPE
117	Abrahamsen B, Rubin KH, Eiken PA, Eastell R. Characteristics of patients who suffer major osteoporotic fractures despite adhering to alendronate treatment: a National Prescription registry study. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2013 Jan;24(1):321-8. doi: 10.1007/s00198-012-2184-6. Epub 2012 Oct 16. PMID: 23070480.	WRONG INTERVENTION
118	Venugopal Menon K, Al Harthy HHS, Al Habsi KSK, Al Ruzaiqi HAH. Are we treating osteoporotic fractures of the hip adequately? A Middle Eastern cohort study. <i>Arch Osteoporos.</i> 2018 Jan 24;13(1):6. doi: 10.1007/s11657-018-0417-9. PMID: 29368309.	WRONG INTERVENTION
119	Munson JC, Bynum JPW, Bell JE, McDonough C, Wang Q, Tosteson T, Tosteson ANA. Impact of prescription drugs on second fragility fractures among US Medicare patients. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2018 Dec;29(12):2771-2779. doi: 10.1007/s00198-018-4697-0. Epub 2018 Sep 19. PMID: 30232537; PMCID: PMC6277051.	WRONG INTERVENTION
200	Beaupre LA, Morrish DW, Hanley DA, Maksymowych WP, Bell NR, Juby AG, Majumdar SR. Oral bisphosphonates are associated with reduced mortality after hip fracture. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2011 Mar;22(3):983-91. doi: 10.1007/s00198-010-1411-2. Epub 2010 Nov 4. PMID: 21052642.	WRONG INTERVENTION
201	Ganda K, Schaffer A, Pearson S, Seibel MJ. Compliance and persistence to oral bisphosphonate therapy following initiation within a secondary fracture prevention program: a randomised controlled trial of specialist vs. non-specialist management. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2014 Apr;25(4):1345-55. doi: 10.1007/s00198-013-2610-4. Epub 2014 Jan 21. PMID: 24445732.	OUTCOME
202	Landman JO, Hamdy NA, Pauwels EK, Papapoulos SE. Skeletal metabolism in patients with osteoporosis after discontinuation of long-term treatment with oral pamidronate. <i>J Clin Endocrinol Metab.</i> 1995 Dec;80(12):3465-8. doi: 10.1210/jcem.80.12.8530584. PMID: 8530584.	OUTCOME
203	Eastell R, Hannon RA, Wenderoth D, Rodriguez-Moreno J, Sawicki A. Effect of stopping risedronate after long-term treatment on bone turnover. <i>J Clin Endocrinol Metab.</i> 2011 Nov;96(11):3367-73. doi: 10.1210/jc.2011-0412. Epub 2011 Aug 24. PMID: 21865359; PMCID: PMC3205892.	OUTCOME

## Appendice C. Evidence synthesis Results

### SELEZIONE DEGLI STUDI

Figure 1. Flow Chart of study selection



Il Quesito Clinico di interesse è volto a determinare le implicazioni cliniche della mancata continuità assistenziale farmacologica (non aderenza, discontinuità o trattamento intermittente) del paziente fratturato a cui è stata diagnosticata una condizione di fragilità ossea.

È stata realizzata una revisione sistematica in letteratura utilizzando le banche dati Embase, Medline e Cochrane CENTRAL al 13 novembre 2020, da cui sono stati individuati 4165 records. La ricerca è stata ripetuta, allargando la stringa di ricerca, al 25 novembre 2020 da cui sono emersi ulteriori 5992 studi.

Sono state selezionate 15 pubblicazioni che soddisfano i criteri per rispondere al quesito clinico proposto: 6 studi randomizzati controllati (RCT) e 9 osservazionali. Di seguito le relative caratteristiche principali.

Studio	Disegno	Frattura al baseline	Tipo di trattamento	Durata del trattamento	Follow-up
McAlister 2019	RCT	Arti superiori (radio distale e/o ulna, omero prossimale)	Alendronato o risedronato	1 anno	2 anni
Miller 1997	RCT	Vertebrale	Etidronato	4 anni	2 anni
Black 2006	RCT	Qualsiasi	Alendronato	10 anni	5 anni
Cosman 2014	RCT	Vertebrale	Zoledronato	6 anni	3 anni
Chesnut 2004	RCT	Vertebrale	Ibandronato	3 anni	3 anni
Clemmesen 1997	RCT	Qualsiasi	Risedronato	2 anni	3 anni

Studio	Disegno	Frattura al baseline	Tipo di trattamento	Durata del trattamento	Follow-up
Lin 2011	Osservazionale	Vertebrale, femore prossimale	Alendronato	2 anni e 6 mesi	4 anni
Soong 2013	Osservazionale	Vertebrale, femore prossimale	Alendronato	3 anni	3 anni
Keshishian 2017	Osservazionale	Femore, Bacino	Vari anti- fratturativi	2 anni	1 anno
Sheehy 2009	Osservazionale	Vertebrale	Bisfosfonati	1 anni	4 anni
Hsu 2020	Osservazionale	Femore prossimale	Vari anti- fratturativi	1 anno	3 anni
Chan 2016	Osservazionale	Frattura	Teriparatide	2 anni	2 anni
Yu 2019	Osservazionale	Femore prossimale	Vari anti- fratturativi	5 anni	3 anni
Chen 2017	Osservazionale	Vertebrale	Vari anti- fratturativi	10 anni	10 anni
Adams 2018	Osservazionale	Vertebrale, femore	Bisfosfonati	10 anni	4 anni

Gli studi individuati permettono di rispondere alle seguenti comparazioni:

- i) *Aderenza al trattamento anti-fratturativo vs non aderenza*
- ii) *Persistenza al trattamento anti-fratturativo vs non persistenza (o discontinuità)*
- iii) *Trattamento anti-fratturativo continuo vs intermittente (o ciclico)*

Di seguito lo studio degli outcomes per le comparazioni analizzate:

ESPOSIZIONE			OUTCOME				
Esposizione	Comparatore		Rifrattura	Mortalità	Outcomes indiretti	Eventi avversi	Qualità
Par. 1)	Aderenza	Non Aderenza	Par. 1.1	Par. 1.2	Par 1.3	-	Par. 1.4
Par. 2)	Persistenza	Discontinuità	Par. 2.1	Par. 2.2		Par. 2.3	-
Par. 3)	Trattamento Continuo	Trattamento Intermittente/Ciclico	Par. 3.1	-	-	Par. 3.4	-

Poiché i diversi autori hanno definito l'aderenza e la persistenza in modo eterogeneo, abbiamo adottato una metodologia che consiste nell'aggregare i risultati degli studi a condizione che la definizione dell'esposizione sia omogenea.

In particolare, per l'aderenza abbiamo identificato i seguenti scenari:

*Primo scenario:* sono stati considerati soggetti aderenti con  $MPR \geq 80\%$  rispetto ai soggetti non aderenti con  $MPR < 80\%$  a qualsiasi farmaco anti-fratturativo (par. 1.1, par.1.2, par.1.3, par.1.4)

*Secondo scenario:* vengono definiti aderenti i soggetti coperti dal trattamento per un periodo superiore a 12 mesi, mentre vengono considerati non aderenti i soggetti con copertura più breve (par. 1.1).

Per la persistenza abbiamo identificato i seguenti scenari:

*Primo scenario:* soggetti persistenti (la cui persistenza è definita come tempo intercorso tra l'inizio della terapia e l'eventuale sospensione) e non persistenti ai farmaci anti-fratturativi (par. 2.1).

*Secondo scenario:* vengono definiti persistenti i soggetti coperti dal trattamento per un periodo superiore a 12 mesi, mentre vengono considerati non persistenti i soggetti con copertura più breve (par. 2.1, par. 2.2).

*Terzo scenario:* sono stati considerati soggetti randomizzati a trattamento anti-fratturativo o placebo, a seguito di un periodo di trattamento open-label ("extension trial") con lo stesso farmaco (par. 2.1, par. 2.3).

## 1. Aderenza

Nei seguenti studi l'aderenza è stata valutata considerando l'MPR (Medication Possession Ratio), cioè il numero di giorni coperti dal farmaco rispetto alla durata del periodo di osservazione. L'MPR assume valore massimo pari a 1, e per i seguenti studi si sono considerati aderenti i soggetti per cui l'MPR risultava superiore (o uguale) a 0.8, mentre si sono considerati non aderenti i soggetti con MPR inferiore.

È stato, inoltre, analizzato un secondo scenario, descritto dettagliatamente nella relativa sezione, per cui è stato possibile effettuare un confronto fra soggetti che hanno assunto il trattamento in modo continuativo o che lo hanno sospeso, valutando l'aderenza rispetto al tempo in cui il farmaco è stato assunto (+ o - di 12 mesi).

Nei forest plot gli studi saranno indicati come segue:

1) 2) 3) 4) rispettivamente per l'insorgenza dell'outcome ad un anno, due, tre o  $\geq 4$  anni; tipo di frattura al baseline; trattamento anti-fratturativo; \* se lo studio è un RCT

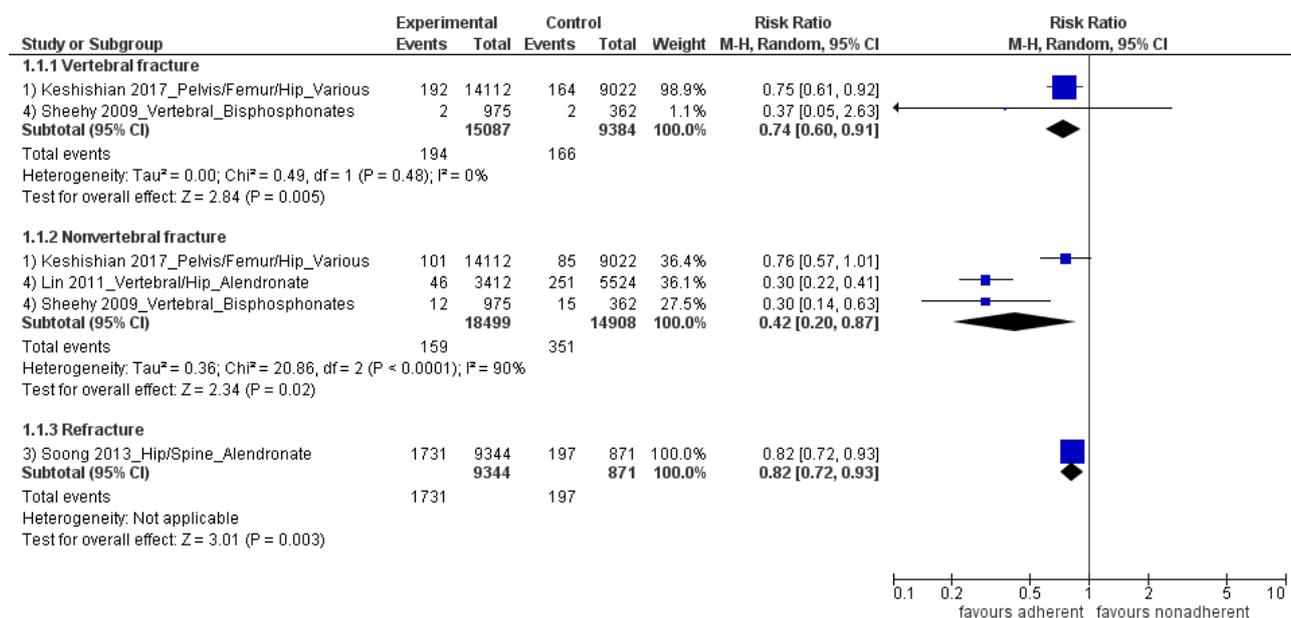
## 1.1 Rifrattura

*Primo scenario:* il rischio di rifrattura nei soggetti aderenti (MPR $\geq$ 80%) rispetto ai non aderenti (MPR $<$ 80%) a qualsiasi farmaco anti-fratturativo è stato valutato da 4 studi osservazionali (Lin 2011, Soong 2013, Keshishian 2017, Sheehy 2009).

**Tabella 1.** Dati sul rischio di rifrattura valutato nei soggetti aderenti (MPR $\geq$ 80%) rispetto ai non aderenti (MPR $<$ 80%).

Studio	Disegno	Frattura al baseline	Misura di aderenza	Tipo di trattamento	Durata del trattamento	Valutazione della rifrattura
Lin 2011	Osservazionale	Vertebrale, femore prossimale	MPR	Alendronato	2 anni e 6 mesi	4 anni
Soong 2013	Osservazionale	Vertebrale, femore prossimale	MPR	Alendronato	3 anni	3 anni
Keshishian 2017	Osservazionale	Femore, Bacino	MPR	Vari anti-fratturativi	2 anni	1 anno
Sheehy 2009	Osservazionale	Vertebrale	MPR	Bisfosfonati	1 anni	4 anni

La **Figura 2** mostra una chiara riduzione del rischio di rifrattura vertebrale, non vertebrale e di qualsiasi rifrattura pari rispettivamente al 26%, 58% e 18%, nei soggetti aderenti rispetto ai non aderenti ai diversi farmaci anti-fratturativi. Tale riduzione è stata maggiormente evidenziata dagli studi con periodo di follow-up più lungo.



**Figura 2.** Rischio di rifrattura vertebrale, non vertebrale o di qualsiasi rifrattura, valutato tra soggetti aderenti (MPR $\geq$ 80%) e non aderenti (MPR $<$ 80%).

Aggiustamenti. Lin 2011: frattura indice osteoporotica, genere, età. Soong 2013: comorbidità, farmaci concomitanti, genere, età Sheehy 2009: caratteristiche demografiche e cliniche.

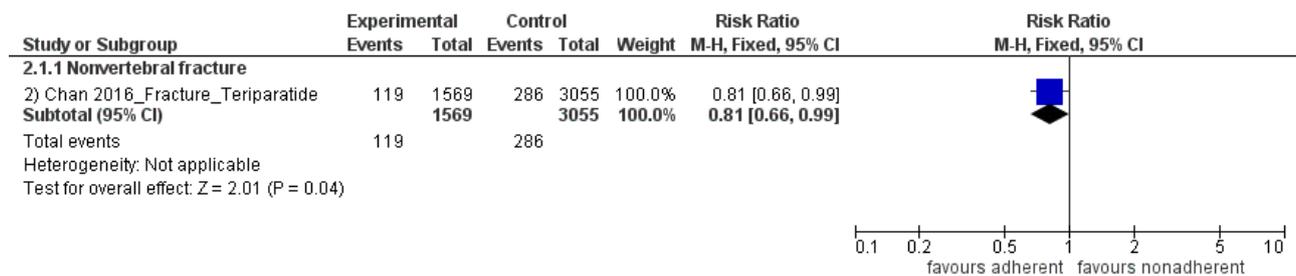
*Secondo scenario:* nel seguente studio vengono definiti aderenti i soggetti coperti dal trattamento per un periodo superiore a 12 mesi, mentre vengono considerati non aderenti i soggetti con copertura più breve. Per questo motivo, i risultati dello studio sono riportati separatamente.

**Tabella 2.** Dati sul rischio di rifrattura valutato nei soggetti aderenti (>12 mesi) rispetto ai non aderenti (≤12 mesi).

Studio	Disegno	Frattura al baseline	Misura di aderenza	Tipo di trattamento	Durata del trattamento	Valutazione della rifrattura non vertebrale
Chan 2016	Osservazionale	Frattura	Numero di penne pre-allestite rispetto al periodo di osservazione*	Teriparatide	2 anni	2 anni

\*1 penna ha copertura 1 mese, pertanto vengono definiti aderenti i soggetti con più di 12 penne nel periodo di trattamento

La **Figura 3** mostra una riduzione del rischio di rifrattura non vertebrale del 19% nei soggetti aderenti (>12 mesi) rispetto ai soggetti non aderenti (≤12 mesi) al trattamento anti-fratturativo.



**Figura 3.** Rischio di rifrattura non vertebrale valutato tra soggetti aderenti (>12 mesi) rispetto ai non aderenti (≤12 mesi).

*Aggiustamento per variabili demografiche al baseline (età, genere e precedenti fratture) e nei 12 mesi precedenti la prescrizione indice a teriparatide per farmaci anti-osteoporotici concomitanti e ad altri farmaci che possono influenzare la componente ossea e comorbidità.*

## 1.2 Mortalità

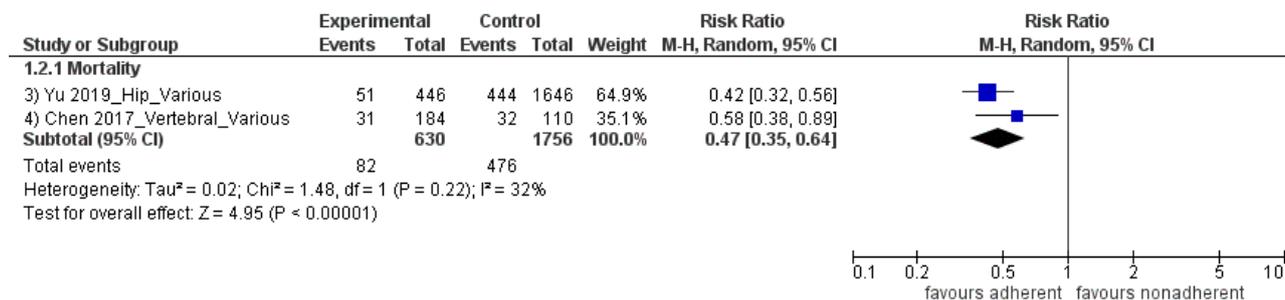
*Primo scenario:* la mortalità nei soggetti aderenti (MPR $\geq$ 80%) rispetto ai non aderenti (MPR $<$ 80%) a qualsiasi farmaco anti-fratturativo è stata valutata da 2 studi osservazionali (Yu 2019, Chen 2017).

**Tabella 3.** Dati sulla mortalità valutata nei soggetti aderenti (MPR $\geq$ 80%) rispetto ai non aderenti (MPR $<$ 80%).

Studio	Disegno	Frattura al baseline	Misura di aderenza	Tipo di trattamento	Durata del trattamento	Valutazione della mortalità
Yu 2019	Osservazionale	Femore prossimale	MPR	Vari anti-fratturativi	5 anni	3 anni
Chen 2017	Osservazionale	Vertebrale	Compliance o persistenza*	Vari anti-fratturativi	10 anni	10 anni

\*una bassa aderenza è stata definita anche come non compliance (MPR) o non persistenza (30 giorni consecutivi non coperti dal farmaco)

La **Figura 4** mostra una riduzione significativa del rischio di mortalità pari al 53% nei soggetti aderenti (MPR $\geq$ 80%) rispetto ai non aderenti (MPR $<$ 80%) ai farmaci anti-fratturativi.



**Figura 4.** Mortalità valutata tra soggetti aderenti (MPR $\geq$ 80%) e non aderenti (MPR $<$ 80%).

Aggiustamenti. Chen 2017: alcool, fumo, ipertensione, diabete, patologie cardiache, polmonari, epatiche e neurologiche.

### 1.3 Infezioni e Eventi indiretti

L'alta aderenza a farmaci anti-fratturativi sembra essere associata a un minor rischio di infezioni e di decessi correlati alle stesse, probabilmente grazie agli effetti del trattamento sul sistema immunitario (con la produzione di citochine pro e antinfiammatorie) (Chen 2017). Così, due studi osservazionali (Keshishian 2017, Chen 2017) valutano l'insorgenza di infezioni in seguito all'utilizzo di farmaci anti-fratturativi, secondo una elevata e bassa aderenza.

Difatti, l'alta compliance ai farmaci potrebbe avere un impatto favorevole sugli esiti del paziente, effetto definito come "healthy adherent effect" (Curtis 2011; Simpson 2006). Un miglior stato di salute dei pazienti è stato rilevato in pazienti in trattamento a lungo termine e con elevata aderenza alla terapia, mostrando un ridotto rischio di frattura, rispetto a coloro che interrompono il trattamento precocemente (Ström 2015). L'aderenza alla terapia farmacologica può essere indice di un comportamento sano (Silverman 2011) come una dieta corretta, un adeguato esercizio fisico, visite mediche regolari e una buona aderenza ai co-trattamenti, con conseguente riduzione delle comorbidità (Silverman 2011). Al contrario, i pazienti con scarsa aderenza potrebbero essere affetti da altre condizioni, come la depressione, che può influenzare l'aderenza ai trattamenti stessi (Simpson 2006). Pertanto, l'associazione tra la buona aderenza alla farmacoterapia dell'osteoporosi e la riduzione del rischio di frattura potrebbe essere in parte attribuita all' "healthy adherent effect" (Cadarette 2011).

Cadarette SM, Solomon DH, Katz JN, Patrick AR, Brookhart MA. Adherence to osteoporosis drugs and fracture prevention: no evidence of healthy adherer bias in a frail cohort of seniors. *Osteoporos Int.* 2011 Mar;22(3):943-54. doi: 10.1007/s00198-010-1309-z. Epub 2010 Jun 8. PMID: 20532481; PMCID: PMC3277855.

Curtis JR, Delzell E, Chen L, et al. The relationship between bisphosphonate adherence and fracture: is it the behavior or the medication? Results from the placebo arm of the fracture intervention trial. *J Bone Miner Res.* 2011;26(4):683-688. doi:10.1002/jbmr.274

Silverman SL, Gold DT. Healthy users, healthy adherers, and healthy behaviors? *J Bone Miner Res.* 2011 Apr;26(4):681-2. doi: 10.1002/jbmr.384. PMID: 21433070.

Simpson SH, Eurich DT, Majumdar SR, et al. A meta-analysis of the association between adherence to drug therapy and mortality. *BMJ.* 2006;333(7557):15. doi:10.1136/bmj.38875.675486.55

Ström O, Landfeldt E, Garellick G. Residual effect after oral bisphosphonate treatment and healthy adherer effects--the Swedish Adherence Register Analysis (SARA). *Osteoporos Int.* 2015 Jan;26(1):315-25. doi: 10.1007/s00198-014-2900-5. Epub 2014 Oct 9. PMID: 25297890.

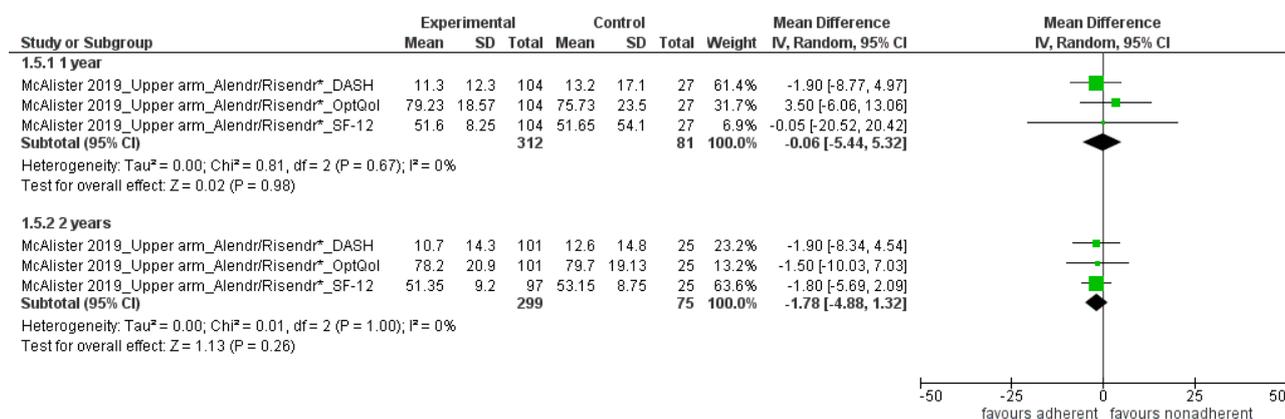
## 1.4 Qualità della vita

*Primo scenario:* la qualità della vita è stata valutata, nei soggetti aderenti (assunzione >80% della dose prescritta) e non aderenti (assunzione ≤80% della dose prescritta) a qualsiasi farmaco anti-fratturativo, da un solo studio randomizzato (McAlister 2019).

**Tabella 4.** Dati sulla qualità della vita valutata nei soggetti aderenti (>80% di pillole consumate) rispetto ai non aderenti (≤80% di pillole consumate).

Studio	Disegno	Frattura al baseline	Misura di aderenza	Tipo di trattamento	Durata del trattamento	Valutazione della qualità della vita
McAlister 2019	RCT	Arti superiori (radio distale e/o ulna, omero prossimale)	>80% di pillole consumate	Alendronato o risedronato	1 anno	1 anno e 2 anni

La **Figura 5** non mostra differenze significative relative all'Health related quality of life tra soggetti aderenti (>80% di pillole consumate) e non (≤80% di pillole consumate) ai farmaci anti-fratturativi, valutato ad un anno e a due anni.



**Figura 5.** Health related quality of life scores valutati tra soggetti aderenti (>80% di pillole consumate) e non aderenti (≤80% di pillole consumate).

Abbreviazioni: Short Form Health Survey (SF-12), Osteoporosis-Targeted Quality of Life questionnaire (OptQoL), Disabilities of the Arm, Shoulder, and Head (DASH)

## 2. Persistenza

Nei seguenti studi è stata analizzata la persistenza, definita come tempo intercorso tra l'inizio della terapia e l'eventuale sospensione. La finestra temporale in cui è stata valutata la persistenza o l'eventuale discontinuità cambia a seconda dello studio ed è riportata nella tabella descrittiva.

Sono stati, inoltre, analizzati due scenari per cui è stato possibile effettuare un confronto fra soggetti che hanno assunto il trattamento in modo continuativo o che lo hanno sospeso, descritti dettagliatamente nelle relative sezioni. Il secondo, descritto dettagliatamente nella relativa sezione, per cui è stato possibile effettuare un confronto fra soggetti che hanno assunto il trattamento in modo continuativo o che lo hanno sospeso, valutando la persistenza rispetto al tempo in cui il farmaco è stato assunto (più o minore di 12 mesi). Il terzo valuta gli outcomes nei soggetti randomizzati a trattamento anti-fratturativo o placebo, a seguito di un periodo di trattamento open-label con lo stesso farmaco.

Nei forest plot gli studi saranno indicati come segue:

1) 2) 3) 4) rispettivamente per l'insorgenza dell'outcome ad un anno, due, tre o  $\geq 4$  anni; tipo di frattura al baseline; trattamento anti-fratturativo; \* se lo studio è un RCT

## 2.1 Rifrattura

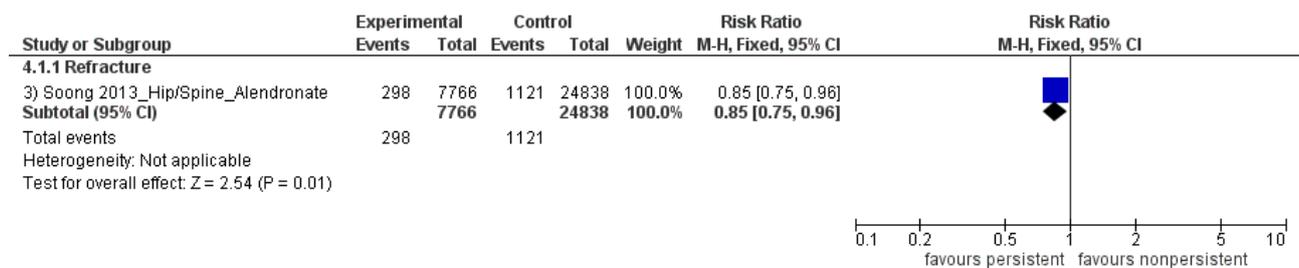
*Primo scenario:* il rischio di rifrattura nei soggetti persistenti a qualsiasi farmaco anti-fratturativo rispetto ai soggetti discontinuanti è stata valutata da un solo studio osservazionale (Soong 2013).

**Tabella 5.** Dati sul rischio di rifrattura valutato nei soggetti persistenti (gap 30 giorni) rispetto ai discontinuanti.

Studio	Disegno	Frattura al baseline	Misura di persistenza	Tipo di trattamento	Durata del trattamento	Valutazione della rifrattura
Soong 2013	Osservazionale	Vertebrale, femore prossimale	Persistenza*	Alendronato	3 anni	3 anni

\*gap 30 giorni

La **Figura 6** mostra una chiara riduzione del rischio di rifrattura del 15% nei soggetti persistenti (gap 30 giorni) rispetto ai discontinuanti al farmaco anti-fratturativo.



**Figura 6.** Rischio di rifrattura vertebrale valutato tra soggetti persistenti (gap 30 giorni) e discontinuanti.

*Aggiustamento per comorbidità, farmaci concomitanti, età e genere.*

*Secondo scenario:* i seguenti studi vengono analizzati separatamente rispetto agli studi precedenti in quanto vengono definiti persistenti i soggetti coperti dal trattamento per un periodo superiore ai 12 mesi mentre vengono considerati non persistenti gli individui con copertura più breve.

**Tabella 6.** Dati sul rischio di rifrattura valutato nei soggetti persistenti (>12 mesi) rispetto ai non persistenti (<12 mesi).

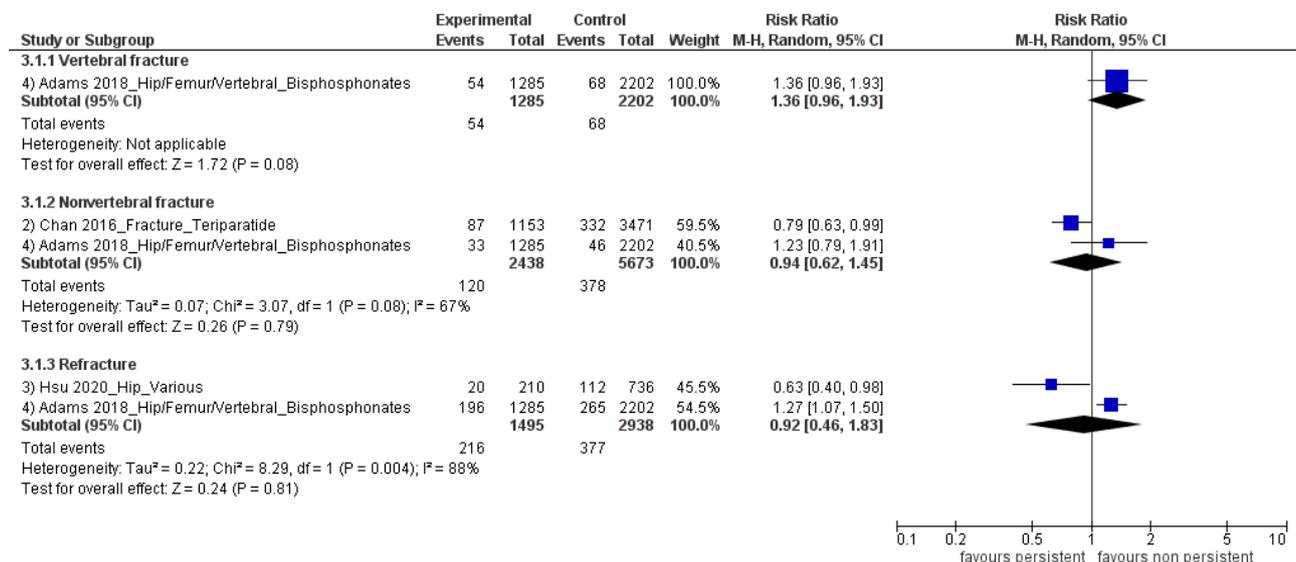
Studio	Disegno	Frattura al baseline	Misura di persistenza	Tipo di trattamento	Durata del trattamento	Valutazione della rifrattura non vertebrale
Chan 2016	Osservazionale	Frattura	Numero di penne pre-allestite rispetto al periodo di osservazione*	Teriparatide	2 anni	2 anni
Adams 2018	Osservazionale	Vertebrale, femore	Assunzione del trattamento in modo continuo o con sospensione**	Bisfosfonati	10 anni	4 anni
Hsu 2020	Osservazionale	Femore prossimale	Assunzione del trattamento in modo continuo o con sospensione***	Vari anti-fratturativi	1 anno	3 anni

\*1 penna ha copertura 1 mese, pertanto vengono definiti aderenti i soggetti con più di 12 penne nel periodo di trattamento

\*\* vengono considerati discontinuanti i soggetti con <50% di aderenza (MPR) o nessun utilizzo del farmaco per <12 mesi.

\*\*\* vengono considerati discontinuanti i soggetti che in un gap di 60 giorni non hanno nessuna nuova prescrizione del farmaco

Dalla **Figura 7** non emerge una riduzione significativa del rischio di rifrattura vertebrale, non vertebrale o di qualsiasi rifrattura nei soggetti persistenti ( $\geq 12$  mesi) rispetto ai non persistenti (<12 mesi) ai farmaci anti-fratturativi.



**Figura 7.** Rischio di rifrattura valutato tra soggetti persistenti ( $\geq 12$  mesi) e non persistenti (< 12 mesi).

*Aggiustamenti.* Chan 2016: variabili demografiche al baseline (età, genere e precedenti fratture) e nei 12 mesi precedenti la prescrizione indice a teriparatide per farmaci anti-osteoporotici concomitanti e ad altri farmaci che possono influenzare la componente ossea e comorbidità. Adams 2018: anno di reclutamento, sito di reclutamento, storia di precedenti fratture, probabilità di frattura a 10 anni (FRAXTM score), rischio di caduta al baseline (score FRAT modificato), comorbidità al baseline (Quan-Charlson score), precedente o concomitante esposizione a inibitori della pompa protonica, antagonisti dei recettori istaminici H2, statine, estrogeni e tiazolidinedione. Hsu 2020: età, genere, regione geografica, livello ospedaliero e score di Charlson.

*Terzo scenario:* nello studio di Miller 1997, in cui vengono mostrati i risultati di un “extension trial”, i soggetti randomizzati in una prima fase dello studio (1°-3° anno) a trattamento anti-fratturativo intermittente o placebo, e trattati con farmaco anti-fratturativo in open-label per i seguenti due anni (4° e 5° anno), vengono nuovamente randomizzati nella seconda fase dello studio (6°-7° anno) allo stesso trattamento anti-fratturativo intermittente o placebo.

Nello studio di Black 2006, in cui vengono mostrati i risultati di un “extension trial”, i soggetti sono randomizzati in una prima fase dello studio (5 anni) a trattamento anti-fratturativo o placebo. I soggetti che nella prima fase dello studio sono stati randomizzati al trattamento anti-fratturativo, nella seconda fase dello studio (5 anni) vengono nuovamente randomizzati allo stesso trattamento anti-fratturativo o placebo.

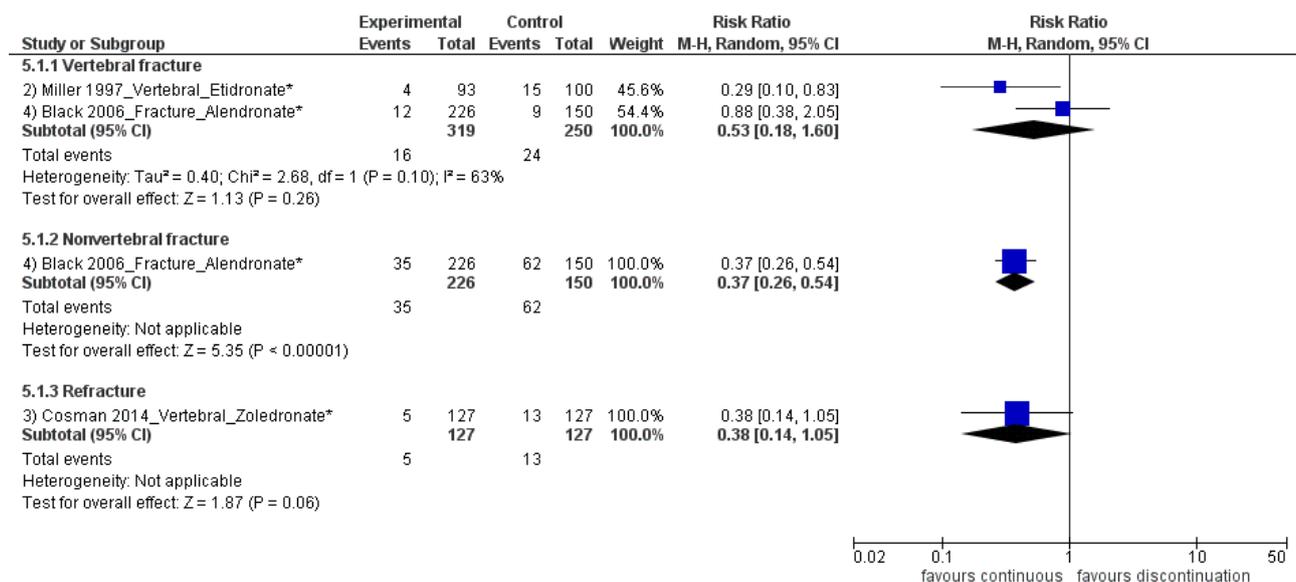
Nello studio di Cosman 2014, in cui vengono mostrati i risultati di un “extension trial”, i soggetti sono randomizzati in una prima fase dello studio (3 anni) a trattamento anti-fratturativo o placebo. I soggetti che nella prima fase dello studio sono stati randomizzati al trattamento anti-fratturativo, nella seconda fase dello studio (3 anni) vengono nuovamente randomizzati allo stesso trattamento anti-fratturativo o placebo.

Poiché si tratta di una situazione particolare, in cui si considerano discontinuanti i pazienti che nella seconda fase dello studio assumono placebo, si sono tenuti i risultati separati da quelli precedenti.

**Tabella 7.** Dati sul rischio di rifrattura valutato nei soggetti in trattamento continuo rispetto ai discontinuanti.

Studio	Disegno	Frattura al baseline	Tipo di trattamento	Durata del trattamento	Valutazione della rifrattura
Black 2006	RCT	Qualsiasi	Alendronato	Continuo: 10 anni trt Discontinuo: 5 anni trt + 5 anni placebo	5 anni
Miller 1997	RCT	Vertebrale	Etidronato	Continuo: 4 anni trt Discontinuo: 2 anni trt + 2 anni placebo	2 anni
Cosman 2014	RCT	Vertebrale	Zoledronato	Continuo: 6 anni trt Discontinuo: 3 anni trt + 3 anni placebo	3 anni

La **Figura 8** mostra una riduzione significativa del rischio di rifrattura non vertebrale pari al 63% mentre non si rileva alcun beneficio rispetto al rischio di rifrattura vertebrale o qualsiasi rifrattura, nei soggetti in trattamento anti-fratturativo continuo vs discontinuante.



**Figura 8.** Rischio di rifrattura valutato tra soggetti in trattamento continuo vs discontinuanti.

## 2.2 Mortalità

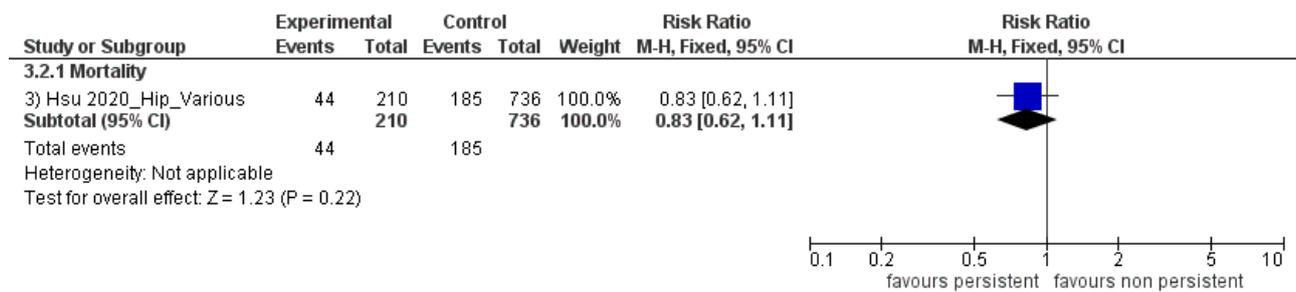
*Secondo scenario:* la mortalità nei soggetti persistenti ( $\geq 12$  mesi) rispetto ai non persistenti ( $< 12$  mesi) è stata valutata da un solo studio osservazionale (Hsu 2020).

**Tabella 8.** Dati sulla mortalità valutata nei soggetti persistenti ( $\geq 12$  mesi) rispetto ai non persistenti ( $< 12$  mesi).

Studio	Disegno	Frattura al baseline	Misura di aderenza	Tipo di trattamento	Durata del trattamento	Valutazione della mortalità
Hsu 2020	Osservazionale	Femore prossimale	Assunzione del trattamento in modo continuo o con sospensione*	Vari anti-fratturativi	1 anno	3 anni

\* vengono considerati discontinuanti i soggetti che in un gap di 60 giorni non hanno nessuna nuova prescrizione del farmaco

La **Figura 9** non mostra una riduzione significativa del rischio di mortalità nei soggetti persistenti ( $\geq 12$  mesi) rispetto ai non persistenti ( $< 12$  mesi) ai farmaci anti-fratturativi.



**Figura 9.** Mortalità valutata tra soggetti persistenti ( $\geq 12$  mesi) e non persistenti ( $< 12$  mesi).

Aggiustamento per età, genere, regione geografica, livello ospedaliero e score di Charlson.

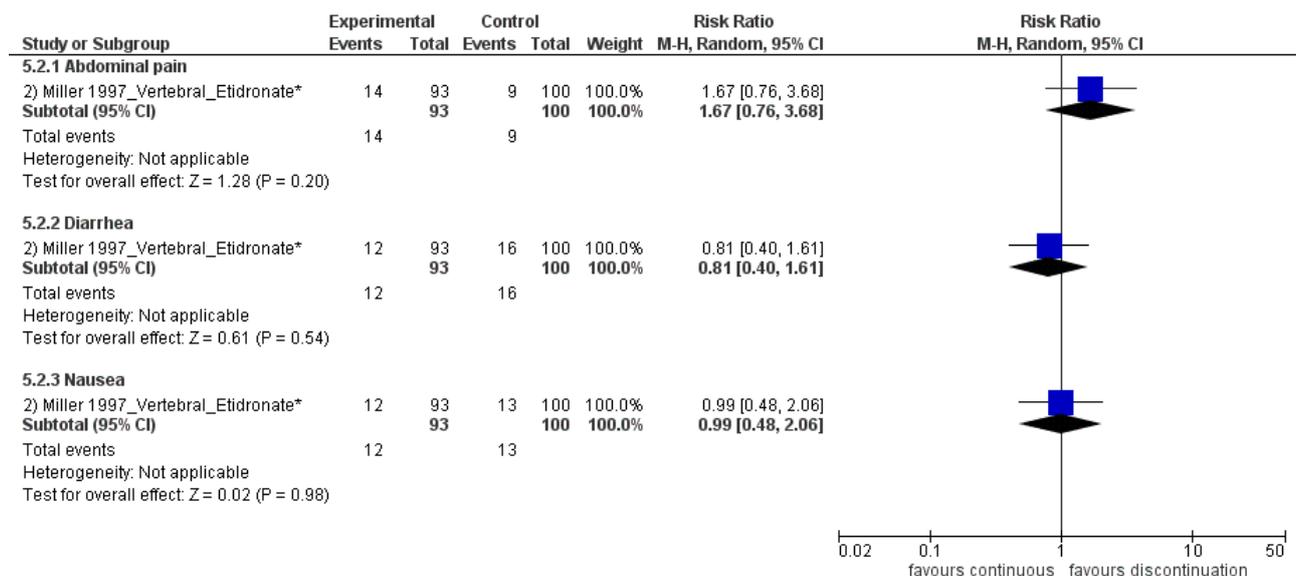
### 2.3 Eventi avversi

*Terzo scenario:* il seguente studio, in cui vengono mostrati i risultati di un “extension trial”, i soggetti randomizzati in una prima fase dello studio (1°-3° anno) a trattamento anti-fratturativo intermittente o placebo, e trattati con farmaco anti-fratturativo in open-label per i seguenti due anni (4° e 5° anno), vengono nuovamente randomizzati nella seconda fase dello studio (6°-7° anno) allo stesso trattamento anti-fratturativo intermittente o placebo. Poiché si tratta di una situazione particolare, in cui si considerano discontinuanti i pazienti che nella seconda fase dello studio assumono placebo, si sono tenuti i risultati separati da quelli precedenti.

**Tabella 9.** Dati sul rischio di eventi avversi valutati nei soggetti in trattamento continuo rispetto ai discontinuanti.

Studio	Disegno	Frattura al baseline	Tipo di trattamento	Durata del trattamento	Valutazione degli eventi avversi
Miller 1997	RCT	Vertebrale	Etidronato	Continuo: 4 anni trt Discontinuo: 2 anni trt + 2 anni placebo	2 anni

La **Figura 10** non mostra una chiara riduzione del rischio di eventi avversi (dolore addominale, diarrea, nausea) relati al trattamento nei soggetti in trattamento anti-fratturativo continuo vs discontinuante.



**Figura 10.** Eventi avversi valutati nei soggetti in trattamento continuo vs discontinuanti.

### 3. Continuo vs ciclico o intermittente

Nei seguenti studi gli outcomes sono stati confrontati pazienti a cui il trattamento è stato prescritto con dose giornaliera rispetto a pazienti a cui il trattamento è stato prescritto in modo intermittente o ciclico. La finestra temporale di intermittenza cambia a seconda dello studio ed è riportata nella tabella descrittiva.

Nei forest plot gli studi saranno indicati come segue:

1) 2) 3) 4) rispettivamente per l'insorgenza dell'outcome ad un anno, due, tre o  $\geq 4$  anni; tipo di frattura al baseline; trattamento anti-fratturativo; \* se lo studio è un RCT

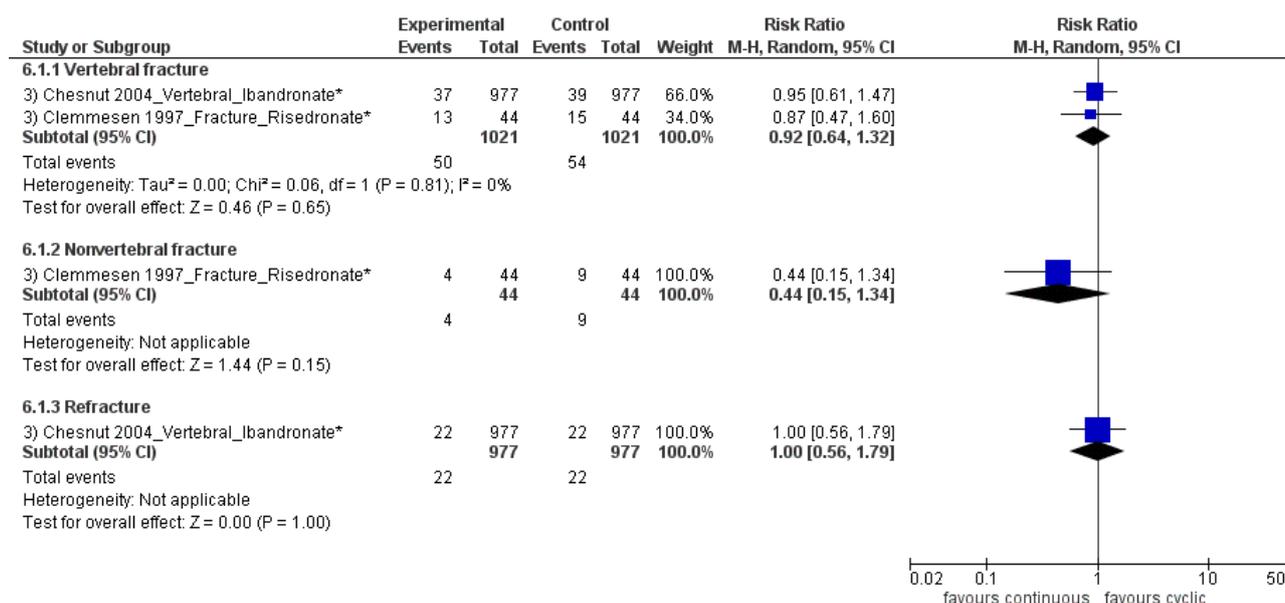
#### 3.1 Rifrattura

Il rischio di rifrattura nei soggetti in trattamento con farmaco anti-fratturativo continuo vs ciclico o intermittente è stato valutato da due studi randomizzati (Chesnut 2004, Clemmesen 1997).

**Tabella 10.** Dati sul rischio di rifrattura valutato nei soggetti in trattamento continuo rispetto ciclico o intermittente.

Studio	Disegno	Frattura al baseline	Misura	Tipo di trattamento	Durata del trattamento	Valutazione della rifrattura
Chesnut 2004	RCT	Vertebrale	Intermittente vs giornaliero	Ibandronato	3 anni	3 anni
Clemmesen 1997	RCT	Qualsiasi	Ciclico vs continuo	Risedronato	2 anni	3 anni

La **Figura 11** non mostra una chiara riduzione del rischio di rifrattura (vertebrale, non vertebrale, o qualsiasi rifrattura) nei soggetti in trattamento anti-fratturativo continuo vs intermittente o ciclico.



**Figura 11.** Rischio di rifrattura valutato nei soggetti in trattamento continuo vs ciclico o intermittente.

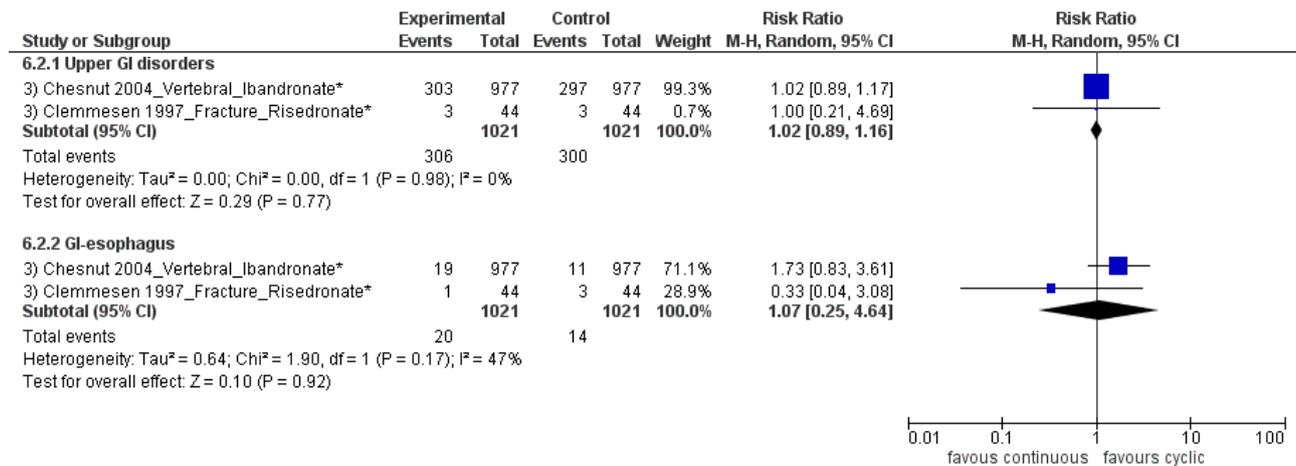
### 3.2 Eventi avversi

Gli eventi avversi nei soggetti in trattamento con farmaco anti-fratturativo continuo vs ciclico o intermittente sono stati valutati da due studi randomizzati (Chesnut 2004, Clemmesen 1997).

**Tabella 11.** Dati sul rischio di eventi avversi valutato nei soggetti in trattamento continuo rispetto ciclico o intermittente.

Studio	Disegno	Frattura al baseline	Misura	Tipo di trattamento	Durata del trattamento	Valutazione degli eventi avversi
Chesnut 2004	RCT	Vertebrale	Intermittente vs giornaliero	Ibandronato	3 anni	3 anni
Clemmesen 1997	RCT	Qualsiasi	Ciclico vs continuo	Risedronato	2 anni	3 anni

La **Figura 12** non mostra una chiara riduzione del rischio di eventi avversi (disturbi del tratto gastrointestinale superiore o esofagei quali ulcera esofagea, stenosi esofagea ed esofagite) nei soggetti in trattamento anti-fratturativo continuo vs intermittente o ciclico.



**Figura 12.** Rischio di eventi avversi valutato nei soggetti in trattamento continuo vs ciclico (o intermittente).

## Appendice D. Valutazione della qualità metodologica degli studi inclusi

### STUDI OSSERVAZIONALI:

Cohort study	Selection				Comparability	Outcome			tot
	Representativeness of the exposed cohort	Selection of the non exposed cohort	Ascertainment of exposure	Demonstration that outcome of interest was not present at start of study	Comparability of cohorts on the basis of the design or analysis	Assessment of outcome	Was follow-up long enough for outcomes to occur	Adequacy of follow-up of cohorts	
Lin 2011	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	7
Soong 2013	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	7
Keshishian 2017	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	7
Sheehy 2009	*	*	*			*	*	*	6
Hsu 2020	*	*	*			*	*	*	6
Chan 2016	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	7
Yu 2019	*	*	*			*	*	*	6
Chen 2017	*	*				*	*	*	5
Adams 2018	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	7

## STUDI RANDOMIZZATI CONTROLLATI:

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias
Black 2006	?	?	+	+	+	+	+
Chesnut 2004	?	?	+	+	+	+	+
Clemmesen 1997	?	?	+	+	?	+	?
Cosman 2014	?	?	+	+	?	+	+
McAlister 2019	?	?	+	+	+	+	+
Miller 1997	+	?	+	+	-	+	+

## McAlister 2019

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR	The authors conducted a patient-level randomized trial comparing an educational intervention arm (active control) to a case manager (study arm). They chose to use an active control group (the educational intervention arm) as they felt it unethical to randomize patients to usual care since we had previously demonstrated that a multifaceted patient and physician educational intervention improved treatment relative to usual care.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR	The authors conducted a patient-level randomized trial comparing an educational intervention arm (active control) to a case manager (study arm). They chose to use an active control group (the educational intervention arm) as they felt it unethical to randomize patients to usual care since we had previously demonstrated that a multifaceted patient and physician educational intervention improved treatment relative to usual care.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Investigators were blinded to both allocation status and outcomes.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Study personnel collected outcomes without knowledge of allocation status, and investigators were blinded to both allocation status and outcomes.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	At 6 months after fracture, only 11 (3%; 7 in the active control group and 4 in the case manager) were lost to follow-up or had died.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	This study received ethics approval from the University of Alberta (PRO00018520) and was registered at ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT01401556).  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	LOW RISK	<u>Funding</u> . This trial received funding from Alberta Innovates through a Partnership in Research and Innovation in the Healthcare System (PRIHS) grant. The funders take no responsibility for the conduct, results or opinions expressed in this manuscript.  <u>Similarity at baseline</u> . Both groups were similar at baseline.

## Miller 1997

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	LOW RISK	In the second double-blind phase of the study (years 6 and 7), patients were randomized to receive intermittent cyclical therapy (ICT) with either etidronate (400 mg/day) or placebo for 14 days, followed by 76 days of elemental calcium (500 mg/day) for 8 cycles over a period of 2 years. To ensure that equal numbers of patients who received etidronate or placebo (ie, calcium only) in the original (1986) study were randomized to etidronate or calcium only in the present study, patients were stratified prior to randomization based on their treatment in the original study.  Watts 1990*: The patients were randomly assigned by computer to treatment groups in blocks of four.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR	To ensure that equal numbers of patients who received etidronate or placebo (ie, calcium only) in the original (1986) study were randomized to etidronate or calcium only in the present study, patients were stratified prior to randomization based on their treatment in the original study.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Double-blind
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Since outcomes are objective they cannot be influenced the effect.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	HIGH RISK	Two of the patients randomized to etidronate and 2 randomized to calcium control had received only open-label calcium in the third year of study after having received etidronate in the previous 2 years. Because of this 1-year interruption in etidronate therapy, data for these 4 patients were excluded from the efficacy analyses but were included for all safety analyses.  Of the 193 patients who enrolled, 166 (86%) completed the study. Of the 27 patients who withdrew early during this phase of the study, 17 (63%) were receiving etidronate; of these, 4 voluntarily withdrew, 4 were uncooperative or violated the protocol, and 9 withdrew because of adverse experiences or intercurrent illness. Ten (37%) of the patients who withdrew early were from the calcium control group; of these, 2 voluntarily withdrew, 1 violated the protocol, 6 withdrew because of adverse experiences or intercurrent illness, and 1 patient died of ovarian cancer during the study.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	All participants gave written, informed consent at entry into the original (first) study and again at 2, 3, and 5 years following enrollment.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.

Other bias	LOW RISK	<p><u>Funding.</u> This work was sponsored by a grant from Procter and Gamble Pharmaceuticals, Inc. All medications were supplied by Procter &amp; Gamble Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio</p> <p><u>Similarity at baseline.</u> The demographic characteristics of the groups were comparable at baseline (beginning of year 6).</p>
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\* Watts NB, Harris ST, Genant HK, Wasnich RD, Miller PD, Jackson RD, Licata AA, Ross P, Woodson GC 3rd, Yanover MJ, et al. Intermittent cyclical etidronate treatment of postmenopausal osteoporosis. N Engl J Med. 1990 Jul 12;323(2):73-9. doi: 10.1056/NEJM199007123230201. PMID: 2113611.

**Black 2006**

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR	At FLEX baseline, participants were randomly allocated (using a permuted block design, stratified by study stratum and center) to receive alendronate, 10 mg/d (30%), alendronate, 5 mg/d (30%), or placebo (40%) for 5 years. Each participant was also offered a daily supplement containing 500 mg of calcium and 250 U of vitamin D. Two randomization strata were defined: the higher-risk stratum included women with 1 or more morphometric vertebral deformities at the end of FIT or with a clinical fracture during FIT; all other women were randomized to the low-risk stratum.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR	At FLEX baseline, participants were randomly allocated (using a permuted block design, stratified by study stratum and center) to receive alendronate, 10 mg/d (30%), alendronate, 5 mg/d (30%), or placebo (40%) for 5 years. Each participant was also offered a daily supplement containing 500 mg of calcium and 250 U of vitamin D. Two randomization strata were defined: the higher-risk stratum included women with 1 or more morphometric vertebral deformities at the end of FIT or with a clinical fracture during FIT; all other women were randomized to the low-risk stratum.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Participants and all study staff and investigators, except a senior statistician, remained blinded to treatment allocation and BMD follow-up values throughout the study. The senior statistician created unblinded reports that were reviewed periodically by a data monitoring committee. The 3-year interim analysis was performed without unblinding of investigators to individual assignments.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Participants and all study staff and investigators, except a senior statistician, remained blinded to treatment allocation and BMD follow-up values throughout the study. The senior statistician created unblinded reports that were reviewed periodically by a data monitoring committee. The 3-year interim analysis was performed without unblinding of investigators to individual assignments.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	Modified intention-to-treat analysis, using all available data from all participants assigned to treatment who had at least 1 follow-up measure, regardless of study medication adherence, was used for analysis of BMD. If at least 1 postrandomization value was available, we carried forward values for later missing values. In addition, we performed sensitivity analyses without carrying forward BMD values or excluding women who discontinued study drug or used other bone-active medications. The analysis of biochemical markers was based on a subgroup of women with high adherence and is therefore de facto a per-protocol analysis. As prespecified, data from both alendronate dosage groups were pooled for primary analyses; secondary analyses for BMD and biochemical markers were performed without pooling. Any significant differences between doses are noted herein.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	All women provided written informed consent, and the protocol was approved by the appropriate institutional review boards.

		<p>clinicaltrials.gov Identifier: NCT 00398931</p> <p>All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.</p>
Other bias	LOW RISK	<p><u>Funding.</u> The study was supported by contracts with Merck &amp; Co and was designed jointly by the non-Merck investigators and Merck employees. Study drug was manufactured and packaged by Merck.</p> <p><u>Similarity at baseline.</u> There were no significant differences between treatment groups.</p>

## Cosman 2014

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR	In the Core trial, 7736 postmenopausal women with osteoporosis were randomized to receive placebo or ZOL for 3 years. A subset of centers from the Core trial was invited to participate in the extension study. To be enrolled in the extension study, women were required to have received 3 annual ZOL infusions and to have had a hip BMD measurement at the end of the Core study. One thousand two hundred thirty three women entered the extension trial and were randomized to receive 3 additional annual ZOL infusions or 3 annual placebo infusions.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Investigators and patients remained blinded to treatment assignment.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Investigators and patients remained blinded to treatment assignment.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	UNCLEAR	Not reported
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	Local Independent Ethics Committees or Institutional Review Boards for each participating study center approved the protocol. The study was conducted in compliance with the ethical principles of the Declaration of Helsinki (2008) and local applicable laws and regulations.*  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	LOW RISK	<u>Funding.</u> This work was supported by Novartis Pharmaceutical Corporation. Study design, data analysis and interpretation, and preparation of the manuscript were all performed independently of Novartis.  <u>Similarity at baseline.</u> At the extension study baseline, characteristics of the discontinuation and continuation groups were well balanced.

\* from Black DM, Reid IR, Boonen S, et al. The effect of 3 versus 6 years of zoledronic acid treatment of osteoporosis: a randomized extension to the HORIZON-Pivotal Fracture Trial (PFT) [published correction appears in J Bone Miner Res. 2012 Dec;27(12):2612]. J Bone Miner Res. 2012;27(2):243-254. doi:10.1002/jbmr.1494

## Chesnut 2004

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR	The method of block randomization was used in this 3-year multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group antifracture study. Patients were randomized in blocks of six to treatment with either continuous oral ibandronate (2.5 mg daily), intermittent oral ibandronate at a similar total dose (20 mg every other day for 12 doses every 3 months), or placebo.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Double-blind
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Double-blind
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	LOW RISK	Of the 2946 patients randomized to therapy, 1938 completed treatment. The number of completers was slightly higher in the ibandronate groups than in the placebo group. For those patients that did not complete the study, the mean duration time was 2.42, 2.48, and 2.46 years for those receiving placebo, daily ibandronate, and intermittent ibandronate, respectively. The ITT and safety populations comprised a total of 2929 patients, whereas 2125 patients were evaluable for the per-protocol analyses.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	The Institutional Review Boards of the participating centers approved the study, and all patients provided written informed consent.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	LOW RISK	<u>Funding</u> . This trial was sponsored by F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., Basel, Switzerland.  <u>Similarity at baseline</u> . Baseline values and demographic characteristics were well balanced between treatment groups.

## Clemmesen 1997

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	UNCLEAR	A total of 132 women met the inclusion criteria and were randomly allocated to either: (1) 2.5 mg daily (continuous) risedronate, (2) 2.5 mg cyclic risedronate (2.5 mg daily risedronate for 2 weeks followed by 10 weeks on placebo), or (3) placebo
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	UNCLEAR	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	LOW RISK	Double-masked
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	LOW RISK	Double-masked
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	UNCLEAR	Not reported
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	LOW RISK	The study was approved by the Regional Research Ethics Committee and carried out in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration II.  All outcomes mentioned in the Methods section were analyzed and reported in the Results section.
Other bias	UNCLEAR	<u>Funding</u> . Not reported  <u>Similarity at baseline</u> . No significant differences among the groups

## Appendice E. Summary of findings

### 4. Aderenza

#### Primo scenario

5. Certainty assessment							N° of patients		Effect		Certainty	Importance
N° of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Adherent	Non adherent	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
<b>Refracture</b>												
4	observational studies	not serious	serious <sup>b</sup>	not serious	not serious	none	714/25163 (2.8%)	2084/42930 (4.9%)	<b>RR 0.56</b> (0.39 to 0.80)	<b>12 fewer per 1,000</b> (from 17 fewer to 6 fewer)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	CRITICAL
<b>Mortality</b>												
2	observational studies	not serious	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	82/630 (13.0%)	476/1756 (27.1%)	<b>RR 0.47</b> (0.35 to 0.64)	<b>144 fewer per 1,000</b> (from 176 fewer to 98 fewer)	⊕⊕○○ LOW	CRITICAL
<b>Quality of life</b>												
1	randomised trial	not serious	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>a</sup>	none	1 year: 104 2 years: 101	1 year: 27 2 years: 25	-	1 year: MD 0.06 lower (5.44 lower to 5.32 higher)  2 years: MD 1.78 lower (4.88 lower to 1.32 higher)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE	IMPORTANT

CI: Confidence interval; MD: Mean difference; RR: Risk ratio

#### Explanations

a. Confidence intervals crossed the line of no difference with plausible effects in favour to the experimental group

b. I<sup>2</sup>>75%

## Secondo scenario

Certainty assessment							N° of patients		Effect		Certainty	Importance
N° of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Adherent >12 months	Adherent < 12 months	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		

### Nonvertebral fracture

1	observational studies	not serious	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	119/1569 (7.6%)	286/3055 (9.4%)	<b>RR 0.81</b> (0.66 to 0.99)	<b>18 fewer per 1.000</b> (from 32 fewer to 1 fewer)	⊕⊕○○ LOW	CRITICAL
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CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio

## Explanations

a. Confidence intervals crossed the line of no difference with plausible effects in favour to the experimental group

## 2. Persistenza

### Primo scenario

3. Certainty assessment							N° of patients		Effect		Certainty	Importance
N° of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Persistent	Non persistent	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		

#### Refracture

1	observational studies	not serious	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	298/7766 (3.8%)	1121/24838 (4.5%)	<b>RR 0.85</b> (0.75 to 0.96)	<b>7 fewer per 1.000</b> (from 11 fewer to 2 fewer)	⊕⊕○○ LOW	CRITICAL
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CI: Confidence interval; MD: Mean difference; RR: Risk ratio

#### Explanations

a. Confidence intervals crossed the line of no difference with plausible effects in favour to the experimental group

## Secondo scenario

Certainty assessment							N° of patients		Effect		Certainty	Importance
N° of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Persistent > 12 months	Persistent < 12 months	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		

### Refracture

3	observational studies	not serious	serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	serious <sup>b</sup>	none	390/5218 (7.5%)	823/10813 (7.6%)	<b>RR 1.02</b> (0.77 to 1.36)	<b>2 more per 1.000</b> (from 18 fewer to 27 more)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	CRITICAL
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### Mortality

1	observational studies	not serious	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>b</sup>	none	44/210 (21.0%)	185/736 (25.1%)	<b>RR 0.83</b> (0.62 to 1.11)	<b>43 fewer per 1.000</b> (from 96 fewer to 28 more)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	CRITICAL
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CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio

## Explanations

a. I2>75%

b. Confidence intervals crossed the line of no difference with plausible effects in favour to the experimental group

## Terzo scenario

Certainty assessment							N° of patients		Effect		Certainty	Importance
N° of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Continuous	Discontinuation	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		

### Refracture

3	randomised trials	serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	56/672 (8.3%)	99/527 (18.8%)	<b>RR 0.43</b> (0.28 to 0.64)	<b>107 fewer per 1.000</b> (from 135 fewer to 68 fewer)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE	CRITICAL
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### Adverse events

1	randomised trials	serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>b</sup>	none	38/279 (13.6%)	38/300 (12.7%)	<b>RR 1.07</b> (0.70 to 1.63)	<b>9 more per 1.000</b> (from 38 fewer to 80 more)	⊕⊕○○ LOW	IMPORTANT
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CI: Confidence interval; MD: Mean difference; RR: Risk ratio

## Explanations

a. High risk of bias for incomplete outcome data (Miller 1997)

b. Confidence intervals crossed the line of no difference with plausible effects in favour to the experimental group

## 6. Continuo vs ciclico o intermittente

7. Certainty assessment							N° of patients		Effect		Certainty	Importance
N° of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	cyclic	continuous	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		

### Refracture

2	randomised trials	not serious	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>a</sup>	none	76/2042 (3.7%)	85/2042 (4.2%)	<b>RR 0.89</b> (0.66 to 1.20)	<b>5 fewer per 1.000</b> (from 14 fewer to 8 more)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE	CRITICAL
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### GI disorders

2	randomised trials	not serious	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>a</sup>	none	326/2042 (16.0%)	314/2042 (15.4%)	<b>RR 1.03</b> (0.91 to 1.18)	<b>5 more per 1.000</b> (from 14 fewer to 28 more)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE	IMPORTANT
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CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio

### Explanations

a. Confidence intervals crossed the line of no difference with plausible effects in favour to the experimental group

## Appendice F. Lista degli studi inclusi.

### Dalla search:

1. Soong YK, Tsai KS, Huang HY, Yang RS, Chen JF, Wu PC, Huang KE. Risk of refracture associated with compliance and persistence with bisphosphonate therapy in Taiwan. *Osteoporos Int.* 2013 Feb;24(2):511-21. doi: 10.1007/s00198-012-1984-z. Epub 2012 May 16. PMID: 22588182.
2. Yu SF, Cheng JS, Chen YC, Chen JF, Hsu CY, Lai HM, Ko CH, Chiu WC, Su YJ, Cheng TT. Adherence to anti-osteoporosis medication associated with lower mortality following hip fracture in older adults: a nationwide propensity score-matched cohort study. *BMC Geriatr.* 2019 Oct 28;19(1):290. doi: 10.1186/s12877-019-1278-9. PMID: 31660863; PMCID: PMC6819351.
3. Chen YC, Lin WC. Poor 1st-year adherence to anti-osteoporotic therapy increases the risk of mortality in patients with magnetic resonance imaging-proven acute osteoporotic vertebral fractures. *Patient Prefer Adherence.* 2017 Apr 27;11:839-843. doi: 10.2147/PPA.S131564. PMID: 28490865; PMCID: PMC5414717.
4. 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). Effects of oral ibandronate administered daily or intermittently on fracture risk in postmenopausal osteoporosis. *J Bone Miner Res.* 2004 Aug;19(8):1241-9. doi: 10.1359/JBMR.040325. Epub 2004 Mar 29. PMID: 15231010.
5. Cosman F, Cauley JA, Eastell R, Boonen S, Palermo L, Reid IR, Cummings SR, Black DM. 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.* 2014 Dec;99(12):4546-54. doi: 10.1210/jc.2014-1971. PMID: 25215556.
6. Chan DC, Chang CH, Lim LC, Brnabic AJM, Tsauo JY, Burge R, Hsiao FY, Jin L, Gürbüz S, Yang RS. Association between teriparatide treatment persistence and adherence, and fracture incidence in Taiwan: analysis using the National Health Insurance Research Database. *Osteoporos Int.* 2016 Sep;27(9):2855-2865. doi: 10.1007/s00198-016-3611-x. Epub 2016 May 12. PMID: 27172935; PMCID: PMC4981624.
7. Lin TC, Yang CY, Yang YH, Lin SJ. Alendronate adherence and its impact on hip-fracture risk in patients with established osteoporosis in Taiwan. *Clin Pharmacol Ther.* 2011 Jul;90(1):109-16. doi: 10.1038/clpt.2011.62. Epub 2011 Apr 27. PMID: 21525868.
8. Keshishian A, Boytsov N, Burge R, Krohn K, Lombard L, Zhang X, Xie L, Baser O. Examining the Effect of Medication Adherence on Risk of Subsequent Fracture Among Women with a Fragility Fracture in the U.S. Medicare Population. *J Manag Care Spec Pharm.* 2017 Nov;23(11):1178-1190. doi: 10.18553/jmcp.2017.17054. Epub 2017 Aug 22. PMID: 29083977.
9. Hsu CL, Chen HM, Chen HJ, Chou MY, Wang YC, Hsu YH, Liang CK, Chu CS. A national study on long-term osteoporosis therapy and risk of recurrent fractures in patients with hip fracture. *Arch Gerontol Geriatr.* 2020 May-Jun;88:104021. doi: 10.1016/j.archger.2020.104021. Epub 2020 Feb 1. PMID: 32058125.
10. Clemmesen B, Ravn P, Zegels B, Taquet AN, Christiansen C, Reginster JY. A 2-year phase II study with 1-year of follow-up of risedronate (NE-58095) in postmenopausal osteoporosis. *Osteoporos Int.* 1997;7(5):488-95. doi: 10.1007/pl00004152. PMID: 9425508.
11. McAlister FA, Ye C, Beaupre LA, Rowe BH, Johnson JA, Bellerose D, Hassan I, Majumdar SR. Adherence to osteoporosis therapy after an upper extremity fracture: a pre-specified substudy of the C-STOP randomized controlled trial. *Osteoporos Int.* 2019 Jan;30(1):127-134. doi: 10.1007/s00198-018-4702-7. Epub 2018 Sep 19. PMID: 30232538.

### Dalle review:

**Diab, Dima L, and Nelson B Watts. "Bisphosphonate drug holiday: who, when and how long." Therapeutic advances in musculoskeletal disease vol. 5,3 (2013): 107-11. doi:10.1177/1759720X13477714**

12. 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. Effects of continuing or stopping alendronate after 5 years of treatment: the Fracture Intervention Trial Long-term Extension (FLEX): a randomized trial. *JAMA*. 2006 Dec 27;296(24):2927-38. doi: 10.1001/jama.296.24.2927. PMID: 17190893.

**Nayak S, Greenspan SL. A systematic review and meta-analysis of the effect of bisphosphonate drug holidays on bone mineral density and osteoporotic fracture risk. *Osteoporos Int*. 2019 Apr;30(4):705-720. doi: 10.1007/s00198-018-4791-3. Epub 2019 Jan 8. PMID: 30623214; PMCID: PMC6499675.**

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## Evidence to Decision Framework

### CLINICAL QUESTION 5: E' ACCETTABILE LA SOSPENSIONE DEL TRATTAMENTO NEL PAZIENTE CON FRATTURA DA FRAGILITA'?

<b>POPOLAZIONE:</b>	Pazienti con frattura non derivante da un trauma efficiente
<b>INTERVENTO:</b>	Aderenza, persistenza o trattamento continuo con farmaci anti-fratturativi
<b>CONFRONTO:</b>	Non aderenza, discontinuità o trattamento intermittente o ciclico con farmaci anti-fratturativi
<b>ESITI PRINCIPALI:</b>	<b>Critici:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Rischio di rifrattura;</li><li>- Mortalità</li></ul> <b>Importanti:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Eventi avversi;</li><li>- Qualità della vita.</li></ul>
<b>SETTING:</b>	Qualsiasi
<b>PROSPETTIVA:</b>	Popolazione, SSN: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• organizzazione ed erogazione dei servizi per la gestione dei pazienti con frattura da fragilità.</li></ul>
<b>CONFLITTI DI INTERESSE</b>	La policy ISS relativa alla dichiarazione e gestione del conflitto di interessi è stata applicata e i seguenti membri del panel sono risultati essere membri votanti (determinando la direzione e forza della raccomandazione):  Membri del panel non votanti a seguito di un potenziale conflitto di interessi: Nessuno  Membri assenti: Dott. Leone

## VALUTAZIONE

Problema		
Il problema è una priorità?		
GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente no</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente si</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Si</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li> </ul>	<p>Il trattamento con farmaci anti-fratturativi è un importante strumento nella prevenzione secondaria delle fratture da fragilità, in quanto circa il 25% delle persone con precedente frattura vertebrale è a rischio di ulteriori fratture entro un anno. I risultati derivanti dal trattamento possono essere notevolmente migliorati sia aumentando l'aderenza alle terapie attualmente disponibili, sia sviluppando terapie con un migliore profilo di aderenza (Sheehy 2009).</p> <p>In accordo con l'International Society for Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research (ISPOR) Book of Terms, l'aderenza si traduce nella consistenza e nell'accuratezza nel seguire un regime terapeutico (ISPOR 2003), mentre la persistenza viene definita come mantenimento nel tempo della terapia farmacologica.</p> <p>Nonostante l'efficacia dei farmaci anti-fratturativi (bisfosfonati orali) sia stata dimostrata, il loro beneficio terapeutico è compromesso dalla scarsa compliance e persistenza (Sheehy 2009, Soong 2013, Ganda 2014). Uno studio (Siris 2006) ha mostrato una riduzione del rischio di frattura con una compliance minima del 50% ai bifosfonati per un periodo di 2 anni. Tuttavia, altri studi che hanno coinvolto pazienti trattati con bifosfonati orali hanno mostrato che circa il 35% dei pazienti discontinua la terapia nei primi 6 mesi, e il 50% entro la fine del primo anno di trattamento (Sheehy 2009, McAlister 2019). Una bassa aderenza ai bifosfonati orali potrebbe essere spiegata dall'insorgenza di eventi avversi (Lindsay 2005, Blouin 2007, Cramer 2007), dai regimi di dosaggio del farmaco (Lindsay 2005, Cramer 2007) oppure dalla natura asintomatica della malattia (Lindsay 2005, Blouin 2007). Pertanto, la scarsa persistenza ha un impatto significativo sugli outcomes clinici, e, nonostante gli effetti del trattamento si possano vedere già nel breve termine, è richiesta una persistenza a lungo termine per ottenere pieni benefici dalla terapia (McLung 2000, Bone 2004).</p> <p>Questi dati enfatizzano l'importanza dell'aderenza e della persistenza ai trattamenti per ottenere migliori risultati nel rischio di rifrattura. È stato inoltre accertato che dosi meno frequenti e intermittenti potrebbero promuovere l'aderenza alla terapia a lungo termine e potenzialmente ottimizzare gli outcomes nell'osteoporosi post-menopausale (Chesnut 2004, Miller 1997).</p>	
Effetti desiderabili		
Quanto considerevoli sono gli effetti desiderabili attesi?		
GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Irrilevanti</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Piccoli</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Moderati</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Grandi</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Variato</li> </ul>	<p>Il Quesito Clinico di interesse è volto a determinare le implicazioni cliniche della mancata continuità assistenziale farmacologica (non aderenza, discontinuità o trattamento intermittente) del paziente fratturato a cui è stata diagnosticata una condizione di fragilità ossea.</p>	

o Non so

È stata realizzata una revisione sistematica in letteratura utilizzando le banche dati Embase, Medline e Cochrane CENTRAL al 13 novembre 2020, da cui sono stati individuati 4165 records. La ricerca è stata ripetuta, allargando la stringa di ricerca, al 25 novembre 2020 da cui sono emersi ulteriori 5992 studi.

Sono state selezionate 15 pubblicazioni che soddisfano i criteri per rispondere al quesito clinico proposto: 6 studi randomizzati controllati (RCT) e 9 osservazionali. Di seguito le relative caratteristiche principali.

Studio	Disegno	Frattura al baseline	Tipo di trattamento	Durata del trattamento	Follow-up
McAlister 2019	RCT	Arti superiori (radio distale e/o ulna, omero prossimale)	Alendronato o risedronato	1 anno	2 anni
Miller 1997	RCT	Vertebrale	Etidronato	4 anni	2 anni
Black 2006	RCT	Qualsiasi	Alendronato	10 anni	5 anni
Cosman 2014	RCT	Vertebrale	Zoledronato	6 anni	3 anni
Chesnut 2004	RCT	Vertebrale	Ibandronato	3 anni	3 anni
Clemmesen 1997	RCT	Qualsiasi	Risedronato	2 anni	3 anni

Studio	Disegno	Frattura al baseline	Tipo di trattamento	Durata del trattamento	Follow-up
Lin 2011	Osservazionale	Vertebrale, femore prossimale	Alendronato	2 anni e 6 mesi	4 anni
Soong 2013	Osservazionale	Vertebrale, femore prossimale	Alendronato	3 anni	3 anni
Keshishian 2017	Osservazionale	Femore, Bacino	Vari anti-fratturativi	2 anni	1 anno
Sheehy 2009	Osservazionale	Vertebrale	Bisfosfonati	1 anni	4 anni
Hsu 2020	Osservazionale	Femore prossimale	Vari anti-fratturativi	1 anno	3 anni
Chan 2016	Osservazionale	Frattura	Teriparatide	2 anni	2 anni

Yu 2019	Osservazionale	Femore prossimale	Vari anti-fratturativi	5 anni	3 anni
Chen 2017	Osservazionale	Vertebrale	Vari anti-fratturativi	10 anni	10 anni
Adams 2018	Osservazionale	Vertebrale, femore	Bisfosfonati	10 anni	4 anni

Gli studi individuati permettono di rispondere alle seguenti comparazioni:

- iv) *Aderenza al trattamento anti-fratturativo vs non aderenza*
- v) *Persistenza al trattamento anti-fratturativo vs non persistenza (o discontinuità)*
- vi) *Trattamento anti-fratturativo continuo vs intermittente (o ciclico)*

Di seguito lo studio degli outcomes per le comparazioni analizzate:

ESPOSIZIONE			OUTCOME				
Esposizione	Comparatore		Rifrattura	Mortalità	Outcomes indiretti	Eventi avversi	Qualità
<b>Par. 1)</b>	Aderenza	Non Aderenza	Par. 1.1	Par. 1.2	Par 1.3	-	Par. 1.4
<b>Par. 2)</b>	Persistenza	Discontinuità	Par. 2.1	Par. 2.2		Par. 2.3	-
<b>Par. 3)</b>	Trattamento Continuo	Trattamento Intermittente/Ciclico	Par. 3.1	-	-	Par. 3.4	-

Poiché i diversi autori hanno definito l'aderenza e la persistenza in modo eterogeneo, abbiamo adottato una metodologia che consiste nell'aggregare i risultati degli studi a condizione che la definizione dell'esposizione sia omogenea.

In particolare, per l'aderenza abbiamo identificato i seguenti scenari:

*Primo scenario:* sono stati considerati soggetti aderenti con MPR $\geq$ 80% rispetto ai soggetti non aderenti con MPR $<$ 80% a qualsiasi farmaco anti-fratturativo (par. 1.1, par.1.2, par.1.3, par.1.4)

*Secondo scenario:* vengono definiti aderenti i soggetti coperti dal trattamento per un periodo superiore a 12 mesi, mentre vengono considerati non aderenti i soggetti con copertura più breve (par. 1.1).

Per la persistenza abbiamo identificato i seguenti scenari:

*Primo scenario:* soggetti persistenti (la cui persistenza è definita come tempo intercorso tra l'inizio della terapia e l'eventuale sospensione) e non persistenti ai farmaci anti-fratturativi (par. 2.1).

*Secondo scenario:* vengono definiti persistenti i soggetti coperti dal trattamento per un periodo superiore a 12 mesi, mentre vengono considerati non persistenti i soggetti con copertura più breve (par. 2.1, par. 2.2).

*Terzo scenario:* sono stati considerati soggetti randomizzati a trattamento anti-fratturativo o placebo, a seguito di un periodo di trattamento open-label ("extension trial") con lo stesso farmaco (par. 2.1, par. 2.3).

## 1. Aderenza

Nei seguenti studi l'aderenza è stata valutata considerando l'MPR (Medication Possession Ratio), cioè il numero di giorni coperti dal farmaco rispetto alla durata del periodo di osservazione. L'MPR assume valore massimo pari a 1, e per i seguenti studi si sono considerati aderenti i soggetti per cui l'MPR risultava superiore (o uguale) a 0.8, mentre si sono considerati non aderenti i soggetti con MPR inferiore.

È stato, inoltre, analizzato un secondo scenario, descritto dettagliatamente nella relativa sezione, per cui è stato possibile effettuare un confronto fra soggetti che hanno assunto il trattamento in modo continuativo o che lo hanno sospeso, valutando l'aderenza rispetto al tempo in cui il farmaco è stato assunto (+ o - di 12 mesi).

Nei forest plot gli studi saranno indicati come segue:

1) 2) 3) 4) rispettivamente per l'insorgenza dell'outcome ad un anno, due, tre o  $\geq 4$  anni; tipo di frattura al baseline; trattamento anti-fratturativo; \* se lo studio è un RCT

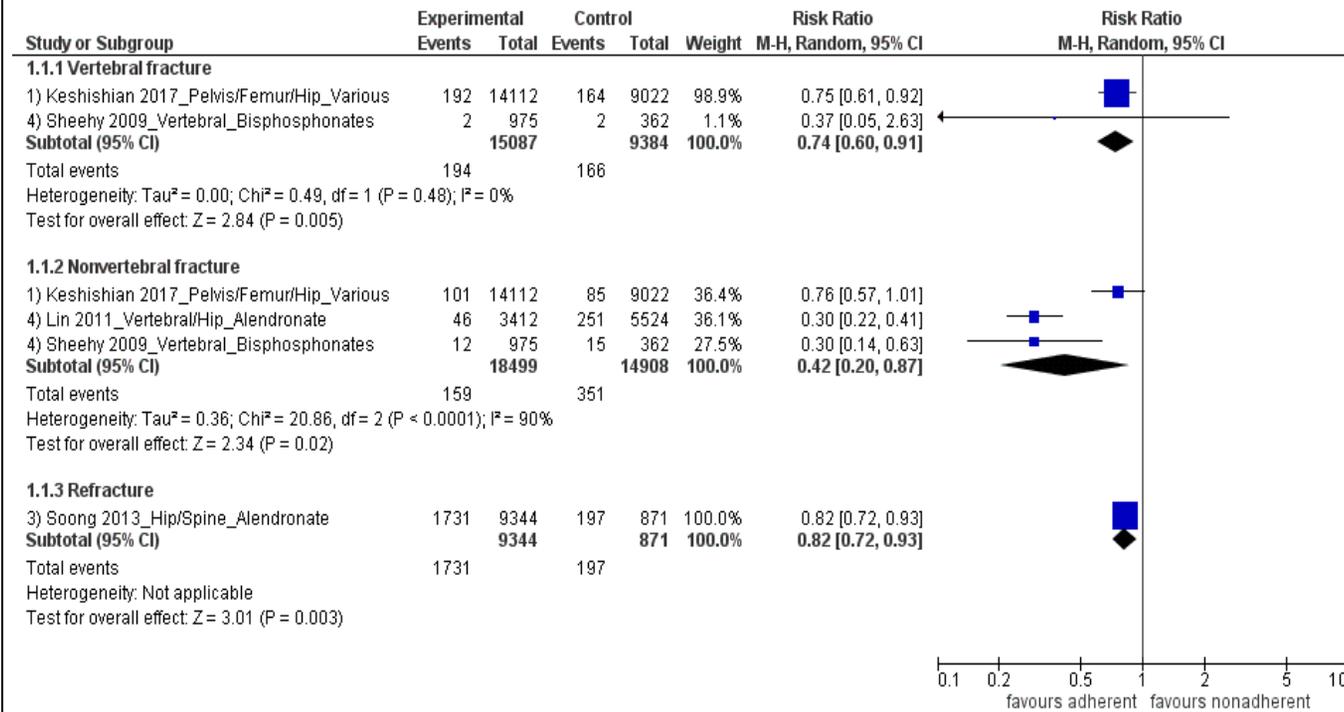
### 1.1 Rifrattura

*Primo scenario:* il rischio di rifrattura nei soggetti aderenti ( $MPR \geq 80\%$ ) rispetto ai non aderenti ( $MPR < 80\%$ ) a qualsiasi farmaco anti-fratturativo è stato valutato da 4 studi osservazionali (Lin 2011, Soong 2013, Keshishian 2017, Sheehy 2009).

**Tabella 1.** Dati sul rischio di rifrattura valutato nei soggetti aderenti ( $MPR \geq 80\%$ ) rispetto ai non aderenti ( $MPR < 80\%$ ).

Studio	Disegno	Frattura al baseline	Misura di aderenza	Tipo di trattamento	Durata del trattamento	Valutazione della rifrattura
Lin 2011	Osservazionale	Vertebrale, femore prossimale	MPR	Alendronato	2 anni e 6 mesi	4 anni
Soong 2013	Osservazionale	Vertebrale, femore prossimale	MPR	Alendronato	3 anni	3 anni
Keshishian 2017	Osservazionale	Femore, Bacino	MPR	Vari anti-fratturativi	2 anni	1 anno
Sheehy 2009	Osservazionale	Vertebrale	MPR	Bisfosfonati	1 anni	4 anni

La **Figura 2** mostra una chiara riduzione del rischio di frattura vertebrale, non vertebrale e di qualsiasi frattura pari rispettivamente al 26%, 58% e 18%, nei soggetti aderenti rispetto ai non aderenti ai diversi farmaci anti-fratturativi. Tale riduzione è stata maggiormente evidenziata dagli studi con periodo di follow-up più lungo.



**Figura 2.** Rischio di frattura vertebrale, non vertebrale o di qualsiasi frattura, valutato tra soggetti aderenti (MPR $\geq$ 80%) e non aderenti (MPR $<$ 80%).

Aggiustamenti. Lin 2011: frattura indice osteoporotica, genere, età. Soong 2013: comorbidità, farmaci concomitanti, genere, età Sheehy 2009: caratteristiche demografiche e cliniche.

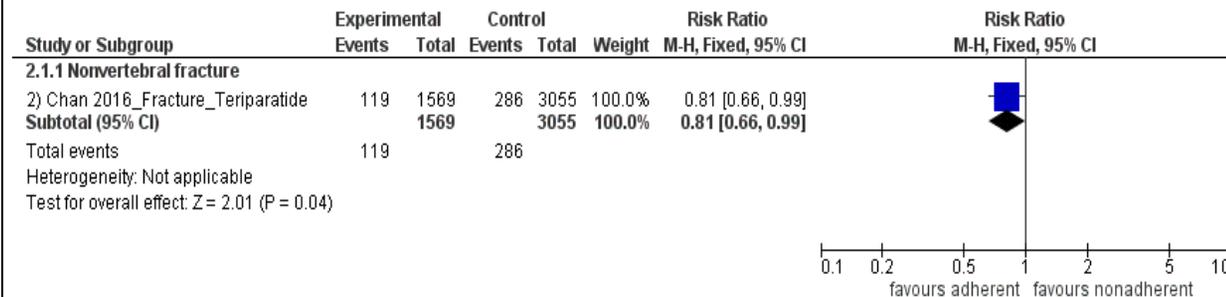
*Secondo scenario:* nel seguente studio vengono definiti aderenti i soggetti coperti dal trattamento per un periodo superiore a 12 mesi, mentre vengono considerati non aderenti i soggetti con copertura più breve. Per questo motivo, i risultati dello studio sono riportati separatamente.

**Tabella 2.** Dati sul rischio di rifrattura valutato nei soggetti aderenti (>12 mesi) rispetto ai non aderenti (≤12 mesi).

Studio	Disegno	Frattura al baseline	Misura di aderenza	Tipo di trattamento	Durata del trattamento	Valutazione della rifrattura non vertebrale
Chan 2016	Osservazionale	Frattura	Numero di penne pre-allestite rispetto al periodo di osservazione*	Teriparatide	2 anni	2 anni

\*1 penna ha copertura 1 mese, pertanto vengono definiti aderenti i soggetti con più di 12 penne nel periodo di trattamento

La **Figura 3** mostra una riduzione del rischio di rifrattura non vertebrale del 19% nei soggetti aderenti (>12 mesi) rispetto ai soggetti non aderenti (≤12 mesi) al trattamento anti-fratturativo.



**Figura 3.** Rischio di rifrattura non vertebrale valutato tra soggetti aderenti (>12 mesi) rispetto ai non aderenti (≤12 mesi).

*Aggiustamento per variabili demografiche al baseline (età, genere e precedenti fratture) e nei 12 mesi precedenti la prescrizione indice a teriparatide per farmaci anti-osteoporotici concomitanti e ad altri farmaci che possono influenzare la componente ossea e comorbidità.*

## 1.2 Mortalità

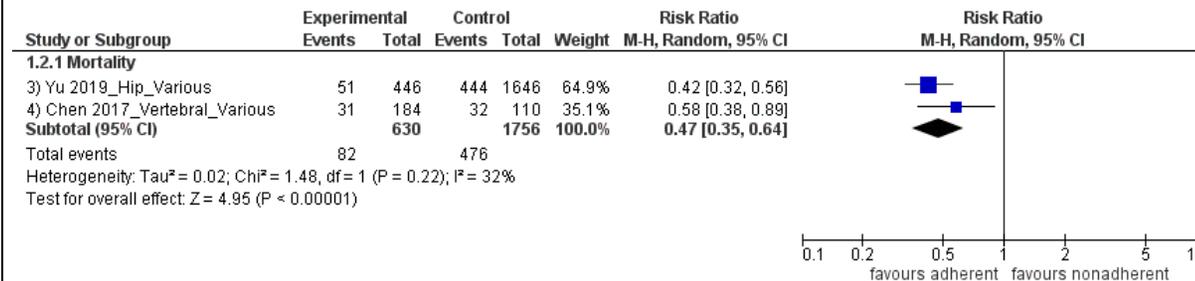
*Primo scenario:* la mortalità nei soggetti aderenti (MPR $\geq$ 80%) rispetto ai non aderenti (MPR<80%) a qualsiasi farmaco anti-fratturativo è stata valutata da 2 studi osservazionali (Yu 2019, Chen 2017).

**Tabella 3.** Dati sulla mortalità valutata nei soggetti aderenti (MPR $\geq$ 80%) rispetto ai non aderenti (MPR<80%).

Studio	Disegno	Frattura al baseline	Misura di aderenza	Tipo di trattamento	Durata del trattamento	Valutazione della mortalità
Yu 2019	Osservazionale	Femore prossimale	MPR	Vari anti-fratturativi	5 anni	3 anni
Chen 2017	Osservazionale	Vertebrale	Compliance o persistenza*	Vari anti-fratturativi	10 anni	10 anni

\*una bassa aderenza è stata definita anche come non compliance (MPR) o non persistenza (30 giorni consecutivi non coperti dal farmaco)

La **Figura 4** mostra una riduzione significativa del rischio di mortalità pari al 53% nei soggetti aderenti (MPR $\geq$ 80%) rispetto ai non aderenti (MPR<80%) ai farmaci anti-fratturativi.



**Figura 4.** Mortalità valutata tra soggetti aderenti (MPR $\geq$ 80%) e non aderenti (MPR<80%).

Aggiustamenti. Chen 2017: alcool, fumo, ipertensione, diabete, patologie cardiache, polmonari, epatiche e neurologiche.

## 1.3 Infezioni e Eventi indiretti

L'alta aderenza a farmaci anti-fratturativi sembra essere associata a un minor rischio di infezioni e di decessi correlati alle stesse, probabilmente grazie agli effetti del trattamento sul sistema immunitario (con la produzione di citochine pro e antinfiammatorie) (Chen 2017). Così, due studi

osservazionali (Keshishian 2017, Chen 2017) valutano l'insorgenza di infezioni in seguito all'utilizzo di farmaci anti-fratturativi, secondo una elevata e bassa aderenza.

Difatti, l'alta compliance ai farmaci potrebbe avere un impatto favorevole sugli esiti del paziente, effetto definito come "healthy adherent effect" (Curtis 2011; Simpson 2006). Un miglior stato di salute dei pazienti è stato rilevato in pazienti in trattamento a lungo termine e con elevata aderenza alla terapia, mostrando un ridotto rischio di frattura, rispetto a coloro che interrompono il trattamento precocemente (Ström 2015). L'aderenza alla terapia farmacologica può essere indice di un comportamento sano (Silverman 2011) come una dieta corretta, un adeguato esercizio fisico, visite mediche regolari e una buona aderenza ai co-trattamenti, con conseguente riduzione delle comorbidità (Silverman 2011). Al contrario, i pazienti con scarsa aderenza potrebbero essere affetti da altre condizioni, come la depressione, che può influenzare l'aderenza ai trattamenti stessi (Simpson 2006). Pertanto, l'associazione tra la buona aderenza alla farmacoterapia dell'osteoporosi e la riduzione del rischio di frattura potrebbe essere in parte attribuita all' "healthy adherent effect" (Cadarette 2011).

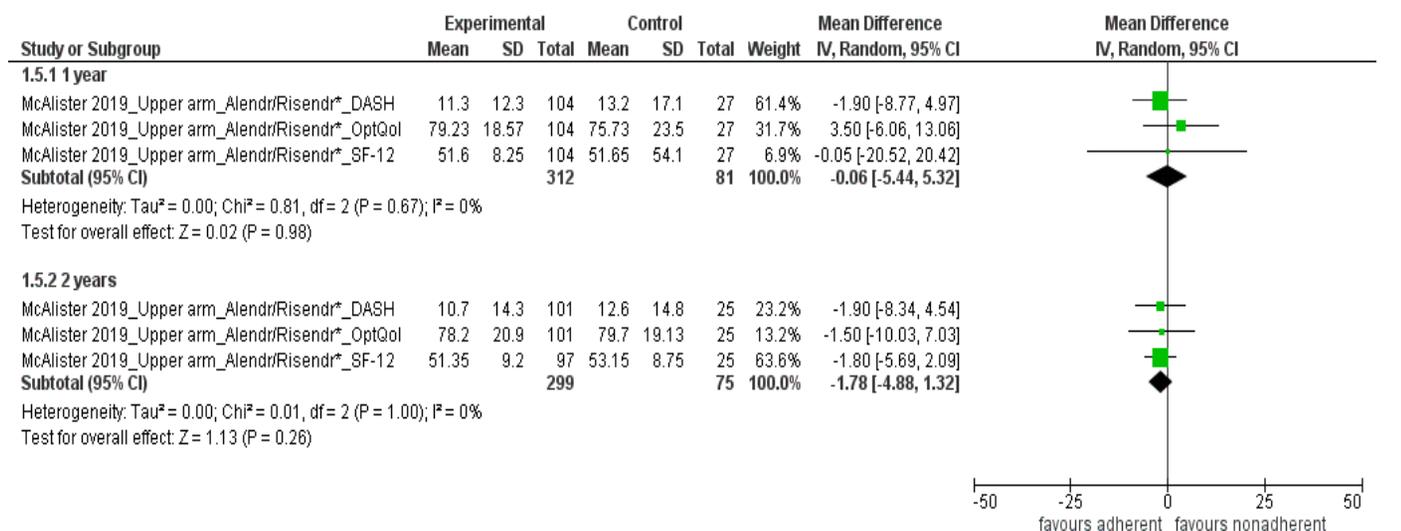
#### 1.4 Qualità della vita

*Primo scenario:* la qualità della vita è stata valutata, nei soggetti aderenti (assunzione >80% della dose prescritta) e non aderenti (assunzione ≤80% della dose prescritta) a qualsiasi farmaco anti-fratturativo, da un solo studio randomizzato (McAlister 2019).

**Tabella 4.** Dati sulla qualità della vita valutata nei soggetti aderenti (>80% di pillole consumate) rispetto ai non aderenti (≤80% di pillole consumate).

Studio	Disegno	Frattura al baseline	Misura di aderenza	Tipo di trattamento	Durata del trattamento	Valutazione della qualità della vita
McAlister 2019	RCT	Arti superiori (radio distale e/o ulna, omero prossimale)	>80% di pillole consumate	Alendronato o risedronato	1 anno	1 anno e 2 anni

La **Figura 5** non mostra differenze significative relative all'Health related quality of life tra soggetti aderenti (>80% di pillole consumate) e non (≤80% di pillole consumate) ai farmaci anti-fratturativi, valutato ad un anno e a due anni.



**Figura 5.** Health related quality of life scores valutati tra soggetti aderenti (>80% di pillole consumate) e non aderenti (≤80% di pillole consumate).

Abbreviazioni: Short Form Health Survey (SF-12), Osteoporosis-Targeted Quality of Life questionnaire (OptQoL), Disabilities of the Arm, Shoulder, and Head (DASH)

## 2. Persistenza

Nei seguenti studi è stata analizzata la persistenza, definita come tempo intercorso tra l'inizio della terapia e l'eventuale sospensione. La finestra temporale in cui è stata valutata la persistenza o l'eventuale discontinuità cambia a seconda dello studio ed è riportata nella tabella descrittiva.

Sono stati, inoltre, analizzati due scenari per cui è stato possibile effettuare un confronto fra soggetti che hanno assunto il trattamento in modo continuativo o che lo hanno sospeso, descritti dettagliatamente nelle relative sezioni. Il secondo, descritto dettagliatamente nella relativa sezione, per cui è stato possibile effettuare un confronto fra soggetti che hanno assunto il trattamento in modo continuativo o che lo hanno sospeso, valutando la persistenza rispetto al tempo in cui il farmaco è stato assunto (più o minore di 12 mesi). Il terzo valuta gli outcomes nei soggetti randomizzati a trattamento anti-fratturativo o placebo, a seguito di un periodo di trattamento open-label con lo stesso farmaco.

Nei forest plot gli studi saranno indicati come segue:

1) 2) 3) 4) rispettivamente per l'insorgenza dell'outcome ad un anno, due, tre o ≥4 anni; tipo di frattura al baseline; trattamento anti-fratturativo; \* se lo studio è un RCT

## 2.1 Rifrattura

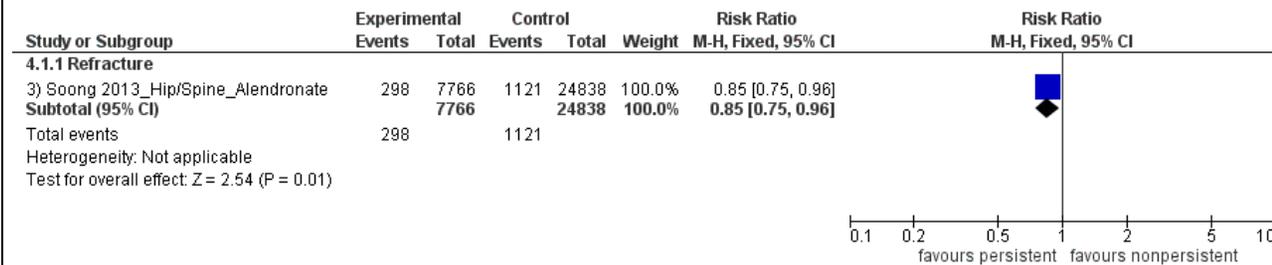
*Primo scenario:* il rischio di frattura nei soggetti persistenti a qualsiasi farmaco anti-fratturativo rispetto ai soggetti discontinuanti è stata valutata da un solo studio osservazionale (Soong 2013).

**Tabella 5.** Dati sul rischio di frattura valutato nei soggetti persistenti (gap 30 giorni) rispetto ai discontinuanti.

Studio	Disegno	Frattura al baseline	Misura di persistenza	Tipo di trattamento	Durata del trattamento	Valutazione della frattura
Soong 2013	Osservazionale	Vertebrale, femore prossimale	Persistenza*	Alendronato	3 anni	3 anni

\*gap 30 giorni

La **Figura 6** mostra una chiara riduzione del rischio di frattura del 15% nei soggetti persistenti (gap 30 giorni) rispetto ai discontinuanti al farmaco anti-fratturativo.



**Figura 6.** Rischio di frattura vertebrale valutato tra soggetti persistenti (gap 30 giorni) e discontinuanti.

*Aggiustamento per comorbidità, farmaci concomitanti, età e genere.*

*Secondo scenario:* i seguenti studi vengono analizzati separatamente rispetto agli studi precedenti in quanto vengono definiti persistenti i soggetti coperti dal trattamento per un periodo superiore ai 12 mesi mentre vengono considerati non persistenti gli individui con copertura più breve.

**Tabella 6.** Dati sul rischio di rifrattura valutato nei soggetti persistenti (>12 mesi) rispetto ai non persistenti (<12 mesi).

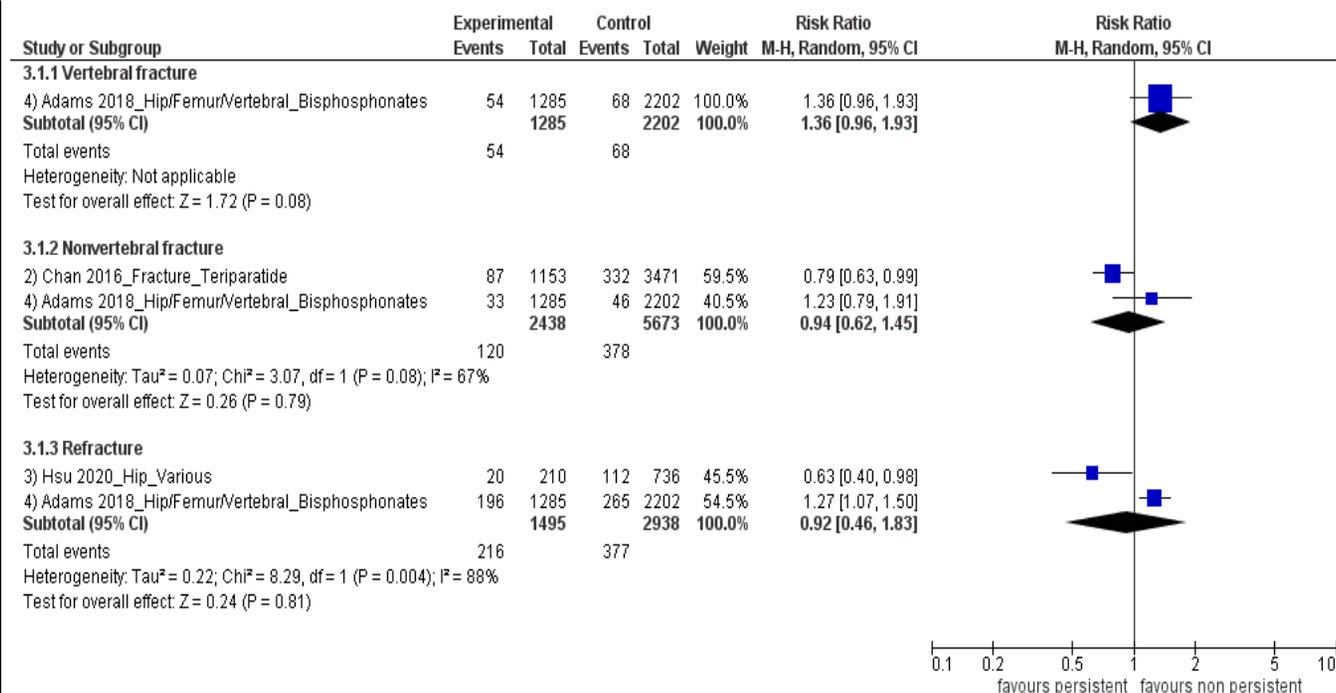
Studio	Disegno	Frattura al baseline	Misura di persistenza	Tipo di trattamento	Durata del trattamento	Valutazione della rifrattura non vertebrale
Chan 2016	Osservazionale	Frattura	Numero di penne pre-allestite rispetto al periodo di osservazione*	Teriparatide	2 anni	2 anni
Adams 2018	Osservazionale	Vertebrale, femore	Assunzione del trattamento in modo continuo o con sospensione**	Bisfosfonati	10 anni	4 anni
Hsu 2020	Osservazionale	Femore prossimale	Assunzione del trattamento in modo continuo o con sospensione***	Vari anti-fratturativi	1 anno	3 anni

\*1 penna ha copertura 1 mese, pertanto vengono definiti aderenti i soggetti con più di 12 penne nel periodo di trattamento

\*\* vengono considerati discontinuanti i soggetti con <50% di aderenza (MPR) o nessun utilizzo del farmaco per <12 mesi.

\*\*\* vengono considerati discontinuanti i soggetti che in un gap di 60 giorni non hanno nessuna nuova prescrizione del farmaco

Dalla **Figura 7** non emerge una riduzione significativa del rischio di rifrattura vertebrale, non vertebrale o di qualsiasi rifrattura nei soggetti persistenti ( $\geq 12$  mesi) rispetto ai non persistenti (<12 mesi) ai farmaci anti-fratturativi.



**Figura 7.** Rischio di rifrattura valutato tra soggetti persistenti ( $\geq 12$  mesi) e non persistenti ( $< 12$  mesi).

*Aggiustamenti.* Chan 2016: variabili demografiche al baseline (età, genere e precedenti fratture) e nei 12 mesi precedenti la prescrizione indice a teriparatide per farmaci anti-osteoporotici concomitanti e ad altri farmaci che possono influenzare la componente ossea e comorbidità. Adams 2018: anno di reclutamento, sito di reclutamento, storia di precedenti fratture, probabilità di frattura a 10 anni (FRAXTM score), rischio di caduta al baseline (score FRAT modificato), comorbidità al baseline (Quan-Charlson score), precedente o concomitante esposizione a inibitori della pompa protonica, antagonisti dei recettori istaminici H2, statine, estrogeni e tiazolidinedione. Hsu 2020: età, genere, regione geografica, livello ospedaliero e score di Charlson.

*Terzo scenario:* nello studio di Miller 1997, in cui vengono mostrati i risultati di un “extension trial”, i soggetti randomizzati in una prima fase dello studio (1°-3° anno) a trattamento anti-fratturativo intermittente o placebo, e trattati con farmaco anti-fratturativo in open-label per i seguenti due anni (4° e 5° anno), vengono nuovamente randomizzati nella seconda fase dello studio (6°-7° anno) allo stesso trattamento anti-fratturativo intermittente o placebo.

Nello studio di Black 2006, in cui vengono mostrati i risultati di un “extension trial”, i soggetti sono randomizzati in una prima fase dello studio (5 anni) a trattamento anti-fratturativo o placebo. I soggetti che nella prima fase dello studio sono stati randomizzati al trattamento anti-fratturativo, nella seconda fase dello studio (5 anni) vengono nuovamente randomizzati allo stesso trattamento anti-fratturativo o placebo.

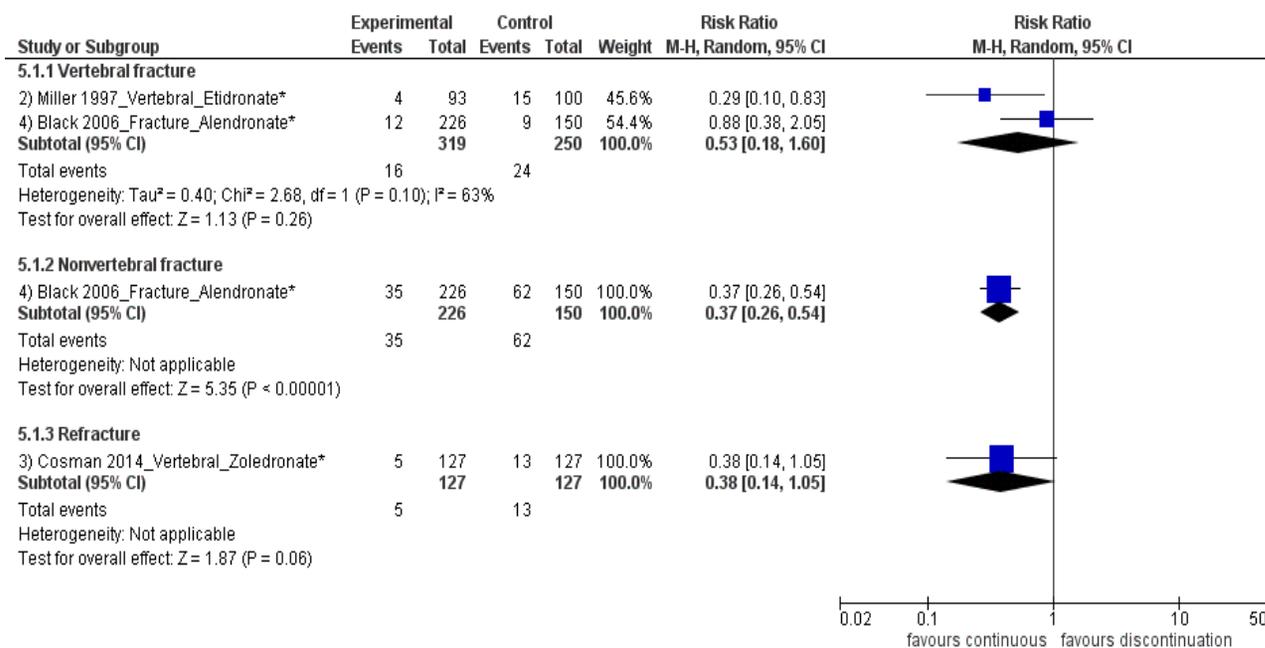
Nello studio di Cosman 2014, in cui vengono mostrati i risultati di un “extension trial”, i soggetti sono randomizzati in una prima fase dello studio (3 anni) a trattamento anti-fratturativo o placebo. I soggetti che nella prima fase dello studio sono stati randomizzati al trattamento anti-fratturativo, nella seconda fase dello studio (3 anni) vengono nuovamente randomizzati allo stesso trattamento anti-fratturativo o placebo.

Poiché si tratta di una situazione particolare, in cui si considerano discontinuanti i pazienti che nella seconda fase dello studio assumono placebo, si sono tenuti i risultati separati da quelli precedenti.

**Tabella 7.** Dati sul rischio di frattura valutato nei soggetti in trattamento continuo rispetto ai discontinuanti.

Studio	Disegno	Frattura al baseline	Tipo di trattamento	Durata del trattamento	Valutazione della frattura
Black 2006	RCT	Qualsiasi	Alendronato	Continuo: 10 anni trt Discontinuo: 5 anni trt + 5 anni placebo	5 anni
Miller 1997	RCT	Vertebrale	Etidronato	Continuo: 4 anni trt Discontinuo: 2 anni trt + 2 anni placebo	2 anni
Cosman 2014	RCT	Vertebrale	Zoledronato	Continuo: 6 anni trt Discontinuo: 3 anni trt + 3 anni placebo	3 anni

La **Figura 8** mostra una riduzione significativa del rischio di frattura non vertebrale pari al 63% mentre non si rileva alcun beneficio rispetto al rischio di frattura vertebrale o qualsiasi frattura, nei soggetti in trattamento anti-fratturativo continuo vs discontinuante.



**Figura 8.** Rischio di rifrattura valutato tra soggetti in trattamento continuo vs discontinuanti.

## 2.2 Mortalità

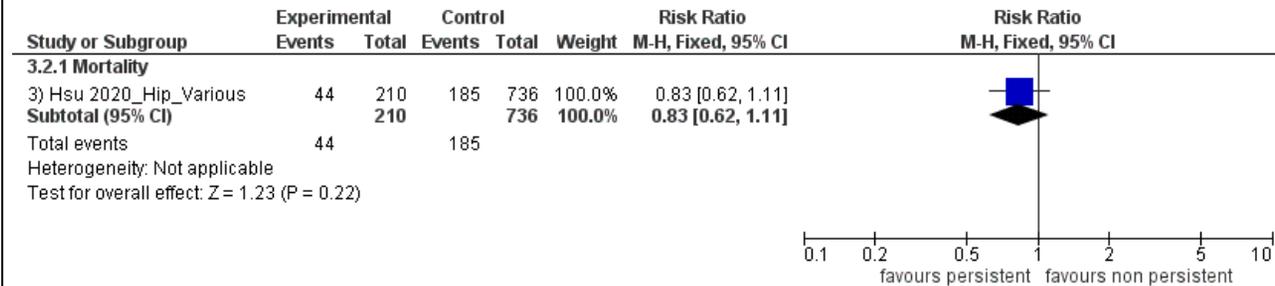
*Secondo scenario:* la mortalità nei soggetti persistenti ( $\geq 12$  mesi) rispetto ai non persistenti ( $< 12$  mesi) è stata valutata da un solo studio osservazionale (Hsu 2020).

**Tabella 8.** Dati sulla mortalità valutata nei soggetti persistenti ( $\geq 12$  mesi) rispetto ai non persistenti ( $< 12$  mesi).

Studio	Disegno	Frattura al baseline	Misura di aderenza	Tipo di trattamento	Durata del trattamento	Valutazione della rifrattura non vertebrale
Hsu 2020	Osservazionale	Femore prossimale	Assunzione del trattamento in modo continuo o con sospensione*	Vari anti-fratturativi	1 anno	3 anni

\* vengono considerati discontinuanti i soggetti che in un gap di 60 giorni non hanno nessuna nuova prescrizione del farmaco

La **Figura 9** non mostra una riduzione significativa del rischio di mortalità nei soggetti persistenti ( $\geq 12$  mesi) rispetto ai non persistenti ( $< 12$  mesi) ai farmaci anti-fratturativi.



**Figura 9.** Mortalità valutata tra soggetti persistenti ( $\geq 12$  mesi) e non persistenti ( $< 12$  mesi).

Aggiustamento per età, genere, regione geografica, livello ospedaliero e score di Charlson.

### 3. Continuo vs ciclico o intermittente

Nei seguenti studi gli outcomes sono stati confrontati pazienti a cui il trattamento è stato prescritto con dose giornaliera rispetto a pazienti a cui il trattamento è stato prescritto in modo intermittente o ciclico. La finestra temporale di intermittenza cambia a seconda dello studio ed è riportata nella tabella descrittiva.

Nei forest plot gli studi saranno indicati come segue:

1) 2) 3) 4) rispettivamente per l'insorgenza dell'outcome ad un anno, due, tre o  $\geq 4$  anni; tipo di frattura al baseline; trattamento anti-fratturativo; \* se lo studio è un RCT

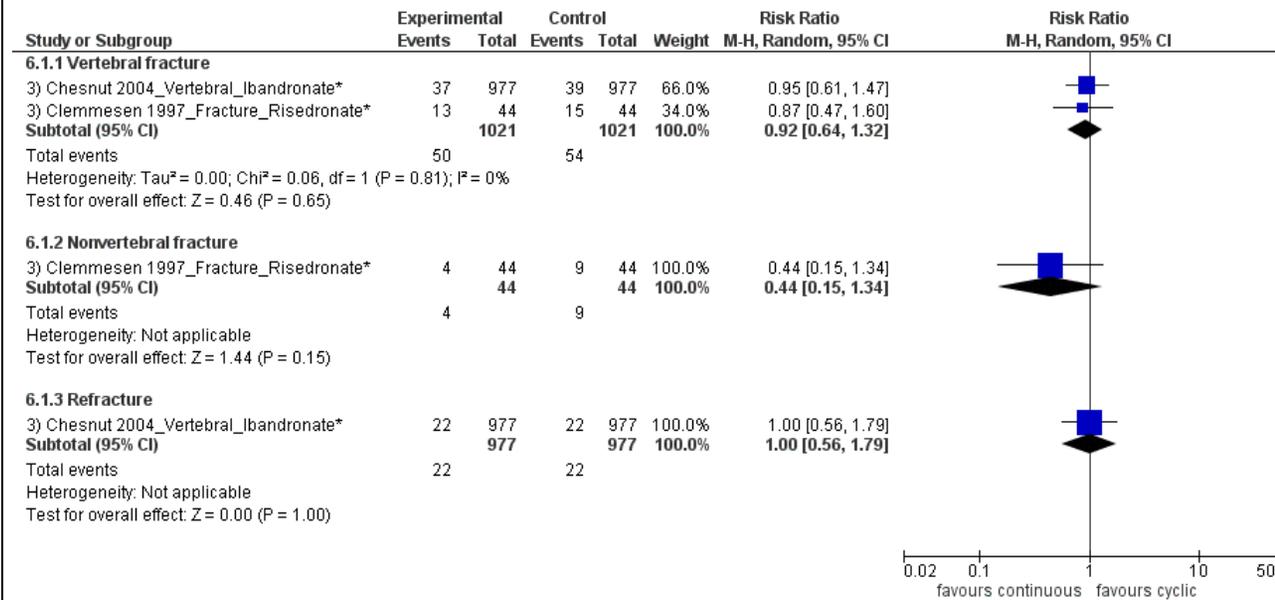
#### 3.1 Rifrattura

Il rischio di rifrattura nei soggetti in trattamento con farmaco anti-fratturativo continuo vs ciclico o intermittente è stato valutato da due studi randomizzati (Chesnut 2004, Clemmesen 1997).

**Tabella 10.** Dati sul rischio di rifrattura valutato nei soggetti in trattamento continuo rispetto ciclico o intermittente.

Studio	Disegno	Frattura al baseline	Misura	Tipo di trattamento	Durata del trattamento	Valutazione della BMD
Chesnut 2004	RCT	Vertebrale	Intermittente vs giornaliero	Ibandronato	3 anni	3 anni
Clemmesen 1997	RCT	Qualsiasi	Ciclico vs continuo	Risedronato	2 anni	3 anni

La **Figura 11** non mostra una chiara riduzione del rischio di rifrattura (vertebrale, non vertebrale, o qualsiasi rifrattura) nei soggetti in trattamento anti-fratturativo continuo vs intermittente o ciclico.



**Figura 11.** Rischio di rifrattura valutato nei soggetti in trattamento continuo vs ciclico o intermittente.

## Effetti indesiderabili

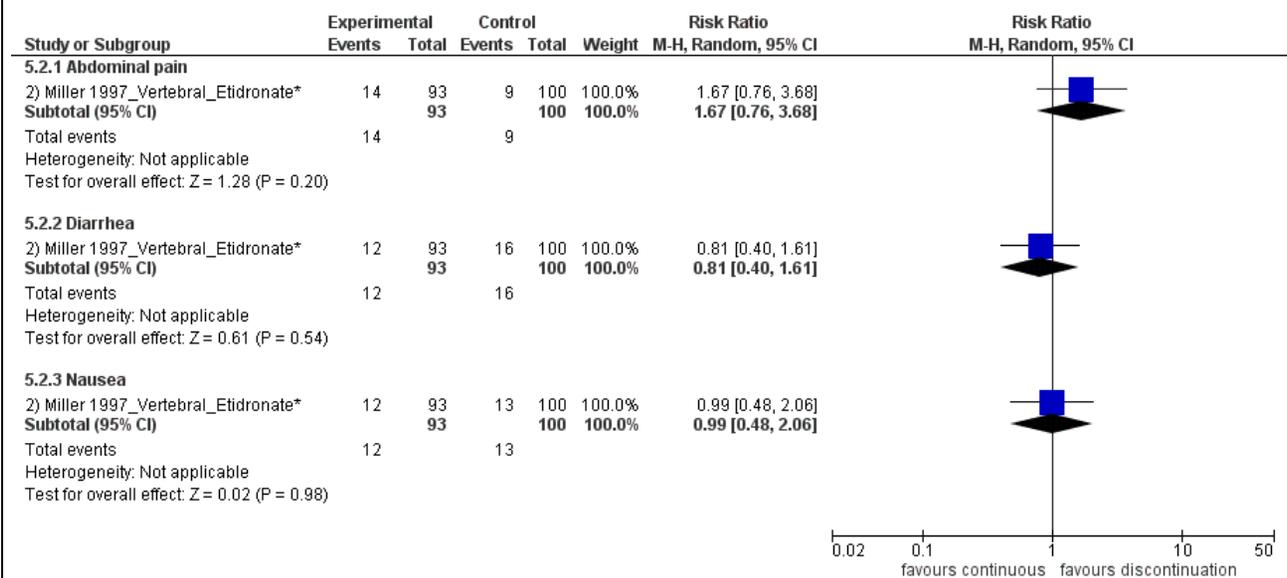
Quanto considerevoli sono gli effetti indesiderabili attesi?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Grandi</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Moderati</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Piccoli</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Irrilevanti</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Variano</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li> </ul>	<p><b>2 Persistenza</b></p> <p><b>2.3 Eventi avversi</b></p> <p><i>Terzo scenario:</i> il seguente studio, in cui vengono mostrati i risultati di un “extension trial”, i soggetti randomizzati in una prima fase dello studio (1°-3° anno) a trattamento anti-fratturativo intermittente o placebo, e trattati con farmaco anti-fratturativo in open-label per i seguenti due anni (4° e 5° anno), vengono nuovamente randomizzati nella seconda fase dello studio (6°-7° anno) allo stesso trattamento anti-fratturativo intermittente o placebo. Poiché si tratta di una situazione particolare, in cui si considerano discontinuanti i pazienti che nella seconda fase dello studio assumono placebo, si sono tenuti i risultati separati da quelli precedenti.</p>	

**Tabella 9.** Dati sul rischio di eventi avversi valutati nei soggetti in trattamento continuo rispetto ai discontinuanti.

Studio	Disegno	Frattura al baseline	Tipo di trattamento	Durata del trattamento	Valutazione della rifrattura
Continuo: 4 anni trt					2 anni
Miller 1997	RCT	Vertebrale	Etidronato	Discontinuo: 2 anni trt + 2 anni placebo	

La **Figura 10** non mostra una chiara riduzione del rischio di eventi avversi (dolore addominale, diarrea, nausea) relati al trattamento nei soggetti in trattamento anti-fratturativo continuo vs discontinuante.



**Figura 10.** Eventi avversi valutati nei soggetti in trattamento continuo vs discontinuanti.

### 3 Continuo vs ciclico o intermittente

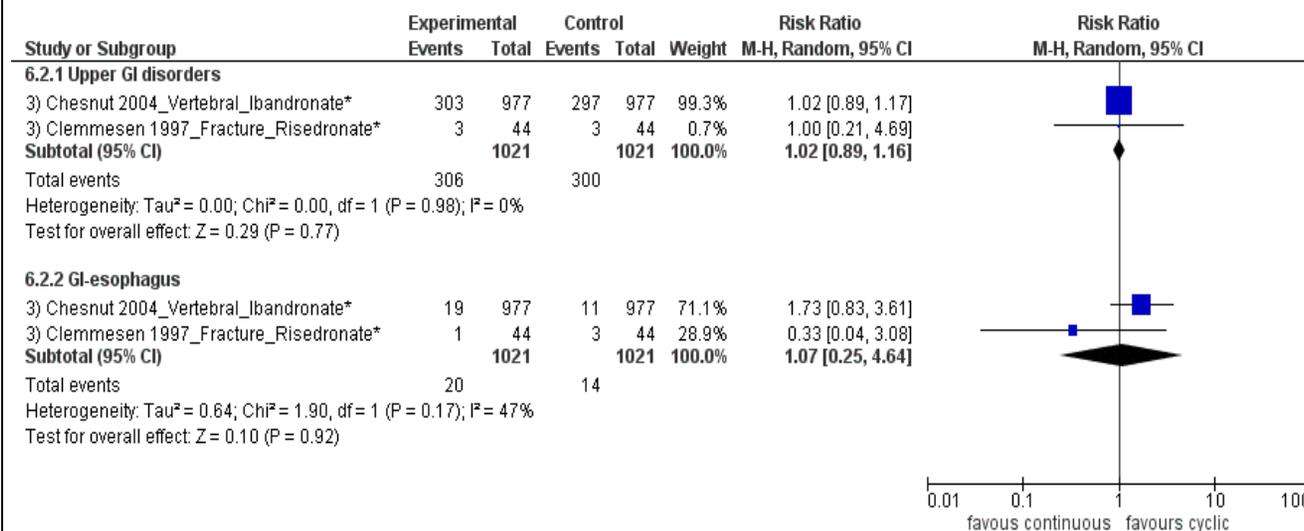
#### 3.4 Eventi avversi

Gli eventi avversi nei soggetti in trattamento con farmaco anti-fratturativo continuo vs ciclico o intermittente sono stati valutati da due studi randomizzati (Chesnut 2004, Clemmesen 1997).

**Tabella 11.** Dati sul rischio di eventi avversi valutato nei soggetti in trattamento continuo rispetto ciclico o intermittente.

Studio	Disegno	Frattura al baseline	Misura	Tipo di trattamento	Durata del trattamento	Valutazione della BMD
Chesnut 2004	RCT	Vertebrale	Intermittente vs giornaliero	Ibandronato	3 anni	3 anni
Clemmesen 1997	RCT	Qualsiasi	Ciclico vs continuo	Risedronato	2 anni	3 anni

La **Figura 12** non mostra una chiara riduzione del rischio di eventi avversi (disturbi del tratto gastrointestinale superiore o esofagei quali ulcera esofagea, stenosi esofagea ed esofagite) nei soggetti in trattamento anti-fratturativo continuo vs intermittente o ciclico.



**Figura 12.** Rischio di eventi avversi valutato nei soggetti in trattamento continuo vs ciclico (o intermittente).

## Qualità delle prove

Qual è la qualità complessiva delle prove di efficacia e sicurezza?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Molto bassa</li> <li>○ Bassa</li> <li>● Moderata</li> <li>○ Alta</li> <li>○ Nessuno studio incluso</li> </ul>	<p>Per l'aderenza l'outcome con peggior valutazione di qualità risulta essere la rifrattura: molto bassa.</p> <p>Per l'aderenza (+ o - 12 mesi) l'outcome con peggior valutazione di qualità risulta essere la rifrattura non vertebrale: bassa.</p> <p>Per la persistenza l'outcome con peggior valutazione di qualità risulta essere la rifrattura: bassa.</p> <p>Per la persistenza (+ o - 12 mesi) l'outcome con peggior valutazione di qualità risulta essere la rifrattura e la mortalità: molto bassa.</p> <p>Per la discontinuità l'outcome con peggior valutazione di qualità risulta gli eventi avversi: bassa.</p> <p>Per il trattamento ciclico (o intermittente) l'outcome con peggior valutazione di qualità risulta essere la rifrattura e gli eventi avversi gastrointestinali: moderata.</p>	

## Valori

C'è incertezza o variabilità nel valore attribuito agli esiti principali?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Importante incertezza o variabilità</li> <li>○ Possibile importante incertezza o variabilità</li> <li>○ Probabilmente nessuna incertezza o variabilità importante</li> <li>● Nessuna incertezza o variabilità importante</li> </ul>	<p>È stata condotta una revisione sistematica su Medline, Embase e Cochrane CENTRAL che ha portato a individuare 44 records. Non sono stati individuati records eleggibili per il dominio d'interesse, tuttavia sono stati analizzati i risultati relativi alla qualità della vita derivanti da uno studio incluso dalla ricerca sull'efficacia dell'intervento.</p> <p>Nel trial di McAlister 2019, in seguito alla randomizzazione i pazienti sono stati sottoposti a due diversi interventi: intervento educativo, che comprendeva sia l'educazione del paziente rispetto alla tematica dell'osteoporosi, che un reminder al medico di base circa l'insorgenza di fratture nei pazienti, fornendo anche un riepilogo delle linee guida per il trattamento dell'osteoporosi; intervento infermieristico, che comprendeva il test della BMD e la prescrizione di farmaci anti-fratturativi.</p> <p>Gli score della qualità della vita sono stati valutati all'ingresso nello studio, a 12 e a 24 mesi, utilizzando i seguenti strumenti, Short Form Health Survey (SF-12), Osteoporosis-Targeted Quality of Life questionnaire (OptQoL), Disabilities of the Arm, Shoulder, and Head (DASH):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Lo strumento SF-12 (derivante dall'SF-36) applica metodi psicometrici per misurare, tramite due scale con due item ciascuna, le condizioni fisiche (Physical Functioning, Role Physical) e mentali (Role Emotional, Mental Health) dei pazienti (Ware 1996).</li> <li>● OptQoL è stato costruito per comprendere la storia naturale dell'osteoporosi, supportare nello screening degli individui e fornire ulteriori informazioni durante il processo decisionale dei programmi di prevenzione e/o di trattamento. I domini OPTQoL erano significativamente correlati con tutti i domini dell'SF-36 (soprattutto per quanto riguarda le condizioni fisiche del paziente). Questo strumento di indagine ha lo scopo di investigare in modo specifico i problemi associati all'osteoporosi, in modo che le donne che</li> </ul>	

	<p>riferiscono maggiori difficoltà fisiche, adattamenti (cioè adattamenti necessari nel ruolo sociale a seguito di disabilità fisica) e paure (peggiore qualità della vita correlata alla salute) lo facciano a causa dell'osteoporosi piuttosto che altre condizioni croniche. Inoltre, i domini sugli adattamenti e sulle paure si aggiungono chiaramente alle informazioni che possono essere ottenute dall'SF-36. A questo proposito, il questionario OPTQoL differisce da altri strumenti per la qualità della vita dei soggetti con osteoporosi sviluppati per misurare il cambiamento individuale nel tempo o il beneficio terapeutico nelle donne gravemente osteoporotiche (Lydick 1997).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DASH, è un questionario il cui scopo è valutare i sintomi e lo stato funzionale, con un focus sulle funzionalità fisiche delle popolazioni con disturbi muscoloscheletrici degli arti superiori. L'obiettivo è misurare il livello di disabilità definita come "difficoltà a svolgere attività a causa di un problema di salute o fisico". I tre stati funzionali investigati riguardano tre dimensioni: funzionamento fisico, sociale e psicologico. Pertanto ottenere misure standardizzate consentirebbe un confronto tra gruppi in modo da giocare un ruolo importante nella ricerca clinica e soddisfare le esigenze delle agenzie governative per valutare l'impatto di varie condizioni e trattamenti sui sintomi e sulla funzione degli arti superiori (Hudak 1996).</li></ul> <p>Dai risultati dello studio, mostrati nella seguente tabella, non emergono, tra soggetti aderenti (&gt;80% di pillole consumate) e non (≤80% di pillole consumate) ai farmaci anti-fratturativi, differenze significative (al baseline, a 12 e 24 mesi) relative all'Health related quality of life, come rilevato dai tre strumenti sopra citati.</p>	
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**Table 3** Health-related quality of life outcomes by adherence status

	Adherent at 12 months (n = 104)	Non-adherent at 12 months (n = 27)	p value comparing adherent vs. non- adherent	Primary non- adherence (n = 32)	p value comparing adherent vs. primary non-adherent
<b>Baseline</b>					
SF-12 Physical component score, median (IQR)	49.1 (37.0–55.1)	46.6 (39.3–55.4)	0.99	46.2 (42.1–51.7)	0.68
SF-12 Mental component score, median (IQR), mean (SD)	54.0 (45.9–58.6)	50.5 (43.3–58.4)	0.46	48.0 (41.3–54.6)	0.06
OptQOL Physical function score, median (IQR)	33.3 (14.3–47.7)	33.3 (14.3–66.7)	0.40	28.6 (14.3–54.8)	0.83
OptQOL Adaptation score, median (IQR)	51.9 (48.2–59.3)	55.6 (44.4–63.0)	0.44	57.4 (48.2–59.3)	0.41
OptQOL Fear score, median (IQR)	66.7 (36.1–88.9)	57.4 (48.1–59.3)	0.25	69.4 (48.9–86.1)	0.99
DASH score, median (IQR), mean (SD)	50.0 (38.6–60.2) 48.5 (16.9)	36.4 (63.6) 49.8 (14.4)	0.94	46.6 (38.6–52.3) 46.4 (12.1)	0.30
<b>12 months</b>					
SF-12	n = 104	n = 27		n = 29	
PCS, median (IQR), mean (SD)	53.1 (44.6–55.5) 49.5 (8.4)	53.5 (43.2–56.6) 49.8 (52.3)	0.42	53.2 (47.1–55.6) 50.2 (9.2)	0.67
MCS, median (IQR), mean (SD)	56.1 (51.0–58.2) 53.7 (8.1)	55.9 (46.3–58.8) 53.5 (55.9)	0.62	56.9 (51.2–58.6) 53.9 (7.9)	0.80
OptQOL*	n = 104	n = 27		n = 32	
Physical function score, median (IQR), mean (SD)	95.3 (81.0–100.0) 87.2 (16.8)	100.0 (71.4–100.0) 84.5 (24.5)	0.62	95.2 (85.7–100.0) 89.9 (15.5)	0.59
Adaptation score, median (IQR), mean (SD)	63.0 (55.6–83.3) 68.6 (17.5)	63.0 (48.2–66.7) 61.2 (22.2)	0.24	63.0 (59.3–92.6) 68.5 (16.8)	0.72
Fear score, median (IQR), mean (SD)	88.9 (72.2–100.0) 81.9 (21.4)	88.9 (72.2–100.0) 81.5 (23.8)	0.95	88.9 (77.8–100.0) 84.3 (19.0)	0.76
DASH	n = 104	n = 27		n = 30	
DASH score, median (IQR), mean (SD)	6.8 (2.3–13.6) 11.3 (12.3)	4.6 (0.0–22.7) 13.2 (17.1)	0.53 0.59	4.6 (0.0–13.6) 8.9 (10.9)	0.20 0.30
<b>24 months</b>					
SF-12	n = 97	n = 25		n = 30	
PCS, mean (SD)	53.0 (43.8–56.2) 48.9 (10.1)	53.8 (50.0–55.5) 53.8 (8.3)	0.85	52.7 (45.4–56.5) 50.7 (7.7)	0.62
MCS, mean (SD)	55.9 (50.2–57.9) 53.8 (8.3)	57.5 (44.8–58.8) 52.5 (9.2)	0.62	57.9 (55.6–58.8) 54.1 (9.0)	0.27
OptQOL*	n = 101	n = 25		n = 31	
Physical function score, mean (SD)	95.2 (76.2–100.0) 84.3 (23.5)	100.0 (76.2–100.0) 86.1 (22.4)	0.38	100.0 (90.5–100.0) 91.1 (13.4)	0.32
Adaptation score, mean (SD)	63.0 (55.6–81.5) 66.0 (17.6)	63.0 (55.6–66.7) 64.3 (16.4)	0.75	63.0 (59.3–66.7) 65.47 (16.07)	0.66
Fear score, mean (SD)	94.4 (77.8–100.0) 84.3 (21.6)	100.0 (88.9–100.0) 88.7 (18.3)	0.25	94.4 (77.8–100.0) 86.7 (19.1)	0.72
DASH	n = 101	n = 25		n = 30	
DASH score, mean (SD)	4.6 (0.0–15.9) 10.7 (14.3)	4.6 (0.0–25.0) 12.6 (14.8)	0.73	5.7 (0.0–13.6) 7.6 (7.37)	0.78

HRQL health-related quality of life, SF-12 Short Form-12, PCS physical component score, MCS mental component score; SD standard deviation, OptQoL Osteoporosis Quality of Life Index, DASH Disabilities of the Arm, Shoulder, and Hand Index

## Bilancio degli effetti

Il bilancio tra effetti desiderabili ed indesiderabili favorisce l'intervento o il confronto?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> È in favore del confronto</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente è in favore del confronto</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non è in favore né dell'intervento né del confronto</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente è in favore dell'intervento</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> È in favore dell'intervento</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non lo so</li> </ul>	<p>Il bilancio degli effetti dipende da tutte le variabili che possono agire da modificatrici dell'effetto dell'intervento. Nell'ambito delle fratture da fragilità il bilancio è a favore di interventi che favoriscano la continuità del trattamento farmacologico e che evitino per quanto possibile episodi di interruzione (vacanza) terapeutica come evidenziato dalla ricerca in letteratura.</p>	

## Risorse necessarie

Qual è l'entità delle risorse necessarie (costi)?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Costi elevati</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Costi moderati</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Costi e risparmi irrilevanti</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Risparmi moderati</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Risparmi elevati</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li> </ul>	<p>È stata condotta una revisione sistematica su Medline ed Embase che ha portato a individuare 143 records relativi alla costo-efficacia della sospensione del trattamento anti-fratturativo nei pazienti con frattura da fragilità. Sono stati individuati 6 records (5 studi osservazionali e una review sistematica da cui è stato considerato un ulteriore studio osservazionale) per rispondere al quesito d'interesse.</p> <p>Lo studio di Francis 1995, volto a stimare l'incidenza delle fratture vertebrali in pazienti con osteoporosi, esaminando anche il tasso di ulteriori deformazioni vertebrali nelle donne con precedente frattura vertebrale, rileva come, sebbene la scarsa compliance al trattamento tende a ridurre i benefici totali della terapia, questa potrebbe non necessariamente influire sul costo (British National Formulary) della frattura evitata.</p> <p>Visto che l'aderenza ai farmaci appare essere un forte determinante nelle analisi di costo-efficacia delle terapie farmacologiche, sono stati condotti diversi studi volti a investigare questo aspetto. Dalla review di Hiligsmann 2015, risalta lo studio di Hiligsmann 2010 (Belgio), il quale utilizza un modello di micro-simulazione di Markov utile a stimare l'impatto dell'aderenza al farmaco sui costi sanitari e sul rapporto costo-efficacia dei bifosfonati orali rispetto a nessun trattamento. Gli stati di salute considerati dal modello sono: nessuna frattura, frattura del femore prossimale, frattura vertebrale clinica, frattura dell'avambraccio, altre fratture e morte. Ad ognuno di questi stati era associato un costo, a seconda della storia</p>	

del paziente. Nello specifico, sono stati considerati i costi correlati al farmaco ed il costo della malattia, come il verificarsi della rifrattura nell'anno successivo. Inoltre, il rapporto costo-efficacia incrementale (ICER), espresso come costo per QALY guadagnato, è stato stimato per ogni scenario di aderenza rispetto a nessun trattamento. È stato mostrato che i costi sanitari totali aumentano con la compliance, poiché il costo della terapia derivante da una migliore compliance supera i costi evitati per il trattamento delle fratture osteoporotiche (causate dalla mancata compliance alla terapia). I costi per QALY guadagnato (valori anno 2006), per il bisfosfonato (e l'alendronato), sono stati stimati in € 19.069 (€ 4.871), € 32.278 (€ 11.985) e € 64.052 (€ 30.181), rispettivamente, con valori MPR di 100, 80, e il 60.

Inoltre, lo studio di Hiligsmann 2010 (Belgio) ha effettuato micro-simulazioni Monte-Carlo per stimare costi sostenuti per ogni scenario di aderenza. Il costo (in euro) per QALY guadagnato, considerando il migliore scenario di aderenza a bifosfonati orali, risultava essere associato a diversi fattori di rischio della popolazione. In particolare, nelle donne di 60, 70 e 80 anni con frattura vertebrale prevalente, l'ICER è stato stimato a 19.744 (95% CI 16790, 23905), 3.965 (95% CI 2477, 5187) e - 17.691 (95% CI -20 985, -16 080).

Lo studio di Cotté 2011 (Francia) ha utilizzato un modello di Markov sviluppato per prevedere l'incidenza di fratture osteoporotiche nelle donne con osteoporosi post-menopausale. Le analisi si sviluppano partendo dal i) livello di persistenza (a bifosfonati) ideale o reale, rispettivamente prendendo spunto dagli studi clinici e osservazionali oppure considerando ii) l'assenza di trattamento. Il modello ha utilizzato una simulazione Monte-Carlo adattato per valutare l'impatto della persistenza sui costi (in euro) per l'anno 2010 (dal database della Caisse Nationale d'Assurance Maladie). Dopo 30.000 simulazioni, considerando rispettivamente nessun trattamento, persistenza reale o ideale ai bifosfonati orali, sono state registrate 20.401, 16.711 e 12.378 nuove fratture cliniche. Così, la mortalità a seguito di una frattura clinica appare essere più elevata in assenza di trattamento o in condizione di reale persistenza.

**Table 3 10-year Monte-Carlo simulation outcomes**

<i>Monte-Carlo simulations (N = 30,000)</i>		No-treatment	Real-world persistence	Ideal persistence
Clinical fractures	Vertebrae	8,193	6,308	3,912
	Hip	5,534	4,462	3,313
	Wrist	6,674	5,941	5,153
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20,401</b>	<b>16,711</b>	<b>12,378</b>
<b>Fractured women (proportion)</b>		20,131 (67,1%)	17,996 (60,0%)	14,715 (49,1%)
<b>Deaths (proportion)</b>		1,816 (6,1%)	1,466 (4,9%)	1,015 (3,4%)

All'interno della popolazione di donne fratturate, i costi medi della gestione della frattura a 10 anni erano significativamente differenti tra le tre opzioni con € 7.239 (± € 4.783), € 6.711 (± € 4.410) e € 6.134 (± € 3.945) in assenza di trattamento, persistenza reale e ideale (p <0,0001).

L'articolo di Earnshaw 2007 (USA) ha sviluppato un modello di Markov per stimare l'effetto di una migliore persistenza sul rapporto costo-efficacia dei bifosfonati tra le donne in post-menopausa con osteoporosi accertata (frattura vertebrale e densità minerale ossea T-score ≤ -2,5). Sulla base del modello, sono state evitate più fratture (rispetto a nessun trattamento) con i bifosfonati assunti mensilmente (58,1 per 1000 donne trattate) che settimanalmente (33,8 per 1000 donne trattate), con conseguente riduzione dei costi di gestione delle fratture per donna (\$ 7317 e \$ 7548, rispettivamente). Inoltre, i costi totali erano maggiori dell'1,3% per i pazienti che assumevano bifosfonati mensili rispetto ai pazienti che assumevano bisfosfonati settimanali. A causa della diminuzione nell'insorgenza delle fratture, i pazienti osservano un aumento degli anni di vita e dei QALY guadagnati. Alla luce di questi risultati, il costo incrementale per QALY (rispetto a nessun trattamento) è di \$ 13.749 assunti mensilmente e \$ 16.657 per somministrazione settimanale. Così, il costo incrementale per QALY di un bisfosfonato mensile rispetto a un bisfosfonato settimanale risulta di \$ 9476.

Outcome	Monthly bisphosphonates	Weekly bisphosphonates	No treatment
<b>Costs</b>			
Drug costs	\$1028	\$689	–
Other medical costs	\$7317	\$7548	\$7959
Total costs	\$8345	\$8237	\$7959
<b>Additional fractures avoided per 1000 treated patients</b>			
Vertebral	43.75	24.27	–
Other (hip and wrist)	14.40	9.55	–
Total	58.15	33.81	–
Life-years	4.76	4.75	4.73
QALYs	2.76	2.75	2.73
Incremental cost per QALY compared to no treatment	\$13 749	\$16 657	–
Incremental cost per QALY compared to weekly bisphosphonate	\$9476	–	–

QALY = quality-adjusted life-year

Lo studio di Majumdar 2007 (Canada) recluta over-50enni con una frattura del polso e tratta di interventi, o reminder (dalle linee guida) destinate ai medici per il trattamento dell'osteoporosi e la consulenza destinata ai pazienti. Il rapporto costo-efficacia (utilizzando un modello analitico decisionale di Markov) dell'intervento è stato confrontato con le cure usuali risultando inferiore a \$ 25.000 (US \$ 18.000) per QALY guadagnato. L'unico parametro che ha avuto il maggiore impatto è stato il costo del trattamento: un aumento del 50% del prezzo dell'alendronato ha portato a un rapporto costo-efficacia incrementale di \$ 24.250 (\$ 17.218) per QALY guadagnato.

**Table 4** One-way sensitivity analyses

Scenario	Hip fractures avoided	Total fractures avoided	Incremental costs (\$) <sup>a</sup>	QALYs gained	ICER
Base case	0.008	0.043	–13	0.012	–1,083
Intervention costs (\$20 rather than \$10)	0.008	0.043	–3	0.012	–250
Intervention costs (\$50 rather than \$10)	0.008	0.043	27	0.012	2,250
Persistence with treatment (50%, rather than 80%)	0.005	0.024	115	0.007	16,429
Reduced recurrent fracture rates for patients with normal bone mass (50% of, rather than equal to, treated low bone mass patients)	0.008	0.040	21	0.011	1,909
50% increase in drug price	0.008	0.043	291	0.012	24,250
Treatment duration (10 years, rather than 5 years)	0.015	0.083	59	0.019	3,105
0% discount rate (rather than 3%)	0.008	0.043	–212	0.016	–13,250
5% discount rate (rather than 3%)	0.008	0.043	76	0.009	8,444

<sup>a</sup>Costs are expressed in constant 2004 Canadian dollars (multiply by 0.71 to convert to US dollars or by 0.63 to convert to Euros).

## Qualità delle prove relative alle risorse necessarie

Qual è la qualità delle prove relative alle risorse necessarie (costi)?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Molto bassa</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Bassa</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Moderata</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Alta</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Nessuno studio incluso</li> </ul>	<p>Le prove relative alle risorse necessarie sono contestualizzate in setting diversi dal nostro, la qualità delle prove risente quindi di limitata trasferibilità (indirectness), e applicabilità al contesto italiano.</p>	

## Costo-efficacia

L'analisi di costo efficacia favorisce l'intervento o il confronto?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> È in favore del confronto</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente è in favore del confronto</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non è in favore né del confronto né dell'intervento</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente è in favore dell'intervento</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> È in favore dell'intervento</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Nessuno studio incluso</li> </ul>	<p>È stata condotta una revisione sistematica su Medline ed Embase che ha portato a individuare 143 records relativi alla costo-efficacia della sospensione del trattamento anti-fratturativo nei pazienti con frattura da fragilità. Sono stati individuati 6 records (5 studi osservazionali e una review sistematica da cui è stato considerato un ulteriore studio osservazionale) per rispondere al quesito d'interesse.</p> <p>Sulla base di quanto già riportato nel dominio dei costi, di seguito i principali risultati sulla costo-efficacia.</p> <p>Lo studio di Hiligsmann 2010 (Belgio) vuole evidenziare l'impatto dell'aderenza al farmaco sui costi sanitari e sul rapporto costo-efficacia dei bifosfonati orali rispetto a nessun trattamento. È mostrato come il costo della terapia derivante da una migliore compliance superi i costi evitati per il trattamento delle fratture osteoporotiche (causate dalla mancata compliance alla terapia).</p> <p>Inoltre, lo studio di Earnshaw 2007 (USA) mostra come siano state evitate più fratture (rispetto a nessun trattamento) con i bisfosfonati assunti mensilmente (58,1 per 1000 donne trattate) che settimanalmente (33,8 per 1000 donne trattate), con conseguente riduzione dei costi di gestione delle fratture per donna (\$ 7317 e \$ 7548, rispettivamente). A causa della diminuzione nell'insorgenza delle fratture, i pazienti osservano un aumento degli anni di vita e dei QALY guadagnati.</p>	

## Equità

Quale sarebbe l'impatto in termini di equità?

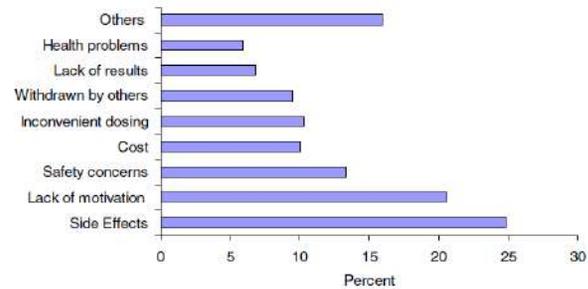
GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Riduce l'equità</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente riduce l'equità</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente nessun impatto</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente migliora l'equità</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Migliora l'equità</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li> </ul>	<p>Non sono stati identificati studi relativi al contesto internazionale e italiano. Nessun impatto.</p>	

## Accettabilità

L'intervento è accettabile per i principali stakeholders?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente no</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente si</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Si</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li> </ul>	<p>È stata effettuata una revisione sistematica con ricerca della letteratura sulle banche dati Embase, Medline, Cochrane. Sono stati individuati 981 records. Sono stati considerati eleggibili per la valutazione dell'accettabilità 6 records.</p> <p>Nonostante l'efficacia dei farmaci anti-fratturativi (bifosfonati orali) sia stata dimostrata, il loro beneficio terapeutico è compromesso dalla scarsa compliance e persistenza (Sheehy 2009, Soong 2013, Ganda 2014).</p> <p>Nello studio di Rossini 2006 l'insorgenza di effetti indesiderati, l'insufficiente motivazione e la paura di sperimentare eventi avversi emergono come principali ragioni della discontinuità del trattamento da parte dei pazienti, come mostrato nella seguente figura.</p>	

Fig. 1 Reasons for discontinuation



Nello stesso studio viene mostrato come i rischi relativi alla storia medica influenzino la discontinuità o la bassa compliance del paziente: sembrano favorire la discontinuità la menopausa precoce (non significativo), misurazioni dell'osso non immediatamente disponibili, trattamento con benzodiazepine e gastro-protettori (significativi; questi ultimi tre fattori sembrano influenzare significativamente anche la bassa compliance. Al contrario, si è stata riscontrata una significativa maggiore persistenza al trattamento nei pazienti con precedenti fratture vertebrali, a cui è stata diagnosticata l'osteoporosi (T-score < -2.5), trattati con farmaci corticosteroidi e anti-infiammatori, e una significativa maggiore compliance al trattamento nei pazienti con menopausa precoce, storia familiare di osteoporosi, diagnosi personale di osteoporosi.

**Table 5** Medical history and relative risk (RR) of discontinuation or low compliance (<50% drug taken). Multiple logistic regression analysis with data adjusted for treatment type

Variables	n (%)	RR for discontinuation (5–95% confidence interval)	RR for low compliance (5–95% confidence interval)
Early menopause	2160 (21.9)	1.080 (0.96–1.23)	0.83* (0.73–0.95)
Family history for osteoporosis	1312 (13.3)	0.950 (0.82–1.10)	0.75* (0.48–0.98)
<b>Prevalent sine fracture</b>	<b>1703 (17.3)</b>	<b>0.64* (0.43–0.82)</b>	<b>0.70* (0.61–0.80)</b>
Bone measure not readily available	2032 (20.6)	1.28* (1.05–1.59)	1.51* (1.22–1.85)
Osteoporosis (T-score < -2.5)	4307 (43.7)	0.68* (0.56–0.82)	0.74* (0.62–0.88)
Corticosteroid therapy	640 (6.5)	0.69* (0.37–0.95)	0.82 (0.66–1.01)
Anti-inflammatory therapy	1411 (14.3)	0.84* (0.65–0.99)	0.92 (0.80–1.06)
Benzodiazepin treatment	639 (6.5)	1.36* (1.23–1.45)	1.12 (0.92–1.36)
Gastro-protection therapy	1088 (11.0)	1.24* (1.11–1.34)	1.17* (1.00–1.37)

\* $p < 0.05$

Inoltre, nello studio di Pepe 2019 sono stati investigati i fattori correlati alla continuità del trattamento anti-fratturativo, sottoponendo ai soggetti trattati a lungo termine (più di 5 anni) con alendronato un questionario per constatare la buona aderenza al trattamento, le percezioni, le paure, i problemi economici e gli effetti collaterali legati alla terapia con alendronato. Ai pazienti che hanno interrotto la terapia è stato sottoposto un secondo questionario per valutare i motivi dell'interruzione. Dai risultati emerge come l'educazione e la consapevolezza della malattia siano altamente associate alla buona aderenza al trattamento prescritto, mentre il peggioramento dello stato di salute è risultato uno dei motivi principali che favorivano l'interruzione del trattamento. Ciò, sottolinea quanto la scarsa conoscenza delle complicanze dell'osteoporosi, come le rifratture, possa influenzare la continuità del trattamento, il che dovrebbe prontamente allertare i medici. Difatti, le preoccupazioni sulla sicurezza, come la

paura di una possibile osteonecrosi della mandibola durante le procedure dentistiche, potrebbe indurre i pazienti a interrompere il trattamento. Al contrario, una corretta informazione offerta ai pazienti tenderebbe a ridurre questo fenomeno.

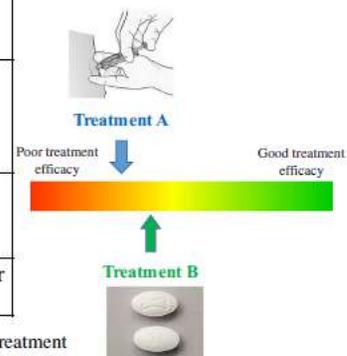
Un ruolo importante sulla compliance o sulla discontinuità alle terapie prescritte sembra essere ricoperto anche dalla modalità di erogazione e somministrazione del farmaco stesso. A tal proposito è stato analizzato lo studio di Adachi 2007, dove, in pazienti con precedenti fratture da fragilità, l'accettabilità relativa alla somministrazione della terapia con teriparatide mediante iniezione sottocutanea è stata valutata tramite un questionario a scelta multipla ("molto facile"; "abbastanza facile"; "piuttosto difficile" e "molto difficile") sottoposto al paziente a 3, 6 e 18 mesi. Sia dal punto di vista dell'aderenza che della difficoltà nell'auto-somministrazione, l'iniezione con penna di teriparatide risultava ben tollerata. Lo studio di Chesser 2016 volto a valutare la modalità di somministrazione tramite iniezione sottocutanea di PTH per 6 settimane rispetto alle cure standard (Lineeguida NICE) in over 60enni con frattura trocanterica, ha mostrato come, a seguito di un corso di insegnamento della tecnica di iniezione, l'intervento risultasse accettabile e fattibile, e di conseguenza la compliance e l'aderenza al farmaco alte. Anche nello studio di Kendler 2014, volto a valutare le percezioni, e la conseguente aderenza al trattamento, nelle donne in post-menopausa con, o a rischio di osteoporosi, a cui è somministrato denosumab sottocutaneo ogni 6 mesi per un anno seguito da alendronato orale una volta alla settimana per un anno o viceversa, è stato sottoposto ai pazienti il questionario Beliefs about Medicines Questionnaire (BMQ) all'entrata nello studio, a 6, 12, 18 e a 24 mesi. Dai risultati è emerso come i partecipanti avessero maggiori percezioni positive e preferissero il trattamento con sottocutaneo ogni 6 mesi con denosumab rispetto alla somministrazione settimanale orale di alendronato, e avessero. Queste percezioni sono risultate associate anche a una migliore aderenza.

Tuttavia, un risultato contrario è stato mostrato dallo studio di Si 2019, in cui è stato sottoposto ai pazienti un questionario che considerava quattro domini quali l'efficacia del trattamento nel ridurre il rischio di frattura, i costi annuali, gli effetti negativi del trattamento e la modalità di somministrazione. Come mostrato nella seguente figura, ai pazienti è stato, inoltre, chiesto di scegliere tra tre ipotetici regimi terapeutici: compressa orale settimanale, iniezione sottocutanea ogni 6 mesi, oppure "nessun trattamento".

**Fig. 1** A choice set in the discrete choice experiment. Patients were asked to choose between hypothetical treatments A and B; they could also choose "No treatment" if they did not like any of the treatments. One RMB Yuan = 0.15 US dollars in 2018

	Treatment A	Treatment B
Mode of administration	6-month subcutaneous injection	Weekly oral tablet
Adverse effects of treatment (1 in 50 patients would suffer the adverse effect)	Gastro-intestinal disorders	Flu-like symptoms
Treatment efficacy in reducing the risk of fracture	30%	40%
Out-of-pocket cost per year	520 Yuan per annum	26,000 Yuan per annum

Which treatment would you choose? Treatment A Treatment B No treatment  
(Tick one box only)



	<p>Dallo studio è emerso come i pazienti con una storia di frattura mostrassero una preferenza significativamente più forte (<math>p &lt; 0,05</math>) per le compresse orali settimanali, rispetto all'iniezione sotto-cutanea ogni 6 mesi.</p> <p>Infine, è stato analizzato lo studio di Fraenkel 2006, in cui i pazienti con osteoporosi reclutati sono stati sottoposti prima a una sessione educativa rispetto alla fisiopatologia dell'osteoporosi e le sue complicanze, le cui informazioni si basavano su materiali informativi pubblicati dalla National Osteoporosis Foundation, poi a un questionario in modo da esprimere le loro preferenze rispetto la via di somministrazione, la riduzione del rischio assoluto di fratture vertebrali o del femore prossimale oltre cinque anni, ed il rischio di eventi avversi gastrointestinali o reazioni all'infusione rispetto al trattamento con bifosfonati orali assunti una volta alla settimana, bifosfonati somministrati per via endovenosa ogni 3 mesi o una volta all'anno, o rhPTH sottocutaneo. Dai risultati non sono emerse differenze significative sulle preferenze considerando la storia di fratture o la possibile preoccupazione riguardo a future fratture.</p>	
<h2>Fattibilità</h2> <p>È fattibile l'implementazione dell'intervento?</p>		
GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente no</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente sì</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Si</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li> </ul>	<p>È stata effettuata una revisione sistematica con ricerca della letteratura sulle banche dati Embase, Medline, Cochrane. Sono stati individuati 981 records. Nessun record è stato considerato eleggibile per la valutazione della fattibilità.</p>	

RIASSUNTO DEI GIUDIZI

	GIUDIZI						
<b>PROBLEMA</b>	No	Probabilmente no	Probabilmente si	<b>Si</b>		Varia	Non so
<b>EFFETTI DESIDERABILI</b>	Irrelevanti	Piccoli	Moderati	<b>Grandi</b>		Varia	Non so
<b>EFFETTI INDESIDERABILI</b>	Grandi	Moderati	Piccoli	<b>Irrelevanti</b>		Varia	Non so
<b>QUALITA' DELLE PROVE</b>	Molto bassa	Bassa	<b>Moderata</b>	Alta			Nessuno studio incluso
<b>VALORI</b>	Importante incertezza o variabilità	Probabilmente importante incertezza o variabilità	Probabilmente nessuna importante incertezza o variabilità	<b>Nessuna importante incertezza o variabilità</b>			
<b>BILANCIO DEGLI EFFETTI</b>	A favore del confronto	Probabilmente a favore del confronto	Non è favorevole né al confronto né all'intervento	Probabilmente a favore dell'intervento	<b>A favore dell'intervento</b>	Varia	Non so
<b>RISORSE NECESSARIE</b>	Costi elevati	Costi moderati	Costi e risparmi irrilevanti	Risparmi moderati	<b>Grandi risparmi</b>	Varia	Non so
<b>QUALITA' DELLE PROVE RELATIVE ALLE RISORSE NECESSARIE</b>	Molto bassa	Bassa	<b>Moderata</b>	Alta			Nessuno studio incluso
<b>COSTO EFFICACIA</b>	A favore del confronto	Probabilmente a favore del confronto	Non è favorevole né al confronto né all'intervento	Probabilmente a favore dell'intervento	<b>A favore dell'intervento</b>	Varia	Nessuno studio incluso
<b>EQUITA'</b>	Riduce l'equità	Probabilmente riduce l'equità	Probabilmente nessun impatto sull'equità	Probabilmente aumenta l'equità	<b>Aumenta l'equità</b>	Varia	Non so
<b>ACCETTABILITÀ</b>	No	Probabilmente no	Probabilmente si	<b>Si</b>		Varia	Non so
<b>FATTIBILITÀ</b>	No	Probabilmente no	Probabilmente si	<b>Si</b>		Varia	Non so

## TIPO DI RACCOMANDAZIONE

Raccomandazione forte contro l'intervento  ○	Raccomandazione condizionata contro l'intervento  ○	Raccomandazione condizionata per l'intervento o per il confronto  ○	Raccomandazione condizionata a favore dell'intervento  ●	Raccomandazione forte a favore dell'intervento  ○
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## CONCLUSIONI

	Rifrattura	Mortalità	Qualità della vita	Eventi avversi
<b>ADERENZA</b> Scenario 1	Si osserva una riduzione del rischio di frattura vertebrale, non vertebrale e di qualsiasi frattura pari rispettivamente al 26%, 58% e 18%.  <i>Qualità: Molto bassa</i>	Si osserva una riduzione del rischio di frattura non vertebrale del 19%.  <i>Qualità: Bassa</i>	Non si mostrano differenze significative nei due gruppi rispetto alla qualità della vita.  <i>Qualità: Moderata</i>	
<b>ADERENZA</b> Scenario 2	Si osserva una riduzione del rischio di frattura non vertebrale del 19%.  <i>Qualità: Bassa</i>			
<b>PERSISTENZA</b> Scenario 1	Si osserva una chiara riduzione del rischio di frattura del 15%.  <i>Qualità: Bassa</i>			
<b>PERSISTENZA</b> Scenario 2	Non emerge una riduzione significativa del rischio di frattura.	Non si mostra una riduzione significativa del rischio di mortalità.		

	<i>Qualità: Molto bassa</i>	<i>Qualità: Molto bassa</i>
<b>PERSISTENZA</b> Scenario 3	Si osserva una riduzione significativa del rischio di frattura non vertebrale del 63%; non si rilevano benefici per la frattura vertebrale o per qualsiasi frattura.  <i>Qualità: Moderata</i>	Non mostra una chiara riduzione del rischio di eventi avversi.  <i>Qualità: Bassa</i>
<b>INTERMITTENZA</b>	Non si mostra una chiara riduzione del rischio di frattura.  <i>Qualità: Moderata</i>	Non si mostra una chiara riduzione del rischio di eventi avversi  <i>Qualità: Moderata</i>

## Raccomandazione

5.1 Si suggerisce ai professionisti sanitari di monitorare e incentivare l'alta aderenza e la persistenza al trattamento anti-fratturativo nei pazienti con frattura da fragilità [raccomandazione condizionata, qualità delle prove moderata].

5.2 Nei pazienti con frattura da fragilità ad alto rischio di frattura, salvo che per gravi effetti avversi, si suggerisce di non interrompere il trattamento antifratturativo, sia esso definitivo o temporaneo [raccomandazione condizionata, qualità delle prove moderata].

5.3 Si suggerisce che la riduzione del dosaggio o la sospensione temporanea di un trattamento a lungo termine con bisfosfonati sia valutata dallo specialista solamente quando le condizioni a lungo termine siano migliorate dal trattamento farmacologico e fino a una nuova valutazione del rapporto rischio/beneficio [raccomandazione condizionata, qualità delle prove moderata].

Giustificazione

Considerazioni relative ai sottogruppi

Considerazioni per l'implementazione

Monitoraggio e valutazione

Priorità della ricerca

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## Approfondimento: Osteonecrosi della mascella

### Definizione

Nel 2014, l'**AAOMS** (American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons) (Ruggiero 2014) ha redatto un Position Paper con l'obiettivo di ridefinire l'osteonecrosi della mascella correlato all'uso dei farmaci anti-fratturativi (osteonecrosis of the jaw o ONJ) e confrontare i rischi ed i benefici di tali farmaci al fine di facilitare il processo decisionale dei professionisti sanitari. Come dichiarato dall'AAOMS (Ruggiero 2014), i chirurghi orali e maxillo-facciali dovrebbero segnalare l'**esposizione dell'osso necrotico nella regione maxillo-facciale** nei pazienti trattati con bisfosfonati o altri agenti anti-riassorbitivi, se presenti le seguenti caratteristiche:

1. trattamento in corso o precedente con agenti anti-riassorbitivi o anti-angiogenici;
2. osso esposto o che può essere sondato attraverso una fistola intra-orale o extra-orale nella regione maxillo-facciale da più di otto settimane;
3. nessuna storia di radioterapia o evidente malattia metastatica alla mascella.

La task force istituita dall'**ASBMR** (American Society for Bone and Mineral Research (Khosla 2007)), per comprendere le complicanze derivanti dalla somministrazione di bifosfonati (BP), non ha mostrato una relazione causale tra somministrazione di BP e rischio di ONJ. È stato identificato un periodo di 8 settimane in cui la maggior parte dei traumi, delle estrazioni dentali e delle procedure chirurgiche orali dovrebbero portare alla chiusura dei tessuti molli ed alla non esposizione ossea. Al contrario, nel caso in cui la lesione sia spontanea o non ci sia anamnesi relativa alla sua durata, le 8 settimane inizierebbero dal momento in cui viene identificata la porzione ossea esposta. Ciò è confermato dall'**American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists' Medical Guidelines for Practice** (Camacho 2020), che stabilisce che l'esposizione ossea nella regione maxillo-facciale, identificata dall'operatore sanitario entro 8 settimane, debba essere classificata come ONJ.

Di recente, la **task force Europea** ha riunito un gruppo multidisciplinare di ricercatori clinici con interesse speciale per la diagnosi e la gestione di ONJ (Schiodt 2019). È stato reso noto come, sebbene sia stato fondamentale l'aggiornamento dell'AAOMS, i pazienti senza esposizione ossea e fistole continuano a essere esclusi dalla definizione dell'ONJ. Vi è così urgenza di ampliarne la definizione in modo da comprendere le altre manifestazioni di ONJ per diagnosticare e trattare i pazienti, ed anche includerli correttamente negli studi clinici ed epidemiologici (Schiodt 2019). Inoltre, il gruppo ha suggerito come non sia necessario il requisito di osservazione di 8 settimane rispetto alla manifestazione ONJ dato che circa un terzo o metà dei soggetti manifesta ONJ senza aver subito estrazione dentale o altri traumi (Schiodt 2019).

Inoltre, la **SIPMO** (Società Italiana di Patologia e Medicina Orale) (Campisi 2020), definisce l'ONJ come distruzione dell'osso che colpisce la mandibola e la mascella, da diagnosticare e valutare con radiografie, indipendentemente dall'esposizione di osso necrotico o no (fistola) per più di 8 settimane.

La **localizzazione** quasi esclusiva dell'osteonecrosi alle **ossa mascellari** è dovuta a: alterazione del rimodellamento osseo o sovra soppressione del riassorbimento osseo (dato che i farmaci anti-riassorbitivi possono inibire il differenziamento e la funzionalità degli osteoclasti, aumentandone l'apoptosi), inibizione dell'angiogenesi (l'osteonecrosi provoca un'interruzione dell'apporto vascolare o necrosi avascolare), microtrauma, soppressione dell'immunità innata o acquisita, carenza di vitamina D, tossicità da parte dei BP nei tessuti molli e infiammazione o infezione (sono stati identificati fattori di rischio del cavo orale quali batteri, funghi e virus) (Ruggiero 2014).

**Table 1.** Drug-related, systemic and local risk factors of Medication-Related Osteonecrosis of Jaws (MRONJ).

Drug-Related	Risk Factor	
	Systemic	Local
Product (Antiresorptive/antiangiogenic drug)	Underlying disease (solid tumors, multiple myeloma, osteoporosis)	Dental/periodontal infection
Route of administration (po, sc, iv, im)	Comorbidity (e.g., diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, hypocalcemia, hyperparathyroidism)	Peri-implantitis
Cumulative dosage	Lifestyle (e.g., smoking)	Oral surgeries (e.g., dental extractions)
Duration of treatments		Unfitting removable dentures
Supportive care (e.g., chemotherapy, steroids, thalidomide)		Anatomical conditions (e.g., torus, exostosis, pronounced mylohyoid ridge)

da “Campisi G, Mauceri R, Bertoldo F, Bettini G, Biasotto M, Colella G, Consolo U, Di Fede O, Favia G, Fusco V, Gabriele M, Lo Casto A, Lo Muzio L, Marciànò A, Mascitti M, Meleti M, Mignogna MD, Oteri G, Panzarella V, Romeo U, Santarelli A, Vescovi P, Marchetti C, Bedogni A. Medication-Related Osteonecrosis of Jaws (MRONJ) Prevention and Diagnosis: Italian Consensus Update 2020. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2020 Aug 18;17(16):5998. doi: 10.3390/ijerph17165998. PMID: 32824826; PMCID: PMC7460511.”

L'ONJ viene stratificato secondo un **sistema di stadiazione** utile a classificare i pazienti che assumono un agente anti-riassorbitivo secondo la severità della propria condizione clinica. Lo stadio 0 include soggetti con sintomi aspecifici o anomalie cliniche e radiografiche (Ruggiero 2014). L'AAOMS definisce come pazienti a rischio, individui che non presentano sintomi e apparente necrosi ossea. Seguono gli stadi 1, 2, 3 che includono soggetti con esposizione dell'osso necrotico o fistole che sondano l'osso in, rispettivamente, assenza, presenza o forte presenza di infezione, più ulteriore aggravamento (quale estensione dell'esposizione dell'osso in necrosi). Data la progressione verso uno stadio più grave della malattia, l'AOMS raccomanda uno stretto monitoraggio, e l'attuazione dei primi interventi quali la somministrazione della terapia antibiotica (stadio 2) e la resezione (stadio 3) (Ruggiero 2014).

**TABLE 1** Staging of MRONJ. After (Ruggiero et al., 2014)

MRONJ <sup>a</sup> Staging
At-risk category No apparent necrotic bone in patients who have been treated with either oral or IV bisphosphonates
Stage 0 No clinical evidence of necrotic bone, but non-specific clinical findings, radiographic changes, and symptoms
Stage 1 Exposed and necrotic bone, or fistulae that probe to bone, in patients who are asymptomatic and have no evidence of infection
Stage 2 Exposed and necrotic bone, or fistulae that probe to bone, associated with infection as evidenced by pain and erythema in the region of the exposed bone with or without purulent drainage
Stage 3 Exposed and necrotic bone or a fistula that probes to bone in patients with pain, infection, and one or more of the following: exposed and necrotic bone extending beyond the region of alveolar bone (i.e., inferior border and ramus in the mandible, maxillary sinus, and zygoma in the maxilla), resulting in pathologic fracture, extraoral fistula, oral antral/oral-nasal communication, or osteolysis extending to the inferior border of the mandible of sinus floor

<sup>a</sup>Exposed or probable bone in the maxillofacial region without resolution for >8 weeks in patients treated with an anti-resorptive and/or an anti-angiogenic agent who have not received radiation therapy to the jaws.

da “Schiodt M, Otto S, Fedele S, Bedogni A, Nicolatou-Galitis O, Guggenberger R, Herlofson BB, Ristow O, Kofod T. Workshop of European task force on medication-related osteonecrosis of the jaw-Current challenges. *Oral Dis*. 2019 Oct;25(7):1815-1821. doi: 10.1111/odi.13160. Epub 2019 Aug 19. PMID: 31325201.”

## Fattori di rischio

I fattori di rischio correlati allo sviluppo di ONJ riguardano: età, genere, condizioni mediche e farmaci concomitanti (estrogeni, glucocorticoidi, altri), fattori scheletrici (come bassa BMD), fattori di rischio per la salute dentale (come igiene dentale, traumi, malattia parodontale e xerostomia, nonché pH salivare, proteine e flora orale) (Khosla 2007).

Ulteriori **fattori di rischio** che possono aumentare la frequenza dell'ONJ riguardano l'assunzione di altri farmaci per cui si distinguono le indicazioni terapeutiche (osteoporosi/osteopenia e neoplasie) e la tipologia di farmaci (BP e non BP, come altri anti-riassorbitivi o anti-angiogenici):

- Tra i pazienti oncologici arruolati in studi clinici, il rischio di ONJ nei controlli (gruppi placebo) varia dallo 0% allo 0,019% (0-1,9 casi per 10.000 pazienti oncologici), mentre negli esposti a **zolendronato** risulta essere 50 e 100 volte superiore. In più, nei pazienti con osteoporosi trattati con zolendronato o denosumab, il rischio di ONJ (0,017 - 0,04%) si avvicina al rischio di ONJ dei pazienti assegnati al placebo (0% - 0,02%).
- Rispetto ai malati di cancro che ricevono un **trattamento anti-riassorbitivo**, il rischio di ONJ per i pazienti osteoporotici esposti a farmaci anti-riassorbitivi è circa 100 volte inferiore. La durata del trattamento con BP o terapia anti-riassorbitiva continua a essere un fattore di rischio per lo sviluppo di ONJ. In pazienti osteoporotici che assumono BP, la prevalenza di ONJ aumenta nel tempo da quasi 0 al basale allo 0,21% dopo quattro o più anni di esposizione. Inoltre, il rischio di ONJ è superiore in pazienti oncologici che assumono BP per endovena rispetto a pazienti osteoporotici che assumono BP orali (Singh 2020). In generale, coloro che ricevono una terapia anti-riassorbitiva per l'osteoporosi sono a rischio di sviluppare ONJ, ma in misura molto minore rispetto a quelli trattati con terapia **anti-riassorbitiva endovenosa** (Lo 2010). Tuttavia come recentemente affermato dalla task force Europea (Schiodt 2019), la somministrazione endovenosa di BP non dovrebbe essere automaticamente considerato un indicatore di rischio elevato di ONJ (ad esempio, pazienti osteoporotici che ricevono BP per endovena ogni anno con basso dosaggio cumulativo presentano di conseguenza un basso rischio di ONJ). Inoltre, un paziente trattato con denosumab, altro trattamento anti-riassorbitivo che blocca l'attivazione degli osteoclasti mediata dal recettore e non mostra affinità di legame per la matrice ossea (Kunchur 2009), dopo una precedente somministrazione di BP, dovrebbe essere classificato secondo il profilo di rischio ONJ degli individui trattati con BP (Campisi 2020).

Lo sviluppo di ONJ può anche essere correlato alla **chirurgia dente-alveolare** come l'estrazione dentaria o altre procedure (quali il posizionamento di impianti o procedure parodontali) con un rischio di ONJ dello 0,5% (Kunchur 2009). Difatti, l'estrazione dentale o il trauma associato possono aumentare significativamente il rischio di ONJ in pazienti con osteoporosi post-menopausale da 1 su 10.000-100.000 a 1 su 300 (Fujieda 2020). Tuttavia, la task force Europea dichiara che la rimozione chirurgica dell'osso necrotico in pazienti con ONJ possa prevenire un'ulteriore progressione della malattia necrotica (Schiodt 2019).

Infine, i pazienti a rischio o con ONJ possono presentare **altre condizioni cliniche** da non confondere con ONJ (Ruggiero 2014). Condizioni diagnosticate erroneamente possono includere, ma non sono limitate a: osteite alveolare, sinusite, gengivite/parodontite, carie, patologia periapicale, lesione fibro-ossea, sarcoma, osteomielite sclerosante cronica e disturbi temporo-mandibolari (Ruggiero 2014).

Nonostante non esistano sufficienti dati a supporto, eventi rari quali l'osteonecrosi delle ossa mascellari o le fratture atipiche del femore possono essere associati ad assunzioni prolungate dei farmaci antiriassorbitivi. Le fratture atipiche, o fratture che si verificano lungo la diafisi del femore, sede non tipica per l'osteoporosi, possono infatti verificarsi dopo lunghi periodi (anni) di terapia con farmaci antiriassorbitivi e in pazienti con condizioni predisponenti, quali altre malattie concomitanti o uso di particolari farmaci. Pertanto, a causa della possibile manifestazione di tali effetti collaterali in caso di assunzione prolungata, il periodo di somministrazione dovrebbe essere attentamente monitorato dai professionisti sanitari sulla base del rischio di frattura del paziente.

## Vacanza terapeutica

Il concetto di **VACANZA FARMACOLOGICA** in individui trattati con BP orali o denosumab, e che richiedono estrazioni dentali è un'area fortemente dibattuta, a causa dei pochi dati a supporto delle attuali raccomandazioni.

L'**ASBMR** consiglia, per individui che hanno assunto BP orale a lungo termine (empiricamente definita come > 3 anni) (Khosla 2007) l'interruzione dei BP pre/post- procedura odontoiatrica invasiva, anche se non ci sono dati a supporto per la sospensione del trattamento (oltre che terapia non chirurgica nei pazienti con malattia parodontale, consenso informato per il posizionamento di impianti dentali, trattamento endodontico preferibile all'estrazione o alla chirurgia periapicale).

Nel 2011 il **Council on Scientific Affairs dell'ADA** ha suggerito che, pazienti a minor esposizione cumulativa a BP (<2 anni) o denosumab, potessero continuare la terapia anti-riassorbitiva durante un trattamento dentale invasivo (Hellstein 2011). Una **task force internazionale dell'ONJ** ha raccomandato la vacanza farmacologica in pazienti a più alto rischio di ONJ, compresi quelli con una maggiore esposizione cumulativa ai BP (> 4 anni) e fattori di rischio concomitanti come artrite reumatoide, precedente o attuale esposizione a glucocorticoidi, diabete e fumo (Khan 2013). In un documento di sintesi del 2011 incentrato sulla sicurezza a lungo termine della terapia con BP per l'osteoporosi, l'**FDA** ha stabilito che “non erano disponibili dati sostanziali per stabilire l'inizio e la durata di una vacanza farmacologica.” (Ruggiero 2014). Pertanto, **Damm e Jones** hanno proposto diverse alternative per pazienti trattati con BP che richiedono un trattamento odontoiatrico invasivo. Sebbene non ci siano studi a sostegno di queste raccomandazioni, il loro approccio si basa sulla fisiologia ossea e sulla farmacocinetica dei farmaci anti-riassorbitivi. Poiché, il 50% dei BP subisce l'escrezione renale, il principale serbatoio di BP è l'osteoclasto la cui durata di vita è di 2 settimane. Di conseguenza, la maggior parte del BP libero nel siero sarebbe estremamente bassa 2 mesi dopo l'ultima dose di BP orale, periodo ritenuto adeguato prima di una procedura dentale invasiva (Damm 2013).

Il Position Paper dell'**AAOMS** riconosce così che vi siano pochi dati utili a supportare o confutare i benefici di una vacanza farmacologica per i pazienti osteoporotici che ricevono una terapia anti-riassorbitiva, tuttavia, pazienti con esposizione prolungata (> 4 anni) potrebbero trarne beneficio (Ruggiero 2014). All'inizio del trattamento anti-riassorbitivo, i pazienti osteoporotici devono essere istruiti sui potenziali rischi di ONJ poiché è probabile che la terapia anti-riassorbitiva superi i 4 anni di trattamento (Ruggiero 2014). Per quei pazienti che hanno assunto un BP orale per meno di quattro anni e hanno anche assunto corticosteroidi o farmaci anti-angiogenici in concomitanza, il medico deve essere contattato per prendere in considerazione la sospensione del BP orale (vacanza farmacologica) almeno due mesi prima della chirurgia orale, se le condizioni sistemiche lo consentono e senza ripresa dell'anti-riassorbitivo fino a guarigione ossea (Ruggiero 2014). Allo stesso modo, negli individui che hanno assunto un BP orale per più di quattro anni con o senza terapia medica concomitante, si dovrebbe considerare la sospensione dell'anti-riassorbitivo per i due mesi antecedenti la chirurgia orale, se le condizioni sistemiche lo consentono. Anche in questo caso, il BP non dovrebbe essere ripreso fino a quando non sia avvenuta la guarigione ossea (Ruggiero 2014).

La **SIPMO** (Campisi 2020) afferma che la sospensione del BP può essere considerata la settimana antecedente le procedure chirurgiche, con ripresa della somministrazione una volta completato il processo di guarigione dei tessuti orali (almeno 4-6 settimane dopo l'intervento). Nei pazienti trattati con denosumab è possibile sfruttare la farmacocinetica per definire l'intervallo di tempo in cui mettere in atto un trattamento invasivo con condizioni dentali/parodontali non critiche. Questa “finestra” è di circa 2 mesi, idealmente 5 mesi dopo l'ultima dose di denosumab con termine l'inizio del 7° mese. Pertanto, gli effetti anti-riassorbitivi di denosumab dovrebbero essere per lo più dissipati entro 6 mesi dalla sospensione del farmaco. Tuttavia, non ci sono studi per supportare o confutare la strategia di interruzione della terapia con denosumab per la prevenzione o il trattamento di ONJ (Kunchur 2009). Il documento prodotto dalla SIPMO, evidenzia come la sospensione di denosumab sia correlato nei successivi 3-6 mesi, al rebound del rischio di frattura, particolarmente nei pazienti ad alto rischio di frattura (Campisi 2020). Infine, un paziente trattato con denosumab, a seguito di precedente

somministrazione di BP, dovrebbe essere classificato nel profilo di rischio ONJ dei pazienti trattati con BP (Campisi 2020).

Drug Suspensions in Osteometabolic Patients		
Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient	Last Administrations before Surgical Procedure	Resume Treatment
Bisphosphonates *	At least 1 week before	At least 4–6 weeks after surgical procedures
Denosumab (Prolia®)	No suspension **	

\* Only in patients exposed to BPs for more than 3 years or in patients exposed to BPs for less than 3 years but in the presence of other systemic or local risk factors (e.g., concomitant use of corticosteroids, diabetes, and rheumatoid arthritis). \*\* It is still possible to maximize the pharmacokinetic of Prolia® and identify a time interval in those postponable and non-critical dental/periodontal conditions requiring invasive treatment, and can ideally take place without restrictions. This “delayed dosing window” lasts about 2 months, starts ideally 5 months after the last dose of Prolia® and ends at the beginning of the 7th month.

da “Campisi G, Mauceri R, Bertoldo F, Bettini G, Biasotto M, Colella G, Consolo U, Di Fede O, Favia G, Fusco V, Gabriele M, Lo Casto A, Lo Muzio L, Marciànò A, Mascitti M, Meleti M, Mignogna MD, Oteri G, Panzarella V, Romeo U, Santarelli A, Vescovi P, Marchetti C, Bedogni A. Medication-Related Osteonecrosis of Jaws (MRONJ) Prevention and Diagnosis: Italian Consensus Update 2020. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2020 Aug 18;17(16):5998. doi: 10.3390/ijerph17165998. PMID: 32824826; PMCID: PMC7460511.”

L’**ASBMR** (Khosla 2007) raccomanda la realizzazione di **interventi educativi** rivolti a pazienti osteoporotici trattati con BP orale, rispetto al rischio di ONJ (compreso tra 1 / 10.000 e 1 / 100.000).

Piccoli studi condotti in cliniche odontoiatriche hanno mostrato che i **pazienti con osteoporosi trattati con BP spesso non sono consapevoli della possibilità di reazioni avverse**, inclusa l’osteonecrosi orale (dovuta all’assunzione del farmaco), che potrebbe verificarsi a seguito di procedure dentali invasive. Di conseguenza, i pazienti spesso non informano i loro dentisti rispetto l’assunzione del trattamento per l’osteoporosi (Rotman-Pikielny 2019). Uno studio ha stabilito, tramite compilazione di un questionario, che i pazienti ambulatoriali con osteoporosi o osteopenia avessero una conoscenza limitata dell’associazione tra osteoporosi, trattamento osteoporotico e assistenza sanitaria orale (Rotman-Pikielny 2019). Solo il 45,7% dei pazienti ha riferito che i dentisti erano a conoscenza della loro condizione osteoporotica e solo al 26,1% sono state richieste informazioni sul tipo di trattamento (Rotman-Pikielny 2019). Il 40% ha riferito che il proprio dentista non era a conoscenza della condizione osteoporotica e il 69,1% e il 71,4%, rispettivamente, non è stato esplicitamente interrogato sul tipo o sulla durata del trattamento osteoporotico (Rotman-Pikielny 2019). Inoltre, il 65,1% non sapeva se si rendesse necessaria la sospensione dei farmaci per l’osteoporosi prima dell’inserimento dell’impianto dentale. Tuttavia, indipendentemente dalla comunicazione col paziente, il professionista sanitario potrebbe aver ottenuto le informazioni riguardo l’osteoporosi e gli specifici trattamenti ad esempio tramite accesso diretto alla cartella clinica del paziente (Rotman-Pikielny 2019). Sebbene né il medico né il dentista possano eliminare la possibilità di sviluppare ONJ, visite dentistiche regolari ed il mantenimento di un’eccellente igiene orale sono componenti essenziali nella gestione del rischio (Hellstein 2011).

Future **aree di ricerca** potrebbero interessare: 1) l’analisi dell’emostasi ossea alveolare e della risposta alle terapie anti-riassorbitive; 2) il ruolo di nuovi farmaci anti-angiogenici e loro effetti sulla guarigione dell’osso mascellare; 3) la ricerca farmacogenetica; 4) lo sviluppo di validi strumenti di valutazione del rischio ONJ; 5) gli studi su modelli animali per convalidare le strategie di trattamento e prevenzione esistenti e proposte (Ruggiero 2014).

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## Riassumendo

### Continuità assistenziale – vacanza terapeutica

È razionale interrompere il trattamento in un paziente ad alto rischio di rifrattura optando per la cosiddetta vacanza terapeutica per il rischio di effetti collaterali?

5.1 Si suggerisce ai professionisti sanitari di monitorare e incentivare l'alta aderenza e la persistenza al trattamento antifratturativo nei pazienti con frattura da fragilità.

★★★★★ Raccomandazione condizionata a favore dell'intervento

5.2 Nei pazienti con frattura da fragilità ad alto rischio di rifrattura, salvo che per gravi effetti avversi, si suggerisce di non interrompere il trattamento antifratturativo, sia esso definitivo o temporaneo.

★★★★★ Raccomandazione condizionata a favore dell'intervento

5.3 Si suggerisce che la riduzione del dosaggio o la sospensione temporanea di un trattamento a lungo termine con bisfosfonati sia valutata dallo specialista solamente quando le condizioni a lungo termine siano migliorate dal trattamento farmacologico e fino a una nuova valutazione del rapporto rischio/beneficio.

★★★★★ Raccomandazione condizionata a favore dell'intervento

### Evidenze meta-analitiche



\* Vengono definiti aderenti a qualsiasi farmaco antifratturativo i soggetti con  $MPR \geq 80\%$  e non aderenti i soggetti con  $MPR < 80\%$

§ Vengono definiti persistenti i soggetti coperti dal trattamento per un periodo superiore a 12 mesi, mentre vengono considerati non persistenti i soggetti con copertura più breve

### Considerazioni individuali

#### Considerazioni pratiche

- Si raccomanda fortemente ai professionisti sanitari di monitorare e incentivare l'alta aderenza e la persistenza al trattamento antifratturativo nei pazienti con frattura da fragilità.
- La riduzione del dosaggio o la sospensione temporanea di un trattamento a lungo termine con bisfosfonati è valutabile dallo specialista solamente quando le condizioni a lungo termine siano migliorate dal trattamento farmacologico e fino a una nuova valutazione del rapporto rischio/beneficio.

## CQ6. Implementazione di modelli di clinical governance

### Appendice A. Quesito clinico e strategia di ricerca.

<b>Obiettivo:</b> È sempre opportuno attivare modelli di clinical governance come specifici FLS?	
<b>Popolazione</b>	Pazienti con frattura non derivante da trauma efficiente
<b>Intervento</b>	Modelli di clinical governance quali “nurse-led clinics”, “structured service delivery models”, “fracture liaison service”
<b>Comparatore</b>	Cure standard
<b>Outcomes</b>	Rischio di rifrattura Mortalità Test della BMD Inizio del trattamento anti-osteoporotico Aderenza al trattamento anti-osteoporotico
<b>Esclusione</b>	Pazienti con trauma maggiore
<b>Stringa di ricerca</b>	Databases dal 2013: Medline, Embase, Cochrane Library Lingua: Inglese, Italiano
<b>Valutazione di qualità</b>	Valutazione della qualità metodologica: Newcastle Ottawa Scale per gli studi osservazionali, strumento Cochrane per la valutazione del rischio di bias nei RCT e GRADE.

Review question 6:

8.1-8.3

**10. What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of integrated models of care (which include assessment, identification, treatment and follow up) compared with stand-alone elements for the primary and secondary prevention of fragility fracture?**

**Population:**

individuals who have suffered a fragility fracture or identified as at increased risk of fracture

**Interventions:**

nurse-led clinics, structured service delivery models, fracture liaison service, educational materials (eg fracture/osteoporosis guidelines)

**Comparisons:**

individual osteoporosis services without integration (usual care)

**Outcomes:**

risk of vertebral/hip/other fracture at end of study/one year/ three years/five years/ 10 years, proportion of patients assessed and treated, adverse effects, incremental cost-effectiveness ratios

Aggiornamento al 17 dicembre 2020

**MEDLINE SEARCH: 4166 articoli**

#1:

((wrist\* or colles or radius or articulatio radiocarpea or carpus or carpal or radiocarp\* or radial or forearm\* or humerus or metacarp\* or barton or monteggi\* or ulna or ulnar or upper limb\* or hip or hips or trochanteric or intertrochanteric or subtrochanteric or femoral neck or femur neck or spine or spinal or vertebra or vertebral or vertebrae or lumbar or shoulder\* or glenohumeral or humeroscapular or scapulo humeral or proximal humeral) adj3 fractur\*) or (exp hip fractures/ or spinal fractures/ or shoulder fractures/ or osteoporotic fractures/ or exp radius fractures/) or (fractures, bone/ and (exp wrist joint/ or exp spine/ or shoulder/ or shoulder joint/ or hip/)) and (exp osteoporosis/ or (osteoporo\* or bone loss\*))

#2:

“fragility fracture”[ti] OR “fragility fractures”[ti] OR “low energy fracture”[ti] OR “low energy fractures”[ti] OR “low-energy fracture”[ti] OR “low-energy fractures”[ti] OR “low trauma fracture”[ti] OR “low trauma fractures”[ti] OR “low-trauma fracture”[ti] OR “low-trauma fractures”[ti] OR “low energy trauma”[ti] OR “low-energy trauma”[ti] OR “low level trauma”[ti] OR “low-level trauma”[ti] OR “minor trauma fracture”[ti] OR “minor trauma fractures”[ti] OR “minor-trauma fracture”[ti] OR “minor-trauma fractures”[ti] OR “minor fracture”[ti] OR “minor fractures”[ti] OR “minor-fracture”[ti] OR “minor-fractures”[ti] OR “osteoporotic fracture”[ti] OR “osteoporotic fractures”[ti]

#3:

#1 OR #2

#4

(exp Patient Care Team/) AND fracture\*[tiab] AND (fragil\*[tiab] OR osteopor\*[tiab])

#5

exp Preventive Health Services/ AND fracture\*[Tiab] AND (fragil\*[tiab] OR osteopor\*[tiab])

#6

((service\*[Tiab] or program\*[Tiab] or care[Tiab] or model\*[Tiab] or intervention\*[Tiab] or pathway\*[Tiab]) AND (multifaceted[Tiab] or integrated[Tiab] or multimodal[Tiab] or multifaceted[Tiab] or coordinated[Tiab] or co-ordinated[Tiab])) AND (fracture\*[tiab]) AND (fragil\*[tiab] OR osteopor\*[tiab])

#7

(care pathway\*[Tiab] or treatment pathway\*[Tiab] or management pathway\*[Tiab]) AND fracture\*[tiab] AND (fragil\*[tiab] OR osteopor\*[tiab])

#8

((service\*[Tiab] or program\*[Tiab] or care[Tiab]) AND delivery[Tiab]) AND (fracture\*[tiab]) AND (fragil\*[tiab] OR osteopor\*[tiab])

#9

(nurse\*[Tiab] AND (clinic[Tiab] or clinics[Tiab])) AND fracture\*[tiab] AND (fragil\*[tiab] OR osteopor\*[tiab])

#10

(healthcare[Tiab] AND (delivery[Tiab] or model\*[Tiab] or integrate\*[Tiab])) AND (fracture\*[tiab]) AND (fragil\*[tiab] OR osteopor\*[tiab])

#11

(health care[Tiab] AND (delivery[Tiab] or model\*[Tiab] or integrate\*[Tiab])) AND (fracture\*[tiab]) AND (fragil\*[tiab] OR osteopor\*[tiab])

#12

(health service\*[Tiab] AND (delivery[Tiab] or model\*[Tiab] or integrate\*[Tiab])) AND (fracture\*[tiab]) AND (fragil\*[tiab] OR osteopor\*[tiab])

#13

(Recurrence/pc ) AND (fragil\*[tiab] OR osteopor\*[tiab]) AND fracture\*[tiab]

#14

((secondary fracture\*[Tiab] or recurrent fracture\*[Tiab] or subsequent fracture\*[Tiab]) AND prevent\*[Tiab]) AND (fragil\*[tiab] OR osteopor\*[tiab]) AND fracture\*[tiab]

#15

fracture\*[Tiab] AND (clinic[Tiab] or clinics[Tiab]) AND (fragil\*[tiab] OR osteopor\*[tiab])

#16

fracture\*[Tiab] AND (service\*[Tiab] or team\*[Tiab]) AND (fragil\*[tiab] OR osteopor\*[tiab])

#17

fracture liaison[Tiab] AND (fragil\*[tiab] OR osteopor\*[tiab]) AND fracture\*[tiab]

#18

after[Tiab] AND fracture\*[Tiab] AND (fragil\*[tiab] OR osteopor\*[tiab])

#19

post[Tiab] AND fracture\*[Tiab] AND (fragil\*[tiab] OR osteopor\*[tiab])

#20

postfracture[Tiab] AND (fragil\*[tiab] OR osteopor\*[tiab] AND fracture\*[tiab])

#21

(pathway\*[Tiab] or service\*[Tiab] or program\*[Tiab] or model\*[Tiab]) AND (fracture\*[tiab]) AND (fragil\*[tiab] OR osteopor\*[tiab])

#22

(discharge\*[Tiab] AND (treat\*[Tiab] or assess\*[Tiab] or follow\*[Tiab] or identif\*[Tiab])) AND (fracture\*[tiab]) AND (fragil\*[tiab] OR osteopor\*[tiab])

#23

#4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12 OR #13 OR #14 OR #15 OR #16 OR #17 OR #18 OR #19 OR #20 OR #21 OR #22

#24

(#3 AND #23) AND limit: Humans

**EMBASE search: 6515 articles**

#1:

'wrist fracture'/exp OR 'hip fracture'/exp OR 'spine fracture'/exp OR 'shoulder fracture'/exp OR 'fragility fracture'/exp OR 'radius fracture'/exp OR ((wrist\* OR colle\* OR radius OR 'articulatio radiocarpea' OR carpus OR carpal OR radiocarp\* OR radial OR forearm\* OR humerus OR metacarp\* OR barton OR monteggi\* OR ulna OR ulnar OR 'upper limb' OR 'upper limbs' OR hip OR hips OR trochanteric OR intertrochanteric OR subtrochanteric OR 'femoral neck' OR 'femur neck' OR spine OR spinal OR vertebra\* OR lumbar OR shoulder\* OR glenohumeral OR humeroscapular OR 'scapulo humeral' OR 'proximal humeral') NEAR/3 fractur\*):ab,ti OR ('fracture'/exp AND ('wrist'/exp OR 'hip'/exp OR 'spine'/exp OR 'shoulder'/exp OR 'wrist injury'/de OR 'shoulder injury'/exp OR 'hip injury'/exp OR 'spine injury'/exp)) AND ('osteoporosis'/exp OR osteopor\*:ab,ti OR 'bone loss':ab,ti)

#2:

'fragility fracture'/exp

#3:

'low energy fracture'/exp

#4:

'low trauma fracture'/exp

#5:

'low energy trauma'/exp

#6:

“fragility fracture”:ti OR “fragility fractures”:ti OR “low energy fracture”:ti OR “low energy fractures”:ti OR “low-energy fracture”:ti OR “low-energy fractures”:ti OR “low trauma fracture”:ti OR “low trauma fractures”:ti OR “low-trauma fracture”:ti OR “low-trauma fractures”:ti OR “low energy trauma”:ti OR “low-energy trauma”:ti OR “low level trauma”:ti OR “low-level trauma”:ti OR “minor trauma fracture”:ti OR “minor trauma fractures”:ti OR “minor-trauma fracture”:ti OR “minor-trauma fractures”:ti OR “minor fracture”:ti OR “minor fractures”:ti OR “minor-fracture”:ti OR “minor-fractures”:ti OR “osteoporotic fracture”:ti OR “osteoporotic fractures”:ti

#7:

#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6

#8

('patient Care') AND fracture\*:ti,ab AND (fragil\*:ti,ab OR osteopor\*:ti,ab)

#9

('preventive Health Service') AND fracture\*:ti,ab AND (fragil\*:ti,ab OR osteopor\*:ti,ab)

#10

((service\*:ti,ab or program\*:ti,ab or care:ti,ab or model\*:ti,ab or intervention\*:ti,ab or pathway\*:ti,ab) AND (multifaceted:ti,ab or integrated:ti,ab or multimodal:ti,ab or multifaceted:ti,ab or coordinated:ti,ab or co-ordinated:ti,ab)) AND (fracture\*:ti,ab) AND (fragil\*:ti,ab OR osteopor\*:ti,ab)

#11

(care pathway\*:ti,ab or treatment pathway\*:ti,ab or management pathway\*:ti,ab) AND fracture\*:ti,ab  
AND (fragil\*:ti,ab OR osteopor\*:ti,ab)

#12

((service\*:ti,ab or program\*:ti,ab or care:ti,ab) AND delivery:ti,ab ) AND (fracture\*:ti,ab) AND  
(fragil\*:ti,ab OR osteopor\*:ti,ab)

#13

(nurse\*:ti,ab AND (clinic:ti,ab or clinics:ti,ab)) AND fracture\*:ti,ab AND (fragil\*:ti,ab OR  
osteopor\*:ti,ab)

#14

(Healthcare:ti,ab AND (delivery:ti,ab or model\*:ti,ab or integrate\*:ti,ab)) AND (fracture\*:ti,ab)  
AND (fragil\*:ti,ab OR osteopor\*:ti,ab)

#15

(health care:ti,ab AND (delivery:ti,ab or model\*:ti,ab or integrate\*:ti,ab)) AND (fracture\*:ti,ab)  
AND (fragil\*:ti,ab OR osteopor\*:ti,ab)

#16

(health service\*:ti,ab AND (delivery:ti,ab or model\*:ti,ab or integrate\*:ti,ab)) AND (fracture\*:ti,ab)  
AND (fragil\*:ti,ab OR osteopor\*:ti,ab)

#17

('recurrence risk') AND (fracture\*:ti,ab) AND (fragil\*:ti,ab OR osteopor\*:ti,ab)

#18

((secondary fracture\*:ti,ab or recurrent fracture\*:ti,ab or subsequent fracture\*:ti,ab) AND  
prevent\*:ti,ab) AND fracture\*:ti,ab AND (fragil\*:ti,ab OR osteopor\*:ti,ab)

#19

fracture\*:ti,ab AND (clinic:ti,ab or clinics:ti,ab) AND (fragil\*:ti,ab OR osteopor\*:ti,ab)

#20

fracture\*:ti,ab AND (service\*:ti,ab or team\*:ti,ab) AND (fragil\*:ti,ab OR osteopor\*:ti,ab)

#21

fracture liaison:ti,ab AND (fragil\*:ti,ab OR osteopor\*:ti,ab) AND fracture\*:ti,ab

#22

after:ti,ab AND fracture\*:ti,ab AND (fragil\*:ti,ab OR osteopor\*:ti,ab)

#23

post:ti,ab AND fracture\*:ti,ab AND (fragil\*:ti,ab OR osteopor\*:ti,ab)

#24

postfracture:ti,ab AND (fragil\*:ti,ab OR osteopor\*:ti,ab) AND fracture\*:ti,ab

#25

(pathway\*:ti,ab or service\*:ti,ab or program\*:ti,ab or model\*:ti,ab) AND (fracture\*:ti,ab) AND  
(fragil\*:ti,ab OR osteopor\*:ti,ab)

#26

(discharge\*:ti,ab AND (treat\*:ti,ab or assess\*:ti,ab or follow\*:ti,ab or identif\*:ti,ab)) AND (fracture\*:ti,ab) AND (fragil\*:ti,ab OR osteopor\*:ti,ab)

#27

#8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12 OR #13 OR #14 OR #15 OR #16 OR #17 OR #18 OR #19 OR #20 OR #21 OR #22 OR #23 OR #24 OR #25 OR #26

#28

(#7 AND #27) AND limit: Humans

**COCHRANE SEARCH: 1312 articles up to 13/01/2021**

1:

((wrist\* or colle\* or radius or "articulatio radiocarpea" or carpus or carpal or radiocarp\* or radial or forearm\* or humerus or metacarp\* or barton or monteggi\* or ulna or ulnar or "upper limb" or "upper limbs" or hip or hips or trochanteric or intertrochanteric or subtrochanteric or "femoral neck" or "femur neck" or spine or spinal or vertebra\* or lumbar or shoulder\* or glenohumeral or humeroscapular or "scapulo humeral" or "proximal humeral") near/3 fractur\*):ti,ab or [mh "hip fractures"] or [mh "spinal fractures"] or [mh "shoulder fractures"] or [mh "osteoporotic fractures"] or [mh "radius fractures"] or ([mh "bone fractures"] and ([mh "wrist joint"] or [mh spine] or [mh shoulder] or [mh "shoulder joint"] or [mh hip])) and ([mh osteoporosis] or (osteoporo\* or "bone loss" OR fragility):ti,ab)

#2:

MeSH descriptor: [Osteoporotic Fractures] explode all trees

#3:

MeSH descriptor: [Fractures, Spontaneous] explode all trees

#4:

(fragility fracture):ti OR (fragility fractures):ti OR (low energy fracture):ti OR (low energy fractures):ti OR (low-energy fracture):ti OR (low-energy fractures):ti OR (low trauma fracture):ti OR (low trauma fractures):ti OR (low-trauma fracture):ti OR (low-trauma fractures):ti OR (low energy trauma):ti OR (low-energy trauma):ti OR (low level trauma):ti OR (low-level trauma):ti OR (minor trauma fracture):ti OR (minor trauma fractures):ti OR (minor-trauma fracture):ti OR (minor-trauma fractures):ti OR (minor fracture):ti OR (minor fractures):ti OR (minor-fracture):ti OR (minor-fractures):ti OR (osteoporotic fracture):ti OR (osteoporotic fractures):ti OR (pathologic fracture):ti OR (pathological fractures):ti

#5:

#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4

#6

“patient Care”:ti,ab OR “patient-care”:ti,ab OR fracture liaison:ti,ab OR clinic:ti,ab OR clinics:ti,ab OR service\*:ti,ab OR team\*:ti,ab OR care pathway\*:ti,ab OR treatment pathway\*:ti,ab OR management pathway\*:ti,ab OR after:ti,ab OR post:ti,ab OR postfracture:ti,ab OR pathway\*:ti,ab OR service\*:ti,ab OR program\*:ti,ab OR model\*:ti,ab

#7

#6 AND (fracture\*:ti,ab AND (fragil\*:ti,ab OR osteopor\*:ti,ab))

#8

#5 AND #7

#9

#8 with Cochrane Library publication date from Jan 2013 to present

#10

#9 NOT ((MH "Animals+") OR (MH "Animal Studies") OR (TI "animal model\*"))

*Per le search strategy dedicate ai domini di Valori e Accettabilità/Fattibilità far riferimento al Quesito 1.*

## Appendice B. Tabelle delle caratteristiche degli studi inclusi ed esclusi.

Study	<b>Bell 2014 Arch Osteoporos</b>
Study type	Systematic review
Number of studies/ number of participants	3 trials and 15 observational studies
Settings	Cohort studies, cohort pre/post, prospective observation study, RCT cluster randomized trial, RCT, and observational studies.  Studies conducted on humans in any outpatient environment.
Funding	The salary for Ms. Kate Bell has been partially funded by an unrestricted grant from Novartis Pharmaceuticals
Duration of study	Search up to April 2013
Age, gender, ethnicity	The included studies were conducted on adult patients aged from 40 to 100 years.
Patient characteristics	Adult patients (aged $\geq 40$ years) who have low trauma fracture;
Intervention	Any outpatient environment (fracture clinic, emergency department)
Outcomes	- Effect of a dedicated osteoporosis health professional on screening and treatment

Study	<b>Chang 2018 Osteoporosis International</b>
Study type	Systematic review
Number of studies/ number of participants	37 studies
Settings	Randomized controlled trials, observational studies with control groups, pre-post, cross-sectional. Studies conducted on humans
Funding	This work was supported by Amgen Inc.
Duration of study	Search up to February 2017
Age, gender, ethnicity	The included studies were conducted on adult patients aged 55 years and older from Asia-Pacific regions.
Patient characteristics	Adult patients (aged $\geq 55$ years) with all types of osteoporosis-related fractures;
Intervention	Fracture liaison services
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To identify the treatment gaps in current fracture liaison services</li> <li>- To provide recommendations for best practice establishment of future FLS across the Asia-Pacific region</li> </ul>

Study	<b>Ganda 2013 Osteoporos Int</b>
Study type	Systematic review
Number of studies/ number of participants	10 randomised trials (including 1 cluster randomised controlled trial), 5 observational studies, 11 before and after studies, 1 cross-sectional analytical study
Settings	Randomized controlled trials, observational studies with control groups, pre-post, cross-sectional. Studies conducted on humans
Funding	This work was supported by Amgen Inc.
Duration of study	Search up to 2011
Age, gender, ethnicity	The included studies were conducted on adult patients aged 45 years and older from Asia-Pacific regions.
Patient characteristics	Adult patients (aged $\geq 45$ years) with all types of osteoporosis-related fractures;
Intervention	in-patients departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- orthopaedic wards</li> <li>- outpatient departments</li> <li>- orthopaedic clinics</li> <li>- emergency departments</li> <li>- a combination of the latter</li> <li>- radiology practices</li> </ul>
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To improve the care of people who gave sustained minimal trauma fractures</li> <li>- To reduce the incidence of fracture fractures</li> <li>- To critically appraise the available studies on models of care in order to establish specific features associated with effective secondary fracture prevention programs</li> </ul>

Study	<b>Wu 2018 Osteoporosis International</b>
Study type	Systematic review
Number of studies/ number of participants	20 RCTs and 37 controlled observational studies
Settings	Randomized and non-randomized phase 1-4 trials, retrospective or prospective observational studies Studies conducted on humans in FLS
Funding	This work was supported by Amgen Inc.
Duration of study	Search up to February 2017
Age, gender, ethnicity	The included studies were conducted on adult patients aged 50 years and older.
Patient characteristics	Adult patients (aged $\geq$ 50 years) with osteoporosis-related fractures;
Intervention	Fracture liaison services
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To evaluate the evidence describing the structure and format of FLS interventions</li> <li>- To identify the characteristics that lead to optimal patient outcomes</li> </ul>

Study	Wu 2018 Bone
Study type	Systematic review
Number of studies/ number of participants	16 RCTs and 58 observational studies
Settings	Randomized and non-randomized phase 1-4 trials, retrospective or prospective observational studies. Studies conducted on humans in FLS
Funding	This work was supported by Amgen Inc.
Duration of study	Search up to February 2017
Age, gender, ethnicity	The included studies were conducted on adult patients aged 50 years and older.
Patient characteristics	Adult patients (aged $\geq 50$ years) with all types of osteoporosis-related fractures;
Intervention	Fracture liaison services
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To evaluate the outcomes of patients with osteoporosis-related fractures managed through fracture liaison services (FLS) programs</li> <li>- To update, critically reevaluate, and quantify the available evidence on the incidence of BMD testing, treatment initiation, adherence, re-fractures, and rates of mortality associated with FLS in patients with osteoporosis</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>A multidisciplinary approach to improve the quality of care for patients with fragility fractures Lamb 2017</b>
Study type	Retrospective review
Number of studies/ number of participants	N= 437
Settings	Acute Inpatient Medical Service, Academic medical center, USA
Funding	None
Duration of study	Search up to December 2015
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age (mean): not reported Gender (% F): 2014 group: 68.4%, 2015 group: 68.8% Ethnicity (% asian, % black, % hispanic, % white): 2014 group: 1%, 6.6%, 3%, 88.3%, 2015 group: 0.8%, 5%, 2.9%, 90%
Patient characteristics	Adult patients (aged $\geq$ 50 years) with an isolated hip fracture from a low velocity mechanism
Intervention	Patients were stratified into two groups: those from 2014 who presented before implementation of the fragility fracture program (N=) and those who were injured and admitted after the fragility fracture program was in place in 2015 (N=)
Outcomes	- to identify and implement best practices in order to reduce geriatric fragility fracture complications

<b>Study</b>	<b>Building for better bones: evaluation of a clinical pathway in the secondary prevention of osteoporotic fractures Sofie 2016</b>
Study type	Retrospective, single-centre study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 172
Settings	General hospital AZ Sint-Jan Brugge-Oostende AV, Belgium
Funding	None
Duration of study	Search up to February 2017
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age (median): before implementation group:79, after implementation group:82 Gender (% F): before implementation group: 77%, after implementation group: 70% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Adult patients (aged $\geq 50$ years) admitted to the orthopaedic surgery unit of the general hospital with a low energy fracture
Intervention	Patients were divided into two groups based on the period of admission to the hospital: before (N=86) and after (N=50) the implementation of a clinical pathway;
Outcomes	- To identify and to treat osteoporosis and consequently prevent secondary fractures

<b>Study</b>	<b>Comparison of 3 different perioperative care models for patients with hip fractures within I health service Coventry 2017</b>
Study type	Retrospective study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 183
Settings	Western Health, Australia
Funding	The author(s) received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of the article
Duration of study	Between November 2012 and March 2014
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age (median): orthopedic model: 84, geriatric model: 83, comanaged model: 82 Gender (% F): orthopedic model: 69.4%, geriatric model: 71.5%, comanaged model: 72.2% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Adult patients (aged $\geq 65$ years) with hip fracture treated at Western Health;
Intervention	Patients were admitted under the orthopedic model (N=183), under the geriatric model (N=137), and under the comanaged model (N=126)
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To evaluate differences in perioperative care between 3 models</li> <li>- To identify the association with length of stay and additional patient outcomes for the hip fracture patients</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>From ER to OR: results after implementation of multidisciplinary pathway for fragility hip fractures at a level I trauma center</b> <b>Anighoro 2020</b>
Study type	Retrospective review
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 263
Settings	Level I trauma hospital
Funding	The author(s) received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of the article
Duration of study	Not reported
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age (mean): pre: 82, post: 83 Gender (% F): pre:63.8%, post:74.8% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Adult patients (aged $\geq 65$ years) diagnosed with a fragility hip fracture; patients were included if they had an isolated femoral neck, intertrochanteric, or subtrochanteric fracture sustained through a low-energy mechanism and/or his or her power of attorney desired surgical treatment; periprosthetic fractures, pathologic fractures, patients with high-energy mechanisms with associated acetabular fractures, and polytrauma patients were excluded
Intervention	Patients were divided accordingly to the time of admission to the hospital if it was before (N=116) or after (N=147) the implementation of a multidisciplinary hip fracture pathway
Outcomes	- To analyze patient outcomes after the implementation of a multidisciplinary hip fracture pathway at a level I trauma center

<b>Study</b>	<b>Geriatric hip fracture care: fixing a fragmented system</b> <b>Anderson 2017</b>
Study type	Comprehensive geriatric hip fracture program
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 172
Settings	University of Colorado Hospital
Funding	None
Duration of study	Search up to October 2014
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age(median): preintervention:80.9, postintervention:79.5 Gender(% F): preintervention: 73%, postintervention: 62% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Adult patients (aged $\geq 65$ years) who sustained an acute hip fracture after minimal trauma; they excluded patients with nonfragility hip fractures, nonhip femur fractures, periprosthetic fractures, or pathologic fractures
Intervention	Three interventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- admission of all ward-status patients with hip fractures to the single Orthopedic Surgery Service with hospitalist comanagement, including nonoperative cases</li> <li>- geographic placement of patients with hip fractures on the Orthopedic Unit</li> <li>- standardization of care</li> </ul> Patient were identified as before (pre intervention (N=154)) or after (post intervention (N=117)) implementation of the program
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To describe a stepwise approach to system redesign for this patient population</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Impact of an integrated hip fracture inpatient program on length of stay and costs Soong 2016</b>
Study type	Retrospective, single-centre pre-post study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 571
Settings	Mount Sinai Hospital (MSH), Toronto, Canada
Funding	None
Duration of study	Between January 2009 and December 2013
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age (mean): before group: 80.1, after group: 79.4 Gender (% F): before group: 69.2%, after group: 71.3% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Adult patients (aged $\geq 18$ years) with a primary diagnosis of hip fracture; patients with the diagnoses of pathological or periprosthetic fractures were excluded
Intervention	Patients entered in the before i-HIP group (N=240) if they were admitted to the hospital before the implementation of the program, otherwise they entered in the after i-HIP group (N=331)
Outcomes	- To determine whether an integrated interprofessional co-management care model of hip fracture patients would improve outcomes while reducing costs

<b>Study</b>	<b>Improvements in osteoporosis testing and care are found following the wide scale implementation of the Ontario Fracture Clinic Screening Program. An interrupted time series analysis</b> <b>Beaton 2017</b>
Study type	Retrospective, single-centre pre-post study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 147071
Settings	Ontario, Canada
Funding	None
Duration of study	Between January 2002 and March 2010
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age(%50-65, %66-80, %80+): before: control:25.4%, 35.2%, 39.5%, intervention:27.7%, 35.2%, 37.1%, after: control: 27.1%, 32.1%, 40.7%, intervention: 30%, 32.3%, 37.6%  Gender (% F): before: control: 75.3%, intervention: 74.3%, after: control: 74.5%, intervention:74.5%  Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Adult patients (aged $\geq 50$ years) with low energy fractures;
Intervention	The intervention consisted of assigning a screening coordinator to selected fracture clinics to identify, educate, and follow-up with fragility fracture patients and inform their physicians of the need to evaluate bone health. 37 hospitals were assigned a screening coordinator. 23 similar hospitals were control sites. Patients were divided into before (control hospitals N=24676, intervention hospitals N=69856) and after (control hospitals N=13222, intervention hospitals N=39317) groups
Outcomes	- to evaluate the impact of the implementation of the Fracture Clinic Screening Program of the Ontario Osteoporosis Strategy on BMD testing, medication initiation, and medication persistence in the year after a fragility fracture

<b>Study</b>	<b>Beyond orthogeriatric co-management model: benefits of implementing a process management system for hip fracture</b> <b>Brañas 2018</b>
Study type	Trial
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 1221
Settings	Hospital Universitario Infanta Leonor, Spain
Funding	None
Duration of study	Between January 2009 and December 2016
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age (mean): preprocess: 83.2, process: 84.6 Gender (% F): preprocess: 77.5%, process: 76.3% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Adult patients (aged $\geq 65$ years) admitted to the hospital for acute hip fracture surgery;
Intervention	According to the time of admission to the hospital, patients were divided into the preprocess group (N=578) or the process group (N=643)
Outcomes	- To assess the effectiveness of the PMS applied to hip fracture versus the orthogeriatric co management model in the acute phase

<b>Study</b>	<b>Comparing strategies targeting osteoporosis to prevent fractures after an upper extremity fracture (C_STOP trial): a randomized controlled trial</b> <b>Majumdar 2018</b>
Study type	Patient-level parallel-arm comparative effectiveness trial
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 361
Settings	Canada
Funding	This trial received funding from Alberta Innovates through a Partnership in Research and Innovation in the Healthcare System grant and in-kind support from the Alberta Strategy for Patient-Oriented Research Support Unit
Duration of study	Between January 2002 and March 2010
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age (mean): active control: 63, case manager: 63 Gender (% F): active control: 90%, case manager: 88% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Community-dwelling patients (aged $\geq 50$ years) with upper extremity fractures who were not on bisphosphonate treatment; patients who sustained a pathological or multiple fractures, lived outside of the metropolitan health zone at time of fracture, were unable to understand or converse in English, or were unable to provide written informed consent were excluded
Intervention	Low intensity multi-faceted intervention was the active control (N=181), nurse-led case manager was the case manager (N=180)
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To initiate bisphosphonate treatment within 6 month of fragility fracture</li> <li>- To assess whether a BMD test and a composite measure were completed within 6 months of a fracture</li> <li>- To assess health status and upper extremity specific functional outcomes as well as disease-specific HRQL</li> <li>- To estimate intervention costs</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Implementation of an in-patient hip fracture liaison services to improve initiation of osteoporosis medication use within 1-year of hip fracture: a population-based time series analysis using the RE-AIM framework Beaupre 2020</b>
Study type	Population-based cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 1427
Settings	2 hospitals in Alberta, Canada
Funding	This study was supported by an Alberta Innovates Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Health System grant , a Covenant Health Research Grant
Duration of study	Between January 2002 and March 2010
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age (mean F): pre-implementation: 78.8, post-implementation: 80.6 Gender (% F): pre-implementation: 70%, post-implementation: 70.7% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Adult patients (aged $\geq 50$ years) that underwent hip fracture surgery at 1 or 2 tertiary hospitals in a Canadian province and survived to 12 months post-fracture; those with a post-admit diagnosis of hip fracture, procedural codes of revisions, procedures in centers other than surgical hospital, or whose fracture was managed non-operatively were exclude
Intervention	Patients were included in the pre-implementation group (N=583) or in the post-implementation group (N=597)
Outcomes	- to examine implementation of an in-patient hip fracture liaison service to improve osteoporosis medication use after hip fracture using the RE-AIM framework

<b>Study</b>	<b>Improving osteoporosis management in primary care: an audit of the impact of a community based fracture liaison nurse</b> <b>Chan 2015</b>
Study type	audit
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 18677
Settings	12 practices in the southeast of England
Funding	This audit was funded by Crawley Practice Based Commissioning (PBC) group
Duration of study	The study was conducted in 2010
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age: 50 years and above Gender (% F): 100% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Adult women (aged $\geq 50$ years) with a code diagnosis or an associated operation, or a computer record only used in osteoporosis
Intervention	Patients were divided into two groups: female 50-74 (N=14520), and females $\geq 75$ years old (N=4157)
Outcomes	- to audit the impact of a primary care based fracture liaison nurse on the detection of fragility fractures in people with osteoporosis and their treatment with a bone-sparing medication

<b>Study</b>	<b>Orthopedic-metabolic collaborative management for osteoporotic hip fracture Rotman-Pikielny 2018</b>
Study type	Prospective study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 219
Settings	Israel
Funding	Merck Pharmaceuticals provided financial support for the statistical analysis
Duration of study	Between February 2012 and August 2013
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age (mean): 2012 group: 82.2, 2013 group: 83.5 Gender (% F): 2012 group: 71.6%, 2013 group: 74.9% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Adult patients (aged $\geq 50$ years) with a code diagnosis or an associated operation, or a computer record only used in osteoporosis; patients were excluded if they were younger than 60 years, misdiagnosed, or had a secondary hip fracture during the study period or 2 hospitalizations for a single hip fracture
Intervention	Patients were divided into two groups according to the time of admission to the hospital: Feb-Aug 2012 (N=218), Feb-Aug 2013 (N=219)
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To attend the Metabolic Clinic</li> <li>- Osteoporosis diagnosis, vitamin D measurement and treatment, referral to the Metabolic Clinic</li> <li>- To initiate osteoporosis treatment during the first visit</li> <li>- 1-year mortality rate</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Prevention of osteoporotic refractures in regional Australia Davidson 2017</b>
Study type	Prospective cohort study with an historical control
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 140
Settings	Australia
Funding	None
Duration of study	Between september 2011 and September 2012
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age (mean): cohort: 71.3, control: 75.8 Gender (% F): cohort: 75.3%, control: 80.9% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Adult patients (aged $\geq 45$ years) who were admitted with a MTF; patients were excluded if they had a pathological fracture or if they were deceased
Intervention	Control (N=47) and cohort (N=93) groups comprised patients consenting to interview who presented with a MTF to the major referral hospital 4 months before and 12 months after FLS implementation respectively
Outcomes	- To evaluate the effectiveness of the nurse-led FLS

<b>Study</b>	<b>Secondary fracture prevention in hip fracture patients requires cooperation from general practitioners Vaculík 2017</b>
Study type	Observational cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 207
Settings	Orthopedic Department, Bulovka Hospital, Prague, Czech Republic
Funding	The study was supported by the Grant GZd CR 0002384101
Duration of study	Between September 2010 and January 2011
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age: not reported Gender: not reported Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Adult patients (aged $\geq 50$ years) who were hospitalized with a low-energy hip fracture;
Intervention	Two groups of patients: in the first one (N=111) general recommendations on osteoporosis treatment and fracture prevention were provided in a discharge report addressed to the GP, in the second one (N=96) patients were provided individually with a detailed written set of recommendations on osteoporosis examination, treatment, and fracture prevention, which was also provided in the discharge report
Outcomes	- To evaluate whether an individual recommendation on osteoporosis treatment addressed to a hip fracture patient's GP would lead to better osteoporosis management

<b>Study</b>	<b>The effect of a multidisciplinary approach on geriatric hip fractures in Japan Shigemoto 2018</b>
Study type	Report
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 469
Settings	Japan
Funding	None
Duration of study	Between 2014 and 2016
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age (mean): conventional group: 84, multidisciplinary group: 84.6 Gender (% F): conventional group: 83%, multidisciplinary group: 81% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Adult patients (aged $\geq 65$ years) who presented at the hospital with a hip fracture ;
Intervention	Patients arrived at the hospital during 2 observational periods: conventional group (N=105) and multidisciplinary group (N=364)
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To report results of the multidisciplinary treatment approach for geriatric hip fractures</li> <li>- To evaluate its effectiveness compared with conventional treatment</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>The effectiveness of a private orthopaedic practice-based osteoporosis management service to reduce the risk of subsequent fractures</b> <b>Sietsema 2018</b>
Study type	Retrospective cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 1304
Settings	U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), Michigan, USA
Funding	Eli Lilly and Company funded the study
Duration of study	Between April 2010 and September 2014
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age(mean): exposed cohort: 75.4, unexposed cohort: 74.9 Gender (% F): exposed cohort: 68.9%, unexposed cohort: 71% Ethnicity (% white, % balck): exposed cohort: 93.9%, 3.8%, unexposed cohort: 90.7%, 7.2%
Patient characteristics	Adult patients (aged $\geq$ 65 years) diagnosed with at least 1 medical claim including an ICD-9-CM, CPT, or HCPCS code for fractures;
Intervention	Patients with a follow-up OP MS visit with a participating orthopaedic physician or NP in Grand Rapids, Michigan, within 90 days following the fracture date were considered the exposed cohort (N=1306); patients from other areas of Michigan who did not receive OP MS care but who had follow-up physician visit within 90 days of the fracture date were considered the unexposed cohort (N=123815)
Outcomes	- To evaluate the effectiveness of a private orthopaedic practice-based osteoporosis management service (OP MS) in reducing subsequent fracture risk and improving other aspects of osteoporosis management of patients who had sustained fractures

<b>Study</b>	<b>The orthogeriatric comanagement improves clinical outcomes of hip fracture in older adults</b> <b>Baroni 2019</b>
Study type	Pre-post observational study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 430
Countries and settings	Santa Maria Misericordia hospital, Umbria, Italy
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Between September 2011 and February 2012
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age(mean): OGC: 83.3, GCS: 82.4, UOC: 85.0 Gender (%F): OGC: 78.6%, GCS: 74.1%, UOC: 73.8% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Adult patients aged 65 years or older, hospitalized because of a proximal native or low-impact femur fracture; patients with peri-prosthetic, cancer related, multiple trauma and inherited bone disorder fractures were excluded.
Intervention	Implementation of an OGC and a GCS. In the 6-months after the implementation of OGC and GCS models, data were prospectively gathered from participants consecutively admitted to the Trauma and Orthopedic Ward. As informed consent was obtained, participants were randomly assigned to OGC (N=112) or GCS (N=108) or UOC (n=210) by orthopedic resident on call, in collaboration with the orthopedic surgeon in charge, using the coin-flipping procedure
Outcomes	- To improve clinical outcomes among older people with hip fractures

<b>Study</b>	<b>The role of the Fracture Liaison Service (FLS) in subsequent fracture prevention in the extreme elderly Sanli 2019</b>
Study type	Prospective cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 282 (interest subgroup of patients with previous fractures N=103)
Countries and settings	The Netherlands
Funding	None
Duration of study	Between 2006 and 2011
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age(mean): FLS attenders: 87, FLS non-attenders: 89 Gender (%F): FLS attenders: 84%, FLS non-attenders: 81% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Adult patients aged 85 years or older with a clinical fracture, who were treated at the Maastricht University Hospital (European level-one trauma center) during a 5 year period; patients who died within 30 days were excluded, as were patients already treated for osteoporosis, patients with vertebral fractures, pathological fractures, as well as patients not currently living in the Netherlands or living in the Belgian boarder adjacent to Maastricht.
Intervention	In patients that attended the FLS, assessment of bone mineral density and fall-risk factors were screened. In both the attenders and non-attenders groups, mortality and subsequent fracture rates were scored during the follow-up
Outcomes	- To evaluate the subsequent fracture risk in all patient > 85 years, comparing the two populations of Fracture Liaison service (FLS) attended and non-attenders

<b>Study</b>	<b>Fracture liaison service: report on the first successful experience from the Middle East Bachour 2017</b>
Study type	Retrospective comparative study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 250
Countries and settings	Lebanon
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Between June 2014 and July 2016
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age(mean): group A: 72.2, group B: 75.5 Gender (n. F): group A: 69, group B: 78 Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Adult patients aged 50 years and above identified as having a minimal trauma fracture. There were no patients who had more than one incident fracture
Intervention	Patients are divided into two groups: group A (N=130) is composed of patients presenting before FLS implementation, and group B (N=120) is composed of patients presenting during the year following FLS implementation in the hospital
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To evaluate the effect of FLS implementation on bone health assessment, osteoporosis treatment maintenance, and re-fracture rate reduction after an indexed minimal trauma fracture</li> <li>- To present an outcome-based proof in favor of diffusion of this model in Lebanese and Middle-eastern hospitals</li> <li>- The refracture rate in 2-year period follow-up following the indexed fracture</li> <li>- DEXA bone mineral density evaluation, osteoporosis treatment instauration, and death occurrence in this same period</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Impact of a fracture liaison service on patient management after an osteoporotic fracture: the CHUV FLS Aubry-Rozier 2018</b>
Study type	Osteocare study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 606
Countries and settings	Eight hospitals in Switzerland
Funding	None
Duration of study	Between October 2008 and October 2011
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age(mean): FLS group: 75.5, GP group: 79.5 Gender (%F): FLS group: 81%, GP group: 83% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Adult patients who had been seen by the CHUV FLS for an osteoporotic fracture, who were alive at the time of hospital discharge and had provided written informed consent to participate in the study. Patients were excluded if they had severe dementia, an already known secondary cause of osteoporosis, refusal to participate, and follow-up by both their GP and FLS team
Intervention	One year after each patient's acute fracture was registered by the FLS, data were collected on osteoporosis management and course/events. Patients followed up by their GP (N=274) were sent a written questionnaire, and the institutional database was used to collect information on all patients followed up by the FLS (N=332)
Outcomes	- To compare osteoporosis management of patients registered with the FLS between the two forms of management (FLS or GP)

- To compare one- and five-year new fracture and mortality rates between patients managed by the FLS team and those managed by their GP

<b>Study</b>	<b>Implementation of the Western Australian Osteoporosis Model of Care: a fracture liaison service utilising emergency department information system to identify patients with fragility fracture to improve current practice and reduce re-fracture rates: a 12-month analysis</b> <b>Inderjeeth 2018</b>
Study type	Prospective parallel cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 1058
Countries and settings	Australia
Funding	None
Duration of study	Between 2012 and 2014
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age(mean): FLS: 71, PC: 71, RC: 70 Gender (%F): FLS: 81.7%, PC: 89.1%, RC: 72.4% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Adult patients aged 50 years or older resident in WA who presented to the ED after suffering a MTF. Exclusion criteria included those whose fracture was not considered to be a MTF, patients in high-level residential aged care facilities, not permanent residents of WA, or those already entered in the retrospective arm of the study at SCGH. Patients with fractures of the hands, feet, or skull only were excluded
Intervention	Patients in the FLS (N=714) and prospective control cohort (N=137) were identified by the EDIS at baseline. Patients in the retrospective control group were identified through EDIS 3 months post discharge from ED (N=207)
Outcomes	- Self-reported MTF events following the indexed MTF

- Self-reported patient awareness of osteoporosis and diagnosis, investigations performed, treatments started or modified, falls, health care utilisation, and quality of life

<b>Study</b>	<b>Implementing a fracture liaison service open model of care utilizing a cloud-based tool Greenspan 2018</b>
Study type	Pre-post comparison of fracture care before and after implementation of the FLS program at three facilities
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 492
Countries and settings	USA
Funding	None
Duration of study	Between 2014 and 2015
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age(mean): Site A: pre FLS N=70.8, post FLS N=68.6 Site B: pre FLS N= 68.9, post FLS N=67.4 Site C: pre FLS N= 71.9, post FLS N=70.9 Gender (n. F): Site A: pre FLS N=81, post FLS N=77 Site B: pre FLS N= 66, post FLS N=84 Site C: pre FLS N= 67, post FLS N=73 Ethnicity (% caucasian, %african american): Site A: pre FLS N=65%, 20%, post FLS N=62%, 10% Site B: pre FLS N= 93%, 0%, post FLS N=95%, 5% Site C: pre FLS N= 87%, 6%, post FLS N=69%, 7%

Patient characteristics	Adult patients aged 50 years or older with a recently diagnosed fracture; patients were excluded if they had sustained a traumatic fracture, had a cancer-related fracture, or were currently on osteoporosis therapy
Intervention	<p>N=344 patients were included in the retrospective analysis; N=148 patients were included in the post</p> <p>Site A: pre FLS N=99, post FLS N=60</p> <p>Site B: pre FLS N= 100, post FLS N=43</p> <p>Site C: pre FLS N= 145, post FLS N=45</p>
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To determine if secondary prevention of a recently diagnosed fracture could be initiated in an open model of care within three independent health care systems aided by a fracture liaison team and coordinated utilizing a cloud-based tool to track patients</li> <li>- To examine the barriers and challenges to this model, develop workable solutions for each system, and implement successful strategies to improve outcomes</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Preventing future fractures: effectiveness of an orthogeriatric fracture liaison service compared to an outpatient fracture liaison service and the standard management in patients with hip fracture</b> <b>Naranjo 2017</b>
Study type	Observational prospective study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 185
Countries and settings	Two centers in Spain
Funding	None
Duration of study	Between 2014 and 2015
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age(mean): outpatients: 79, inpatients HUGC:82, HUNS:82 Gender (% F): outpatients: 73%, HUGC: 80%, HUNS: 67% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Adult patients aged 65 years or older with a hip fracture; patients with severe dementia and traumatic fractures were excluded, as were patients who died during the hospital stay
Intervention	Patients were admitted to an hospital with orthogeriatric standard care (HUNS Candelaria (N=105)) or in the hospital with fracture liaison service (outpatients HUGC Dr. Negrin (N=206), inpatients HUGC Dr. Negrin (N=80))
Outcomes	- To compare the effectiveness of an orthogeriatric fracture liaison service, outpatient FLS, and the standard care after hip fractures in prevention of future fractures

Study	<b>Results after introduction of a hip fracture care pathway: comparison with usual care</b> <b>Svenøy 2020</b>
Study type	Single center cohort study with historical controls
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 443
Countries and settings	Two centers in Spain
Funding	This work was funded by the hospital
Duration of study	Between 2015 and 2016
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age(mean): intervention group: 81, control group: 82 Gender (% F): intervention group: 67%, control group: 77% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Adult patients with hip fracture; patients with high-energy trauma and patients living in other hospital regions were excluded from the analyses
Intervention	Patients admitted in the orthopedic ward constituted the HFU (N= 276); patients from a previous trial in the hospital on hip fractures, the Oslo Orthogeriatric Trial, constituted the historical control group (N= 167)
Outcomes	- To provide better in-hospital care and thus improve outcome

<b>Study</b>	<b>The effectiveness of Police General Hospital's fracture liaison service (PGH's FLS) implementation after 5 years: A prospective cohort study Amphansap 2020</b>
Study type	Prospective cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 353
Countries and settings	Police General Hospital, Bangkok, Thailand
Funding	This work was funded by the hospital
Duration of study	Between 2015 and 2016
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age(% ≤ 80, % >80): before project: 56.6%, 43.3%, after project: 54.4%, 45.6% Gender (% F): before project: 73.3%, after group: 73.65% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Adult patients aged 50 years and older with low-energy fragility hip fracture; patients who had fractures due to high-energy trauma, bone tumors, and atypical femoral fractures were excluded
Intervention	Patients who participated in PGH's FLS (after project (N=353)) were compared with a previous study, before the commencement of the FLS (before project (N=120))
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To assess the effectiveness of fracture liaison service after 5-year implementation to close the secondary fracture care gap, ensuring that patients receive osteoporosis assessment, intervention, and treatment, therefore, reducing the fracture risk at police General Hospital (PGH)</li> <li>- secondary fragility fracture rates, and the mortality rates at 1-year follow-up after 5 years of PGH's FLS implementation</li> </ul>

- type of treatment, time to surgery, length of hospital stay, the number of patients were treated for osteoporosis by medications at 1 year, post-injury ambulatory status at 1 year, post-injury number of falls at 1 year, the cause of loss of follow-up, and the cause of death

<b>Study</b>	<b>The impact of an orthogeriatric intervention in patients with fragility fractures: a cohort study Abrahamsen 2019</b>
Study type	Prospective observational cohort study with a retrospective control
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 591
Countries and settings	Regional hospital serving a mixed rural and urban district in Denmark
Funding	None
Duration of study	Between 2014 and 2015
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age(mean): orthogeriatric cohort: 80, historical cohort: 81 Gender (% F): orthogeriatric cohort: 78.2%, historical cohort: 77.2% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Adult patients aged 65 years and older admitted to the orthogeriatric unit with a fragility fracture; patients were excluded if the fracture was cancer-related or caused by high-energy trauma, if the patient was operated on at another hospital, treated conservatively with no operation, or had been readmitted within the last month due to fracture-related complications
Intervention	Patients were admitted during two study periods: historical cohort (N=170) and orthogeriatric cohort (N=421)
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To assess the impact of an orthogeriatric intervention on postoperative complications and readmission among patients admitted due to and surgery treated for fragility fractures</li> <li>- To assess readmission rates with a notion of reduction</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Orthogeriatric Trauma Unit Improves Patient Outcomes in Geriatric Hip Fracture Patients Schuijt 2020</b>
Study type	Retrospective cohort study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 806
Countries and settings	St. Antonius hospital, the Netherlands
Funding	None
Duration of study	Between January 2018 and December 2018
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age(mean):intervention group: 85, control group: 85 Gender (% F): intervention group:71%, control group:73% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Adult patients aged 70 years and older admitted to the ED with a hip fracture undergoing surgery were eligible; exclusion criteria were pathological hip fractures, total hip replacement surgery, and periprosthetic hip fractures
Intervention	The cohort was compared to a historical cohort before the implementation of the orthogeriatric trauma unit
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To evaluate outcomes of hip fracture patients admitted to the hospital before and after implementation of an orthogeriatric trauma unit</li> <li>- Postoperative complications</li> <li>- time spent at the ED, time to surgery, hospital length of stay, patient mortality, with a follow-up period of 1 year</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Breaking the cycle of recurrent fracture: implementing the first fracture liaison service (FLS) in British Columbia, Canada Singh 2019</b>
Study type	Controlled before-and-after study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 195
Countries and settings	Canada
Funding	This study was supported by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research, Peace Arch Hospital Foundation, and the British Columbia Ministry of Health, Sonia Singh also obtained supplementary funding from Amgen Canada in the form of unrestricted grant-in-aid for the project
Duration of study	Between February 2015 and February 2016
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age(mean):FLS group: 69.5, control group: 72.5 Gender (% F): FLS group:83.8%, control group:84.6% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Adult patients aged 50 years and older with a low trauma fracture of the wrist, humerus, pelvis, hip or vertebrae. In addition, a small number of referrals from the orthopaedic surgeon were accepted; people were excluded from the study if they were under the age of 50 years, if there was a history of significant trauma or if they suffered from an underlying disease other than osteoporosis that leads to increased bone fragility. People were also excluded if they had significant cognitive dysfunction or insufficient English language skills to give informed consent and complete the study
Intervention	The intervention was an FLS program implemented at an orthopaedic outpatient clinic at Peace Arch Hospital in BC

Outcomes

- To evaluate the effectiveness of the first FLS program implemented in British Columbia, Canada
- The percentage of all patients at high-risk to refracture, who achieved at least one of the following outcomes: started an osteoporosis medication, referred to an osteoporosis consultant or assessed for treatment change if they were already on osteoporosis medication at the time of the fracture
- The rate of bone density testing, referral to fall prevention programs and change in health-related quality of life over 6 months

<b>Study</b>	<b>Does a fracture liaison service program minimize recurrent fragility fractures in the elderly with osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures?</b> <b>Wasfie 2019</b>
Study type	Retrospective chart review
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 365
Countries and settings	USA
Funding	Not reported
Duration of study	Between January 2018 and December 2018
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age(mean):group A: 79, group B: 74.9 Gender (% F): group A:69%, group B:71% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Adult patients aged 50 years and older who presented to a local community hospital with a vertebral compression fracture who then followed up with the neurosurgery clinic. All patients included had not received any prior standard treatment for osteoporosis or osteopenia before the initial fracture
Intervention	Patients were divided into two groups based on the time period of presentation to the hospital (group A N=150, group B N=215)
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To evaluate outcomes of hip fracture patients admitted to the hospital before and after implementation of an orthogeriatric trauma unit</li> <li>- Postoperative complications</li> <li>- time spent at the ED, time to surgery, hospital length of stay, patient mortality, with a follow-up period of 1 year</li> </ul>

<b>Study</b>	<b>Clinical effectiveness of orthogeriatric and fracture liaison service models of care for hip fracture patients: population-based longitudinal study</b> <b>Hawley 2016</b>
Study type	Population-based longitudinal study
Number of studies/ number of participants	N = 33152
Countries and settings	UK hospital episode statistics database (HES), 11 acute hospitals in a region of England
Funding	This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health and Research (NIHR) Health Services and Delivery Research programme (HS&DR); and from the Oxford NIHR Musculoskeletal Biomedical Research Unit and Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre, University of Oxford
Duration of study	Between 2013 and 2015
Age, gender, ethnicity	Age(mean):82.9 Gender (% F): 74.8% Ethnicity: not reported
Patient characteristics	Adult patients aged 60 years admitted for a primary hip fracture; were excluded primary hip fractures admitted within the 12 months after an intervention
Intervention	Each hospital was analysed separately and acted as its own control in a before-after time-series design in which the appointment of an orthogeriatrician or set-up/expansion of an FLS was evaluated
Outcomes	- To evaluate orthogeriatric and nurse-led fracture liaison service (FLS) models of post-hip fracture care in terms of impact on mortality and second hip fracture

## Tabella con motivi di esclusione

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52	Closing the treatment GAP: Establishment of a fracture liaison service in Germany	abstract
53	Closing the treatment gap in Poland-our experiences	abstract
54	Cost effectiveness evaluation of fracture liaison services for the management of osteoporosis in Sweden	abstract
55	Yong JH, Masucci L, Hoch JS, Sujic R, Beaton D. Cost-effectiveness of a fracture liaison service--a real-world evaluation after 6 years of service provision. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2016 Jan;27(1):231-40. doi: 10.1007/s00198-015-3280-1. Epub 2015 Aug 15. PMID: 26275439.	OUT OF SCOPE
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70	Majumdar SR, Lier DA, Hanley DA, Juby AG, Beaupre LA; STOP-PRIHS Team. Economic evaluation of a population-based osteoporosis intervention for outpatients with non-traumatic non-hip fractures: the "Catch a Break" li [type C] FLS. <i>Osteoporos Int</i> . 2017 Jun;28(6):1965-1977. doi: 10.1007/s00198-017-3986-3. Epub 2017 Mar 9. PMID: 28275838; PMCID: PMC5486946.	OUT OF SCOPE
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76	Effectiveness of a private, orthopedic practice-based osteoporosis management program for prevention of recurrent fractures	abstract
77	Aghamirsalim M, Mehrpour SR, Kamrani RS, Sorbi R. Effectiveness of educational intervention on undermanagement of osteoporosis in fragility fractures. <i>Arch Orthop Trauma Surg</i> . 2012 Oct;132(10):1461-5. doi: 10.1007/s00402-012-1569-5. Epub 2012 Jun 27. PMID: 22736021.	OUT OF SCOPE
78	Effectiveness or Orthopedic Intervention in Osteoporosis Management After a Fracture of the Hip With Cost-Benefit Analysis	OUT OF SCOPE
79	Zhang M. Effect of HBM Rehabilitation Exercises on Depression, Anxiety and Health Belief in Elderly Patients with Osteoporotic Fracture. <i>Psychiatr Danub</i> . 2017 Dec;29(4):466-472. doi: 10.24869/psyd.2017.466. PMID: 29197204.	OUTCOME
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84	Evaluation of cost-effectiveness of a multidisciplinary hip fracture management program in Hong Kong	abstract
85	O'Brien LK, Armstrong AD, Hassenbein SE, Fox EJ. Evaluation of Patients' Response Toward Osteoporosis Letter Intervention Versus Phone Call Plus Letter Intervention. <i>Geriatr Orthop Surg Rehabil</i> . 2015 Dec;6(4):246-50. doi: 10.1177/2151458515604359. PMID: 26623157; PMCID: PMC4647194.	OUT OF SCOPE
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88	Bogoch ER, Elliot-Gibson V, Beaton D, Sale J, Josse RG. Fracture Prevention in the Orthopaedic Environment: Outcomes of a Coordinator-Based Fracture Liaison Service. <i>J Bone Joint Surg Am</i> . 2017 May 17;99(10):820-831. doi: 10.2106/JBJS.16.01042. PMID: 28509822.	COMPARISON

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90	Fracture type on the outcome of patients managed within the fracture liaison and osteoporosis medication management services	abstract
91	Pennestrì F, Corbetta S, Favero V, Banfi G. Fragility Fracture Prevention-Implementing a Fracture Liaison Service in a High Volume Orthopedic Hospital. <i>Int J Environ Res Public Health.</i> 2019 Dec 4;16(24):4902. doi: 10.3390/ijerph16244902. PMID: 31817294; PMCID: PMC6950760.	COMPARISON
92	Lim SK, Beom J, Lee SY, Lim JY. Functional Outcomes of Fragility Fracture Integrated Rehabilitation Management in Sarcopenic Patients after Hip Fracture Surgery and Predictors of Independent Ambulation. <i>J Nutr Health Aging.</i> 2019;23(10):1034-1042. doi: 10.1007/s12603-019-1289-4. PMID: 31781735.	POPULATION
93	Kelly M, Kates SL. Geriatric fracture centers-improved patient care and economic benefits : English Version. <i>Unfallchirurg.</i> 2017 Dec;120(Suppl 1):1-4. English. doi: 10.1007/s00113-015-0092-x. PMID: 26537967.	OUT OF SCOPE
94	Quatman, Carmen E., and Julie A. Switzer. "Geriatric orthopaedics: a new paradigm for management of older patients." <i>Current geriatrics reports</i> 6.1 (2017): 15-19.	OUT OF SCOPE
95	Pekkarinen T, Löyttyniemi E, Välimäki M. Hip fracture prevention with a multifactorial educational program in elderly community-dwelling Finnish women. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2013 Dec;24(12):2983-92. doi: 10.1007/s00198-013-2381-y. Epub 2013 May 8. PMID: 23652464.	OUT OF SCOPE
96	HIP Mobile: A community-based monitoring, rehabilitation and learning e-system for patients following a hip fracture	abstract
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98	Wu CH, Chen CH, Chen PH, Yang JJ, Chang PC, Huang TC, Bagga S, Sharma Y, Lin RM, Chan DC. Identifying characteristics of an effective fracture liaison service: systematic literature review. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2018 May;29(5):1023-1047. doi: 10.1007/s00198-017-4370-z. Epub 2018 Mar 10. PMID: 29525971.	STUDY DESIGN
99	Lynch G, Tower M, Venturato L. Identifying outcomes associated with co-managed care models for patients who have sustained a hip fracture: an integrative literature review. <i>Int J Orthop Trauma Nurs.</i> 2015 Aug;19(3):140-54. doi: 10.1016/j.ijotn.2014.07.002. Epub 2014 Aug 8. PMID: 26122595.	STUDY DESIGN
100	Kennedy CC, Thabane L, Ioannidis G, Adachi JD, Papaioannou A; ViDOS Investigators. Implementing a knowledge translation intervention in long-term care: feasibility results from the Vitamin D and Osteoporosis Study (ViDOS). <i>J Am Med Dir Assoc.</i> 2014 Dec;15(12):943-5. doi: 10.1016/j.jamda.2014.05.007. Epub 2014 Jun 18. PMID: 24953541; PMCID: PMC5096938.	OUT OF SCOPE
101	Misselbrook, G. P., Jackman, D., Vora, C., Briant-Evans, T., & Wilkinson, A. (2020). Implementing and improving the ReSPECT process within medical and orthopaedic departments of a district general hospital. <i>Progress in Palliative Care</i> , 28(4), 254-259.	OUT OF SCOPE

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104	Anderson-Wurf J, Harding C, Seal A. Increasing the knowledge, identification and treatment of osteoporosis through education and shared decision-making with residents living in a retirement village community. <i>Australas J Ageing</i> . 2018 Mar;37(1):E17-E22. doi: 10.1111/ajag.12494. Epub 2018 Jan 16. PMID: 29336098.	OUT OF SCOPE
105	Integrated approach to prevent refracture: The fracture unit project of the ortomed scientific society	abstract
106	Integrated osteoporosis, sarcopenia, fall related screening, education, and health promotion program for high risk population in Taiwan	abstract
107	Irwin AN, Billups SJ, Heilmann RM. Labor costs and economic impact of a primary care clinical pharmacy service on postfracture care in postmenopausal women. <i>Pharmacotherapy</i> . 2015 Mar;35(3):243-50. doi: 10.1002/phar.1554. PMID: 25809175.	OUT OF SCOPE
108	Liem IS, Kammerlander C, Suhm N, Kates SL, Blauth M. Literature review of outcome parameters used in studies of Geriatric Fracture Centers. <i>Arch Orthop Trauma Surg</i> . 2014 Feb;134(2):181-7. doi: 10.1007/s00402-012-1594-4. Epub 2012 Aug 2. PMID: 22854843.	STUDY DESIGN
109	Management of fragility fractures: impact of the optimus initiative on family physicians	abstract
110	Switzer JA, Schroder LK. Mobile Outreach: An Innovative Program for Older Orthopedic Patients in Care Facilities. <i>Geriatr Orthop Surg Rehabil</i> . 2019;10:2151459319826476. Published 2019 Mar 10. doi:10.1177/2151459319826476	OUT OF SCOPE
111	Ioannidis G, Flahive J, Pickard L, Papaioannou A, Chapurlat RD, Saag KG, Silverman S, Anderson FA Jr, Gehlbach SH, Hooven FH, Boonen S, Compston JE, Cooper C, Díez-Perez A, Greenspan SL, Lacroix AZ, Lindsay R, Netelenbos JC, Pfeilschifter J, Rossini M, Roux C, Sambrook PN, Siris ES, Watts NB, Adachi JD; GLOW Investigators. Non-hip, non-spine fractures drive healthcare utilization following a fracture: the Global Longitudinal Study of Osteoporosis in Women (GLOW). <i>Osteoporos Int</i> . 2013 Jan;24(1):59-67. doi: 10.1007/s00198-012-1968-z. Epub 2012 Apr 12. PMID: 22525976; PMCID: PMC4878124.	OUT OF SCOPE
112	Begum RA, Ali L, Akter J, Takahashi O, Fukui T, Rahman M. Osteopenia and osteoporosis among 16-65 year old women attending outpatient clinics. <i>J Community Health</i> . 2014 Dec;39(6):1071-6. doi: 10.1007/s10900-014-9853-7. PMID: 24599664.	OUT OF SCOPE
113	Osteoporosis screening and treatment among Veterans with recent low-trauma fracture after implementation of a centralized, interdisciplinary bone health service	abstract
114	Kennedy CC, Ioannidis G, Thabane L, et al. Osteoporosis prescribing in long-term care: impact of a provincial knowledge translation strategy. <i>Can J Aging</i> . 2015;34(2):137-148. doi:10.1017/S0714980815000057	OUT OF SCOPE
115	Robinson WA, Carlson BC, Poppendeck H, Wanderman NR, Bunta AD, Murphy S, Sietsema DL, Daffner SD, Edwards BJ, Watts NB, Tosi LL, Anderson PA, Freedman BA. Osteoporosis-related Vertebral Fragility Fractures: A Review and Analysis	OUT OF SCOPE

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117	Eekman DA, van Helden SH, Huisman AM, Verhaar HJ, Bultink IE, Geusens PP, Lips P, Lems WF. Optimizing fracture prevention: the fracture liaison service, an observational study. <i>Osteoporos Int</i> . 2014 Feb;25(2):701-9. doi: 10.1007/s00198-013-2481-8. Epub 2013 Sep 13. PMID: 24030287.	OUT OF SCOPE
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120	Barton DW, Griffin DC, Carmouche JJ. Orthopedic surgeons' views on the osteoporosis care gap and potential solutions: survey results. <i>J Orthop Surg Res</i> . 2019 Mar 6;14(1):72. doi: 10.1186/s13018-019-1103-3. PMID: 30841897; PMCID: PMC6402163.	OUT OF SCOPE
121	Varacallo MA, Fox EJ, Paul EM, Hassenbein SE, Warlow PM. Patients' response toward an automated orthopedic osteoporosis intervention program. <i>Geriatr Orthop Surg Rehabil</i> . 2013 Sep;4(3):89-98. doi: 10.1177/2151458513502039. PMID: 24319621; PMCID: PMC3848331.	OUT OF SCOPE
122	Luc M, Corriveau H, Boire G, Filiatrault J, Beaulieu MC, Gaboury I. Patient-Related Factors Associated with Adherence to Recommendations Made by a Fracture Liaison Service: A Mixed-Method Prospective Study. <i>Int J Environ Res Public Health</i> . 2018 May 9;15(5):944. doi: 10.3390/ijerph15050944. PMID: 29747415; PMCID: PMC5981983.	COMPARISON
123	Sale JE, Hawker G, Cameron C, Bogoch E, Jain R, Beaton D, Jaglal S, Funnell L. Perceived messages about bone health after a fracture are not consistent across healthcare providers. <i>Rheumatol Int</i> . 2015 Jan;35(1):97-103. doi: 10.1007/s00296-014-3079-y. Epub 2014 Jun 25. Erratum in: <i>Rheumatol Int</i> . 2015 Jan;35(1):105. PMID: 24962740.	OUT OF SCOPE
124	Physiotherapy rehabilitation for osteoporotic vertebral fracture-A randomised controlled trial and economic evaluation (PROVE trial): ISRCTN 49117867	abstract
125	Ganda K, Schaffer A, Seibel MJ. Predictors of re-fracture amongst patients managed within a secondary fracture prevention program: a 7-year prospective study. <i>Osteoporos Int</i> . 2015 Feb;26(2):543-51. doi: 10.1007/s00198-014-2880-5. Epub 2014 Sep 5. PMID: 25189427.	OUT OF SCOPE
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127	De Rui M, Veronese N, Manzato E, Sergi G. Role of comprehensive geriatric assessment in the management of osteoporotic hip fracture in the elderly: an overview. <i>Disabil Rehabil</i> . 2013 May;35(9):758-65. doi: 10.3109/09638288.2012.707747. Epub 2012 Aug 10. PMID: 22877311.	STUDY DESIGN
128	Secondary fracture prevention programs: Experiences from the field	abstract

129	A demonstration study of the fracture liaison service (FLS) model of care for patients with osteoporotic fractures	ABSTRACT
130	A fracture liaison service utilizing emergency department information systems to identify patients with fragility fracture improved treatment and recurrent fracture rates and is cost effective: A 12 months analysis	ABSTRACT
131	A “Fracture Unit” to bridge the osteoporosis care gap	ABSTRACT
132	A nurse-led fracture liaison service has potential to maximise the diagnosis and treatment of osteoporosis: Results of the hoof project	ABSTRACT
133	A randomized controlled trial of early initiation of osteoporosis assessment and management in the acute setting of the fracture clinic	ABSTRACT
134	Comparative re-fracture rates in hospitals with and without a fracture liaison service: A 6 month historical cohort study	ABSTRACT
135	Decreased mortality risk, but unchanged subsequent fracture risk after introduction of a fracture liaison service: A 3 year follow-up survey	ABSTRACT
136	Establishment of a comprehensive geriatric hip fracture program: 1-year follow up	ABSTRACT
137	Early findings of a technology driven FLS in improving identification, treatment and follow up of hip fracture patients	ABSTRACT
138	Effectiveness of an orthogeriatric fracture liaison service compared with standard care	ABSTRACT
139	Joeris A, Hurtado-Chong A, Hess D, Kalampoki V, Blauth M. Evaluation of the geriatric co-management for patients with fragility fractures of the proximal femur (Geriatric Fracture Centre (GFC) concept): protocol for a prospective multicentre cohort study. <i>BMJ Open</i> . 2017 Jul 12;7(7):e014795. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2016-014795. PMID: 28706089; PMCID: PMC5734300.	STUDY PROTOCOL
140	Evolution of a fracture prevention program : A review of our experience at the Ohio state university	ABSTRACT
141	First year of a fracture liaison service: Impact on mortality and re-fracture rates in elderly hip fracture patients	ABSTRACT
142	Fracture liaison services evaluation of effectiveness in preventing hip fractures	ABSTRACT
143	Fracture liaison service in an open health care system and changes in post-fracture management	ABSTRACT
144	Fracture liaison service: Real world confirmation of cost saving	ABSTRACT
145	Fracture Liaison Service at a University Hospital with Level 1 Trauma Center 1 year later	ABSTRACT
146	Implementation of Fracture Liaison Services in two Swedish hospitals was associated with reduced risk of recurrent clinical fractures in patients with osteoporotic fracture	ABSTRACT
147	Implementing a fracture liaison service in a large academic medical center	ABSTRACT
148	Mortality after a recent clinical fracture before and after the introduction of a Fracture Liaison Service	ABSTRACT
149	Outcomes of a Fracture Liaison Service at an Academic Health Center	ABSTRACT
150	Post fracture osteoporosis care in rheumatoid arthritis (RA)	ABSTRACT

151	Niedhart C, Preising A, Eichhorn C. Signifikante Reduktion von Krankenhauseinweisungen aufgrund osteoporoseassoziiertes Frakturen durch intensiviertere multimodale Therapie - Ergebnisse der Integrierten Versorgung Osteoporose Nordrhein [Significant reduction of osteoporosis fracture-related hospitalisation rate due to intensified, multimodal treatment - results from the Integrated Health Care Network Osteoporosis North Rhine]. <i>Z Orthop Unfall</i> . 2013 Feb;151(1):20-4. German. doi: 10.1055/s-0032-1328206. Epub 2013 Feb 19. PMID: 23423587.	FOREIGN LANGUAGE
152	The establishment of an orthogeriatric service improves patient outcomes following a hip fracture	ABSTRACT
153	The fracture unit to bridge the osteoporosis care gap in Italy	ABSTRACT
154	The orthogeriatric comanagement improves clinical outcomes compared with consultant geriatric service and traditional model	ABSTRACT
155	Liu, Stephen K et al. "Quality of osteoporosis care of older Medicare recipients with fragility fractures: 2006 to 2010." <i>Journal of the American Geriatrics Society</i> vol. 61,11 (2013): 1855-62. doi:10.1111/jgs.12507	OUT OF SCOPE
156	Radius Fracture Anesthesia and Rehabilitation (RADAR)	OUT OF SCOPE
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234	Schray D, Ehrnthaller C, Pfeufer D, Mehaffey S, Böcker W, Neuerburg C, Kammerlander C, Zeckey C. Outcome after surgical treatment of fragility ankle fractures in a certified orthogeriatric trauma center. <i>Injury.</i> 2018 Aug;49(8):1451-1457. doi: 10.1016/j.injury.2018.06.030. Epub 2018 Jun 28. PMID: 30041983.	OUT OF SCOPE
235	Hui N, Fraser S, Wong PKK. Patients discharged from a fracture liaison service still require follow-up and bone health advice. <i>Arch Osteoporos.</i> 2020 Jul 29;15(1):118. doi: 10.1007/s11657-020-00787-4. PMID: 32728971.	OUT OF SCOPE
236	Sale JE, Gignac MA, Hawker G, Beaton D, Frankel L, Bogoch E, Elliot-Gibson V. Patients do not have a consistent understanding of high risk for future fracture: a qualitative study of patients from a post-fracture secondary prevention program. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2016 Jan;27(1):65-73. doi: 10.1007/s00198-015-3214-y. Epub 2015 Jun 27. PMID: 26115943.	OUT OF SCOPE
237	Senay A, Fernandes JC, Delisle J, Morin SN, Perreault S. Persistence and compliance to osteoporosis therapy in a fracture liaison service: a prospective cohort study. <i>Arch Osteoporos.</i> 2019 Aug 3;14(1):87. doi: 10.1007/s11657-019-0633-y. PMID: 31375983.	OUT OF SCOPE
238	Papaioannou A, Khan A, Belanger A, Bensen W, Kendler D, Theoret F, Amin M, Brekke L, Erdmann M, Walker V, Adachi JD. Persistence with denosumab therapy among osteoporotic women in the Canadian patient-support program. <i>Curr Med Res Opin.</i> 2015;31(7):1391-401. doi: 10.1185/03007995.2015.1053049. Epub 2015 Jun 9. PMID: 25993017.	OUT OF SCOPE
239	Senay A, Perreault S, Delisle J, Morin SN, Fernandes JC. Performance of a Fracture Liaison Service in an Orthopaedic Setting: A Report of Key Indicators and Improvement of Longitudinal Outcomes. <i>J Bone Joint Surg Am.</i> 2020 Mar 18;102(6):486-494. doi: 10.2106/JBJS.19.00185. PMID: 31714470.	OUT OF SCOPE
240	Cheung, Mei Yan, Lok Chun Man, and Wing Hang Angela Ho. "Pilot study on a new intervention programme for geriatric hip fracture patient with sarcopenia." <i>Journal of Orthopaedics, Trauma and Rehabilitation</i> 27.1 (2020): 40-46.	OUTCOME
241	Reyes BJ, Mendelson DA, Mujahid N, Mears SC, Gleason L, Mangione KK, Nana A, Mijares M, Ouslander JG. Postacute Management of Older Adults Suffering an Osteoporotic Hip Fracture: A Consensus Statement From the International Geriatric	OUT OF SCOPE

	Fracture Society. <i>Geriatr Orthop Surg Rehabil.</i> 2020 Jul 16;11:2151459320935100. doi: 10.1177/2151459320935100. PMID: 32728485; PMCID: PMC7366407.	
242	Prevention and rehabilitation of osteoporotic fractures In disadvantaged populations 2 – subproject 3: a training program to regain mobility and independence after hip or pelvic fracture	No publications
243	Senay A, Perreault S, Delisle J, Morin SN, Raynauld JP, Banica A, Troyanov Y, Beaumont P, Jodoin A, Laflamme GY, Leduc S, Mac-Thiong JM, Nguyen H, Ranger P, Rouleau DM, Fernandes JC. Rationale, study design, and descriptive data of the Lucky Bone™ Fracture Liaison Service. <i>Arch Osteoporos.</i> 2019 Feb 12;14(1):19. doi: 10.1007/s11657-019-0571-8. PMID: 30756193.	OUT OF SCOPE
244	van Geel TACM, Bliuc D, Geusens PPM, Center JR, Dinant GJ, Tran T, van den Bergh JPW, McLellan AR, Eisman JA. Reduced mortality and subsequent fracture risk associated with oral bisphosphonate recommendation in a fracture liaison service setting: A prospective cohort study. <i>PLoS One.</i> 2018 Jun 1;13(6):e0198006. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0198006. PMID: 29856795; PMCID: PMC5983426.	OUT OF SCOPE
245	Chao CT, Yang RS, Huang WJ, Tsai KS, Chan DD. Risk Factors for Poor Functional Recovery, Mortality, Recurrent Fractures, and Falls Among Patients Participating in a Fracture Liaison Service Program. <i>J Am Med Dir Assoc.</i> 2019 Sep;20(9):1129-1136.e1. doi: 10.1016/j.jamda.2018.12.011. Epub 2019 Feb 2. PMID: 30723057.	OUT OF SCOPE
246	Risk factors that are associated with osteoporosis treatment in high risk residents living in long term care (LTC) homes? The gaining optimal osteoporosis assessments in long-term care (GOAL) study	abstract
247	Gupta MJ, Shah S, Peterson S, Baim S. Rush Fracture Liaison Service for capturing "missed opportunities" to treat osteoporosis in patients with fragility fractures. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2018 Aug;29(8):1861-1874. doi: 10.1007/s00198-018-4559-9. Epub 2018 Jun 4. PMID: 29869038.	OUT OF SCOPE
248	Fraser S, Wong PK. Secondary fracture prevention needs to happen in the country too: The first two and a half years of the Coffs Fracture Prevention Clinic. <i>Aust J Rural Health.</i> 2017 Feb;25(1):28-33. doi: 10.1111/ajr.12291. Epub 2016 Apr 18. PMID: 27087403.	OUT OF SCOPE
249	Secondary prevention of fractures after hip fracture: a qualitative study of effective service delivery	OUT OF SCOPE
250	Dehamchia-Rehailia N, Ursu D, Henry-Desailly I, Fardellone P, Paccou J. Secondary prevention of osteoporotic fractures: evaluation of the Amiens University Hospital's fracture liaison service between January 2010 and December 2011. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2014 Oct;25(10):2409-16. doi: 10.1007/s00198-014-2774-6. Epub 2014 Jul 1. PMID: 24980182.	OUT OF SCOPE
251	Amouzougan A, Deygat A, Trombert B, Constant E, Denarié D, Marotte H, Thomas T. Spectacular improvement in vitamin D status in elderly osteoporotic women: 8-year analysis of an osteoporotic population treated in a dedicated fracture liaison service. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2015 Dec;26(12):2869-75. doi: 10.1007/s00198-015-3206-y. Epub 2015 Jun 24. PMID: 26104797.	OUT OF SCOPE
252	Wozniak LA, Beupre LA, Juby A, Kivi P, Majumdar SR, Hanson HM. Successful implementation of a Fracture Liaison Service through effective change management: a qualitative study. <i>Arch Osteoporos.</i> 2020 Mar 12;15(1):44. doi: 10.1007/s11657-020-0692-0. PMID: 32166431; PMCID: PMC7223766.	OUT OF SCOPE
253	Hopkins, R. E., Warner, V., Sztal-Mazer, S., Poole, S., & Page, A. (2020). The assessment and pharmacological management of osteoporosis after admission for minimal-trauma fracture at a major metropolitan centre. <i>Journal of Pharmacy Practice and Research</i> , 50(6), 481-489.	OUT OF SCOPE

254	Nijmeijer WS, Folbert EC, Vermeer M, Vollenbroek-Hutten MMR, Hegeman JH. The consistency of care for older patients with a hip fracture: are the results of the integrated orthogeriatric treatment model of the Centre of Geriatric Traumatology consistent 10 years after implementation? <i>Arch Osteoporos</i> . 2018 Nov 19;13(1):131. doi: 10.1007/s11657-018-0550-5. PMID: 30456430.	OUT OF SCOPE
255	Hiligsmann M, Ronda G, van der Weijden T, Boonen A. The development of a personalized patient education tool for decision making for postmenopausal women with osteoporosis. <i>Osteoporos Int</i> . 2016 Aug;27(8):2489-96. doi: 10.1007/s00198-016-3555-1. Epub 2016 Apr 5. PMID: 27048388; PMCID: PMC4947108.	OUT OF SCOPE
256	Naranjo A, Molina A, Sepúlveda C, Rubiño FJ, Martín N, Ojeda S. The evolution of an FLS in search of excellence: the experience of Gran Canaria. <i>Arch Osteoporos</i> . 2020 Jul 22;15(1):108. doi: 10.1007/s11657-020-00729-0. PMID: 32700086.	OUT OF SCOPE
257	Senay A, Delisle J, Giroux M, Laflamme GY, Leduc S, Malo M, Nguyen H, Ranger P, Fernandes JC. The impact of a standardized order set for the management of non-hip fragility fractures in a Fracture Liaison Service. <i>Osteoporos Int</i> . 2016 Dec;27(12):3439-3447. doi: 10.1007/s00198-016-3669-5. Epub 2016 Jul 1. PMID: 27368699; PMCID: PMC5118409.	OUT OF SCOPE
258	Solomon DH, Patrick AR, Schousboe J, Losina E. The potential economic benefits of improved postfracture care: a cost-effectiveness analysis of a fracture liaison service in the US health-care system. <i>J Bone Miner Res</i> . 2014 Jul;29(7):1667-74. doi: 10.1002/jbmr.2180. PMID: 24443384; PMCID: PMC4176766.	OUT OF SCOPE
259	Naranjo A, Ojeda-Bruno S, Bilbao-Cantarero A, Quevedo-Abeledo JC, Diaz-González BV, Rodríguez-Lozano C. Two-year adherence to treatment and associated factors in a fracture liaison service in Spain. <i>Osteoporos Int</i> . 2015 Nov;26(11):2579-85. doi: 10.1007/s00198-015-3185-z. Epub 2015 Jun 6. PMID: 26048675.	OUT OF SCOPE
260	Schray D, Neuerburg C, Stein J, Gosch M, Schieker M, Böcker W, Kammerlander C. Value of a coordinated management of osteoporosis via Fracture Liaison Service for the treatment of orthogeriatric patients. <i>Eur J Trauma Emerg Surg</i> . 2016 Oct;42(5):559-564. doi: 10.1007/s00068-016-0710-5. Epub 2016 Jul 25. PMID: 27458065.	OUT OF SCOPE
261	Reniu AC, Ong T, Ajmal S, Sahota O. Vertebral fracture assessment in patients presenting with a non-hip non-vertebral fragility fracture: experience of a UK Fracture Liaison Service. <i>Arch Osteoporos</i> . 2017 Dec;12(1):23. doi: 10.1007/s11657-017-0318-3. Epub 2017 Feb 28. PMID: 28247259.	OUT OF SCOPE
262	Clark EM, Carter L, Gould VC, Morrison L, Tobias JH. Vertebral fracture assessment (VFA) by lateral DXA scanning may be cost-effective when used as part of fracture liaison services or primary care screening. <i>Osteoporos Int</i> . 2014 Mar;25(3):953-64. doi: 10.1007/s00198-013-2567-3. Epub 2013 Nov 29. PMID: 24292107.	OUT OF SCOPE
263	Lebanon OT, Netzer D, Yaacobi E, Berner Y, Spiegel D, Bacharach R, Nabriski D, Nyska M, Brin Y, Rotman-Pikielny P. VIRTUAL ORTHOPEDIC-REHABILITATION-METABOLIC COLLABORATION FOR TREATING OSTEOPOROTIC HIP FRACTURES. <i>Endocr Pract</i> . 2020 Mar;26(3):332-339. doi: 10.4158/EP-2019-0391. Epub 2019 Dec 20. PMID: 31859555.	OUT OF SCOPE
264	Gosch M, Bail HJ, Grueninger S, Stumpf U, Kammerlander C, Wicklein S. What is a reasonable rate for specific osteoporosis drug therapy in older fragility fracture patients? <i>Arch Osteoporos</i> . 2020 Feb 22;15(1):20. doi: 10.1007/s11657-020-0690-2. PMID: 32088765.	OUT OF SCOPE
265	van den Berg P, van Haard PMM, van der Veer E, Geusens PP, van den Bergh JP, Schweitzer DH. A dedicated Fracture Liaison Service telephone program and use of bone turnover markers for evaluating 1-year persistence with oral	OUT OF SCOPE

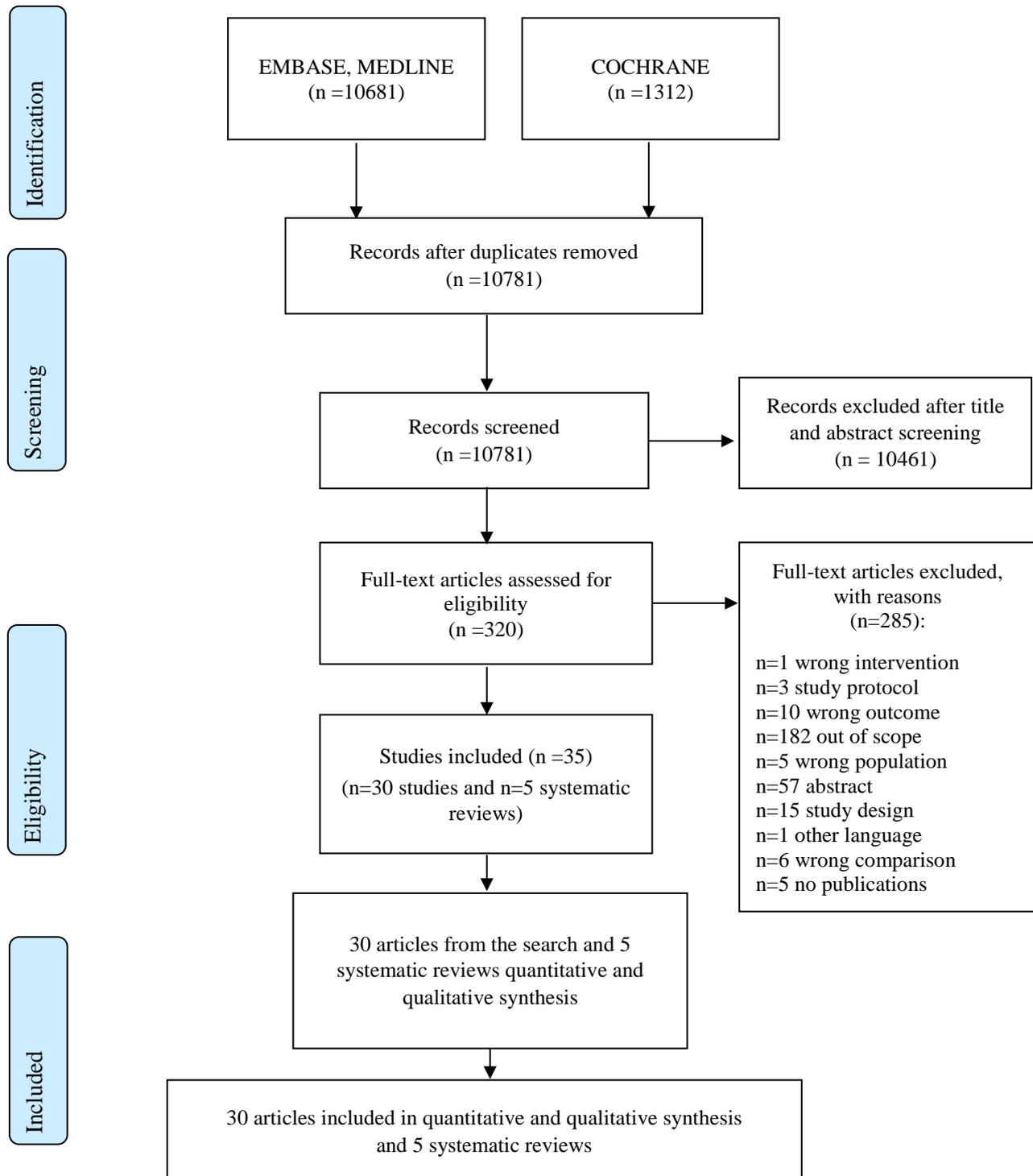
	bisphosphonates. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2018 Apr;29(4):813-824. doi: 10.1007/s00198-017-4340-5. Epub 2017 Dec 19. PMID: 29260291.	
266	Kuiper BW, Graybill S, Tate JM, Kaufman N, Bersabe D. After the fall: improving osteoporosis treatment following hip fracture. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2018 Jun;29(6):1295-1301. doi: 10.1007/s00198-018-4416-x. Epub 2018 Feb 20. PMID: 29464276.	OUT OF SCOPE
267	Lee, M. W., Chui, K. H., Tsang, K. K., Lee, K. B., & Li, W. (2019). A unified multidisciplinary fragility hip fracture pilot pathway in a trauma centre in Hong Kong: One-year outcome in the acute phase. <i>Journal of Orthopaedics, Trauma and Rehabilitation</i> , 26(2), 77-84.	OUTCOME
268	Fojas MC, Southerland LT, Phieffer LS, Stephens JA, Srivastava T, Ing SW. Compliance to The Joint Commission proposed Core Measure set on osteoporosis-associated fracture: review of different secondary fracture prevention programs in an open medical system from 2010 to 2015. <i>Arch Osteoporos.</i> 2017 Dec;12(1):16. doi: 10.1007/s11657-017-0307-6. Epub 2017 Feb 2. PMID: 28155141.	OUT OF SCOPE
269	Toal M, McLoughlin C, Pierce N, Moss J, English S, Lindsay JR. Detection of vertebral fracture in an acute hospital setting: an intervention to reduce future fracture risk through fracture liaison service intervention? <i>Arch Osteoporos.</i> 2020 Oct 10;15(1):160. doi: 10.1007/s11657-020-00832-2. PMID: 33040188; PMCID: PMC7547950.	OUT OF SCOPE
270	Singh NA, Quine S, Clemson LM, Williams EJ, Williamson DA, Stavrinou TM, Grady JN, Perry TJ, Lloyd BD, Smith EU, Singh MA. Effects of high-intensity progressive resistance training and targeted multidisciplinary treatment of frailty on mortality and nursing home admissions after hip fracture: a randomized controlled trial. <i>J Am Med Dir Assoc.</i> 2012 Jan;13(1):24-30. doi: 10.1016/j.jamda.2011.08.005. Epub 2011 Sep 22. PMID: 21944168.	OUT OF SCOPE
271	Gomez F, Curcio CL, Brennan-Olsen SL, Boersma D, Phu S, Vogrin S, Suriyaarachchi P, Duque G. Effects of the falls and fractures clinic as an integrated multidisciplinary model of care in Australia: a pre-post study. <i>BMJ Open.</i> 2019 Jul 29;9(7):e027013. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2018-027013. PMID: 31362962; PMCID: PMC6678026.	OUTCOME
272	Wong TM, Leung FKL, Lau TW, Fang C, Chan FHW, Wu J. Effectiveness of a Day Rehabilitation Program in Improving Functional Outcome and Reducing Mortality and Readmission of Elderly Patients With Fragility Hip Fractures. <i>Geriatr Orthop Surg Rehabil.</i> 2018 May 4;9:2151459318759355. doi: 10.1177/2151459318759355. PMID: 29760963; PMCID: PMC5946344.	COMPARISON
273	Sánchez MA, Segura JE, Alajmo G, et al. Implementation of a Postfracture Care Program in a Private Hospital in Colombia. <i>J Osteoporos.</i> 2020;2020:8208397. Published 2020 Sep 18. doi:10.1155/2020/8208397	OUT OF SCOPE
274	Dore N, Kennedy C, Fisher P, Dolovich L, Farrauto L, Papaioannou A. Improving care after hip fracture: the fracture? Think osteoporosis (FTOP) program. <i>BMC Geriatr.</i> 2013;13:130. Published 2013 Dec 5. doi:10.1186/1471-2318-13-130	POPULATION
275	Bunta AD, Edwards BJ, Macaulay WB Jr, Jeray KJ, Tosi LL, Jones CB, Sietsema DL, Kaufman JD, Murphy SA, Song J, Goulet JA, Friedlaender GE, Swiontkowski MF, Dirschl DR. Own the Bone, a System-Based Intervention, Improves Osteoporosis Care After Fragility Fractures. <i>J Bone Joint Surg Am.</i> 2016 Dec 21;98(24):e109. doi: 10.2106/JBJS.15.01494. PMID: 28002377; PMCID: PMC5395079.	OUT OF SCOPE
276	Tso LS, Loi D, Mosley DG, Yi D, Stockl KM, Lew HC, Solow BK. Evaluation of a Nationwide Pharmacist-Led Phone Outreach Program to Improve Osteoporosis Management in Older Women with Recently Sustained Fractures. <i>J Manag Care Spec Pharm.</i> 2015 Sep;21(9):803-10. doi: 10.18553/jmcp.2015.21.9.803. PMID: 26308227.	INTERVENTION

277	Kilgore ML, Outman R, Locher JL, Allison JJ, Mudano A, Kitchin B, Saag KG, Curtis JR. Multimodal intervention to improve osteoporosis care in home health settings: results from a cluster randomized trial. <i>Osteoporos Int.</i> 2013 Oct;24(10):2555-60. doi: 10.1007/s00198-013-2340-7. Epub 2013 Mar 28. PMID: 23536256; PMCID: PMC4089895.	OUTCOME
278	Parri S, Cianferotti L, Marcucci G, Gronchi G, Rizzuti C, Colli E, Manetti B, Naldoni W, Brandi ML. The T.A.R.Ge.T. project: a regional program to reduce hip fracture in elderly patients. Main results of retrospective phase. <i>Clin Cases Miner Bone Metab.</i> 2015 Jan-Apr;12(1):34-42. doi: 10.11138/ccmbm/2015.12.1.034. PMID: 26136794; PMCID: PMC4469224.	OUT OF SCOPE
279	Vrignaud A, Pelletier S, Dernis E, Moui Y, Haettich B. Improvement in the primary and secondary prevention of osteoporosis by a Fracture Liaison Service: feedback from a single French center care pathway. <i>Arch Osteoporos.</i> 2018 Oct 15;13(1):110. doi: 10.1007/s11657-018-0523-8. PMID: 30324242.	OUT OF SCOPE
280	Jaglal, S. B., et al. "Impact of a centralized osteoporosis coordinator on post-fracture osteoporosis management: a cluster randomized trial." <i>Osteoporosis international</i> 23.1 (2012): 87-95.	OUT OF SCOPE
281	Wu X, Tian M, Zhang J, Yang M, Gong X, Liu Y, Li X, Lindley RI, Anderson M, Peng K, Jagnoor J, Ji J, Wang M, Ivers R, Tian W. The effect of a multidisciplinary co-management program for the older hip fracture patients in Beijing: a "pre- and post-" retrospective study. <i>Arch Osteoporos.</i> 2019 Mar 22;14(1):43. doi: 10.1007/s11657-019-0594-1. PMID: 30903390.	OUT OF SCOPE
282	Borade A, Kempegowda H, Tawari A, Suk M, Horwitz DS. Improvement in osteoporosis detection in a fracture liaison service with integration of a geriatric hip fracture care program. <i>Injury.</i> 2016 Dec;47(12):2755-2759. doi: 10.1016/j.injury.2016.10.011. Epub 2016 Oct 17. PMID: 27773370.	OUT OF SCOPE
283	Hitz MF, Arup S, Holm JP, Soerensen AL, Gerds TA, Jensen JB. Outcome of osteoporosis evaluation, treatment, and follow-up in patients referred to a specialized outpatient clinic compared to patients in care of general practitioners. <i>Arch Osteoporos.</i> 2020 Jun 25;15(1):97. doi: 10.1007/s11657-020-00774-9. PMID: 32588150.	POPULATION
284	Lawrence PT, Grotzke MP, Rosenblum Y, Nelson RE, LaFleur J, Miller KL, Ma J, Cannon GW. The Bone Health Team: A Team-Based Approach to Improving Osteoporosis Care for Primary Care Patients. <i>J Prim Care Community Health.</i> 2017 Jul;8(3):135-140. doi: 10.1177/2150131916687888. Epub 2017 Jan 17. PMID: 28093017; PMCID: PMC5932690.	POPULATION
285	Seuffert P, Sagebien CA, McDonnell M, O'Hara DA. Evaluation of osteoporosis risk and initiation of a nurse practitioner intervention program in an orthopedic practice. <i>Arch Osteoporos.</i> 2016;11:10. doi: 10.1007/s11657-016-0262-7. Epub 2016 Feb 4. PMID: 26847628.	POPULATION

## Appendice C. Evidence synthesis Results

### SELEZIONE DEGLI STUDI

Figure 1. Flow Chart of study selection



Il Quesito Clinico di interesse è volto a determinare le implicazioni cliniche dell'implementazione di modelli di clinical governance in pazienti fratturati a cui è stata diagnosticata una condizione di fragilità ossea.

È stata realizzata una revisione sistematica in letteratura utilizzando le banche dati Embase, Medline e Cochrane CENTRAL dal 2013 per aggiornamento del medesimo Quesito Clinico elaborato dalla Linea Guida SIGN a dicembre 2020, da cui sono stati individuati 10781 records.

Sono state selezionate 35 pubblicazioni che soddisfano i criteri per rispondere al quesito clinico proposto, di cui 30 studi primari e 5 revisioni sistematiche da cui sono stati estratti 47 studi (di cui uno studio già considerato dalla LG SIGN).

SIGN: Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network. Management of Osteoporosis and the Prevention of Fragility Fractures: A National Clinical Guideline. Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network, 2015.

Di seguito le relative caratteristiche principali.

Per ulteriori informazioni riguardo gli studi derivanti dalle review, si fa riferimento alle stesse, da cui è stata estratta la valutazione di qualità dei singoli studi selezionati.

Country	Author	Study type	Setting	Population	Type of		Follow-up Period (Months)
					Intervention / N	Control / N	
Australia	Coventry 2017	A retrospective analysis	Tertiary metropolitan teaching hospital	All patients aged 65 years or older, with hip fracture treated at Western Health for the period November 2012 to March 2014.	Geriatric or comanaged model.  N1=137, N2=126	Orthopedic model  N=182	12
	Davidson 2017	Prospective cohort study with an historical control.	Hospital	All patients aged over 45 years who were admitted with a minimal trauma fracture	Patients followed 12 months after FLS implementation.  N=93	Patients followed 4 months before FLS implementation.  N=47	36
	Fisher 2006	Prospective observational study	Tertiary teaching hospital	Patients $\geq 60$ years with a primary diagnosis of non pathologic hip fracture	In 1998, a GM registrar began overseeing daily medical care with weekly geriatrician consultant review (prospective study).  N=447	Between 1995 and 1997, medical problems were managed by a geriatric medicine (GM) consultation-only service (retrospective audit).  N=504	48
	Ganda 2014	RCT	Hospital	Patients $\geq 45$ years with symptomatic MTF	6-monthly follow-up in secondary fracture prevention (SFP) program.  N=35	Patients referral to their primary care physician with a single SFP program visit at 24 months.  N=39	24
	Inderjeeth 2018	A prospective parallel cohort study	Tertiary hospital	Western Australian residents, aged 50 years or older, presented to the ED after suffering a MTF.	Patients admitted to FLS program  N=714	Routine care: retrospective group of the same hospital, and prospective group of other hospital  N=334	3-12
	Jones 2005	A retrospective audit	Public hospital and tertiary referral centre	Patients treated for fracture of neck of femur	Patients followed after the introduction of the protocol  N=93	Patients followed before the introduction of the protocol  N=161	24
	Laslett 2007	Retrospective study	Hospital	Patients $\geq 45$ years with MTF	Patients admitted after the implementation of a clinical pathway	Patients admitted before the implementation of a clinical pathway	12

				N=28	N=28		
	Lih 2011	Prospective controlled observational study	Tertiary referral centre	Patients $\geq 45$ years presenting with a symptomatic non-vertebral MTF	Patients attending the minimal trauma fracture (MTF) program, a coordinated intervention program  N=246	Usual care  N=157	38
	Nakayama 2016	Historical cohort study	Hospital	Patients $\geq 50$ years presenting over a 6-month period with a MTF	FLS  N=515	No FLS  N=416	36
	Van der Kallen 2014	Prospective cohort study	Tertiary referral hospital	Patients aged $\geq 50$ years with a MTF presenting to ED	Patients who attended a Fracture Prevention Clinic  N=214	Patients who did not attend the clinic  N=220	24
Belgium	Sofie 2016	Retrospective, single-centre study	General hospital	Adults admitted to the orthopaedic surgery unit of the general hospital with a low-energy fracture	Patients admitted to the orthopaedic ward before after (October through December 2013) implementation of the clinical pathway.  N=86	Patients admitted to the orthopaedic ward before (October through December 2010) implementation of the clinical pathway.  N=86	
Canada	Beaton 2017	Cohort study	Hospital, multicentre fracture clinic screening program	Patients $\geq 50$ years with a fragility fracture under the care of an orthopaedic surgeon	Cases came from the BMD fast track program that included full fracture risk assessment and communication of relevant guidelines to the primary care provider (PCP).  N=225	Controls were selected from the usual care program.  N=706	6
	Beaton 2017	An interrupted time series analysis	Administrative health data maintained at the institute for clinical evaluative Sciences (ICES) in Toronto.	Fragility fracture patients ( $\geq 50$ years; hip, humerus, forearm, spine, or pelvis fracture) were	The intervention consisted of assigning a screening coordinator to selected fracture clinics to identify, educate, and follow-up with fragility fracture patients and inform their physicians of the need to evaluate bone health. Thus, cases were fractures treated at 1 of the 37 hospitals assigned a coordinator.  N=109173	Controls were the same types of fractures at the control sites.  N=37898	12

Beaupre 2020	A population-based time series analysis	Administrative data	All residents of the province who were 50 years or older admitted with a hip fracture to the participating sites requiring surgical management	The H-FLS consisted of a nurse and physician team working where the nurse identified the patient for inclusion in the H-FLS and discussed the program with the patient and their family/caregiver as appropriate. The H-FLS programs were only offered to patients who resided in the local health zone pre-fracture.  N=597	Patients admitted prior to H-FLS implementation to represent "usual care"  N=583	12
Cranney 2008	A cluster randomized trial	ED and fracture clinic	Postmenopausal women with acute wrist fracture	The effect of a multifaceted intervention, directed at both patient and primary care physician, was evaluated.  N=125	Usual care  N=145	6
Davis 2007	RCT	Hospital	Women and men $\geq 60$ years with MTF hip fracture	Patient Empowerment and Physician Alerting (PEPA) intervention  N=28	Usual care  N=20	6
Hawker 2003	Pre-post intervention study	Community hospital fracture clinic	Fragility fracture patients $\geq 40$ years presenting to fracture clinics with no prior treatment for osteoporosis	Patients admitted to a simple fracture clinic intervention  N=139	Controls patients were selected from among fracture clinic attendees in the 6–9 months preceding the intervention.  N=139	Intervention: 3 Control: 3-9
Jaglal 2009	Historical control, non-equivalent, pre-post intervention study	Hospital	Patients $\geq 40$ years of age with MTF of the hip, wrist, shoulder or vertebrae 6-12 months prior to the start of the intervention	Patients admitted at the Integrated post-fracture care model (1 January to 31 December 2005)  N=103	Historical controls who received usual care during the year preceding the intervention (1 January to 31 December 2003).  N=93	Pre-test: 17 Post-test: 8
Leslie 2012	RCT	Administrative data collected by the	Patients $\geq 50$ years with recent major fractures	Group 1 had mailed notification of the fracture sent to their primary care physicians Group 2 had	Usual care	12

			provincial ministry, Manitoba Health		notifications sent to both physicians and patients N1=1363, N2=1421	N=1480	
Majumdar 2004	Non-randomized, controlled trial with blinded ascertainment of outcomes.	A university-based and community-based teaching hospital		Patients $\geq 50$ years with simple, closed fracture of the distal forearm and discharge home	Faxed physician reminders that contained osteoporosis treatment guidelines endorsed by local opinion leaders and patient education. N=55	Control patients received usual care and information about falls and home safety. N=47	6
Majumdar 2008	RCT	ED and fracture clinic		Patients $\geq 50$ years with any distal forearm fracture	A multifaceted intervention directed at patients in the form of telephone-based education, and their physicians in the form of guidelines endorsed by opinion leaders, supported by reminders N=137	Usual care N=135	6
Majumdar 2011	A randomized pilot study	OP		Subjects for the current pilot study were drawn from the pool of 135 former usual care control patients who were still actively participating in the parent trial 1-year after their wrist fracture and who had not yet been tested or treated for osteoporosis	Patients followed by a nurse case-manager, who contacted patients and made clinic appointments for in-person visits and undertook several activities. N=21	Patients followed by a multifaceted intervention, where patients received brief telephone-based counseling, and primary care physicians were faxed patient-specific reminders that notified them that their patient had been treated for a fragility fracture and that this put them at risk of osteoporosis. N=25	6
Majumdar 2018	A pragmatic patient-level parallel-arm comparative effectiveness trial	Academic hospital		Community-dwelling patients 50 years or older with an upper extremity (distal radius and/or ulna, or proximal humerus) fracture.	A nurse-led case manager (hereafter "case manager"). N=180	A low intensity multi-faceted (hereafter "active control") intervention N=181	6
		Hospital		Patients aged $\geq 50$ years	Case manager intervention	Usual care	6

	Morrish 2009	Additional Results From a Randomized Trial			N=110	N=110	
	Roux 2013	RCT	Hospital	Patients $\geq 50$ years and screened for fragility fractures	Group 1: minimal (MIN) intervention; Group2: intensive (INT) intervention.  N1=370; N2=311	Standard care  N=200	12
	Singh 2019	A controlled before-and-after study	Community- based hospital	Patients over the age of 50 years with a low trauma fracture of the hip, pelvis, vertebra, wrist or humerus.	At the end of February 2015, the FLS program was implemented, and the intervention group was recruited from the time of FLS implementation to February 2016 (approximately 12 months of recruitment). The intervention group received the FLS program integrated into their orthopaedic clinic visit.  N=130	Participants were recruited into the study before the FLS program was implemented (approximately 5 months of recruitment; October 2014 to February 2015) and they formed the control group (receiving 'usual care').  N=65	6
	Soong 2016	A retrospective pre-post study	Hospital	Patients aged 18 and older with a primary diagnosis of hip fracture (ICD10-CA codes S72*: femoral neck, intertrochanteric, subtrochanteric, and pertrochanteric fractures)	The post-intervention period was from January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2013. This group receiving an integrated medical-surgical co-management incorporating continuous improvement methodology  N=331	The pre-intervention period was from January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2010.  N=240	24
	Yuksel 2010	RCT	Community pharmacies	Patients $\geq 65$ years or 50-64 years with at least one major risk factor	Intervention consisted of printed materials, education, and quantitative ultrasound  N=129	Usual care  N=133	4
Czech Republic	Vaculík 2017		Hospital	Patients presenting a hip fracture	Patients with individual recommendations given to the patients and their GPs (detailed recommendation group).	Patients without individual recommendations (general recommendation group)	12

					N=96	N=207	
Denmark	Abrahamsen 2019	A prospective observational cohort study	Hospital	Patients of sixty-five years or older with fragility fractures in terms of hip and appendicular fractures	Patients admitted to a orthogeriatric unit with interprofessional team consisting of orthopaedic surgeons, geriatric specialists, nurses, nursing assistants, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, and dieticians  N=421	Historical cohort (September 1, 2013 to January 31, 2014)  N=170	
France	Merle 2017	RCT	Population-based patient-centred post-fracture care program	Women aged 50–85 years with low-energy fracture of the radius/ulna or humerus	Patients admitted at the post-fracture ‘Prevention of Osteoporosis’ (PREVOST) program, where trained case manager, repeated oral/written education, prompting to visit PCP were implemented  N=220	Usual care  N=216	6
Germany	Goltz 2013	program of integrated care for osteoporosis in terms of medication supply, fracture incidence and expenses	AOK PLUS Health Insurance Database	Patients with presumed or confirmed diagnosis of osteoporosis	Participants at program of integrated care for osteoporosis in terms of medication supply, fracture incidence and expenses  N=2455	Controls were also diagnosed with osteoporosis but did not participate in the program.  N=2455	36
Israel	Rotman-Pikielny 2018	A prospective study	University-affiliated hospital	All patients hospitalized from February to August 2012 and 2013, with a diagnosis of hip fracture	All patients hospitalized with hip fractures from February to August 2013.  N=219	The historical controls included hip fracture patients hospitalized from February to August 2012.  N=218	12
Italy	Baroni 2019	A single-center, pre-post intervention observational study	Teaching hospital	Patients with 65 years or older, hospitalized because of a proximal native or low-impact femur fracture.	The intervention consisted of implementation of an orthogeriatric comanagement (OGC) and a geriatric consultation service (GCS) that took place from September 1st, 2011, to February 28th, 2012.	The traditional orthopedic control group was obtained from the database of hospital records by looking at patients consecutively admitted to the same ward from March 1st to August 31st, 2011.	12

					N1=112, N2=108	N=210	
	Ruggiero 2015	A prospective observational study	Teaching hospital with traumatology and geriatric units	Patients ≥65 years with low trauma proximal hip fracture	Patients admitted to a multidisciplinary integrated model of care  N=210	Patients admitted in the pre-intervention phase  N=172	12
Japan	Shigemoto 2018	A retrospective cohort study	Hospital	Patients with hip fracture	Patients treated with a new multidisciplinary approach in 2014-2016  N=364	Patients received conventional treatment in 2012.  N=105	12
Lebanon	Bachour 2017	A retrospective comparative study	Hospital	Patients aged 50 years and above presenting to the hospital with minimal trauma fracture from July 2012 till June 2014.	Patients admitted after FLS implementation.  N=98	Patients admitted before FLS implementation.  N=100	24
Netherlands	Huntjens 2011	Before–after impact analysis	Hospital	All consecutive patients >50 years presenting with a non-vertebral fracture at ED	Intervention group enrolled in 2004–2006 where a dedicated fracture nurse systematically offered fracture risk evaluation and treatment according to available guidelines  N=1335	Pre-intervention group enrolled in 1999–2001  N=1920	48
	Huntjens 2014	Prospective study	Hospital	Patients ≥50 years with non-vertebral fractures, presenting to a hospital with FLS and a hospital without FLS	FLS group  N=1412	Non FLS group  N=1910	24
	Sanli 2019	A prospective cohort-study	Hospital	All patients aged over 85 years with a clinical fracture, who were treated in this European level-one trauma center during a 5 year period (September 2004 and December 2009).	Attenders FLS  N=122	Non-attenders FLS  N=160	24
	Schuijt 2020	A retrospective cohort study	Hospital	Patients aged 70 years or older with a hip fracture undergoing surgery	Patients admitted to the orthogeriatric trauma unit, implemented on the first of January 2018.	Historical cohort before the implementation of the orthogeriatric trauma unit.	12

					N=282	N=524	
	van Helden 2007	A prospective observational study	Hospital	Women aged $\geq 50$ years, presented with fragility fracture at emergency departments	Patients admitted to a reference hospital in which a specialist osteoporosis nurse is employed  N=33	Patients admitted to five surrounding hospitals without a nurse  N=102	11 weeks
New Zealand	Sidwell 2004	An audit	Orthogeriatric rehabilitation ward	All patients admitted over a 6-month period to the orthogeriatric rehabilitation ward with one or more minimal trauma-related fractures were included	Patients admitted to the orthogeriatric rehabilitation ward after the new protocol implementation  N=193	Comparisons were made with a similar group from the same service and same ward but prior to implementation of the protocol  N=178	6-18
Norway	Svenoy 2020	A single-center cohort study with historical controls.	Hospital		The patients in the hip fracture unit (HFU) group were included from May 2014 to May 2015  N=276	The patients in the control group were included from September 2009 to January 2012.  N=167	4-12
Spain	Brañas 2018	Observational study	Hospital	All consecutive patients aged 65 and older who were admitted to Hospital Universitario Infanta Leonor between January 1, 2009, and December 31, 2016, for acute hip fracture surgery	In 2012, a process management systems (PMS) was adopted to improve the quality of care, compliance, and efficiency, implementing it in January 2013.  N=643	Patients admitted during the pre-process period (January 1, 2009, to December 31, 2012),  N=578	36
	Naranjo 2017	An observational study	Hospital	Patients > 65 years of age, admitted between March and July 2016 for fractures.	Orthogeriatric fracture liaison service (FLS)  N=80	Standard care  N=105	6
	Vidan 2005	RCT	Public university hospital	All consecutive patients $\geq 65$ years admitted for acute hip fracture surgery	Participants assigned to a daily multidisciplinary geriatric intervention  N=155	Usual care  N=164	12
Sweden	Astrand 2012		Orthopaedics Unit	Patients aged 50-75 years with an index fracture	Patients admitted from 2002 in a screening program at orthopedics department, where they are assessed by DEXA of the hip and spine, encouraged to see their doctor for	A historical control group of patients presented at department 1 year before the screening intervention.	72

					<p>decision on treatment regarding osteoporosis, and received written documents containing information, DEXA results, and a letter to their doctor with suggestions regarding blood tests and treatment.</p> <p>N=286</p>	N=306	
	Axelsson 2016		Hospital	Patients >50 years with osteoporotic fracture	<p>Patients followed during 2013-2014 by FLS.</p> <p>N=2713</p>	<p>Historic counterparts in 2011–2012 at the same hospital.</p> <p>N=2616</p>	24
Switzerland	Aubry-Rozier 2018	A nationwide survey	Hospital	Patients hospitalised for a low trauma fracture identified by the FLS.	<p>Patients followed by a FLS team</p> <p>N=332</p>	<p>Patients followed by GP</p> <p>N=274</p>	12
Thailand	Amphansap 2016	A prospective cohort study	Hospital	Patients ≥50 years with low-energy hip fracture	<p>Patients admitted after the FLS implementation at the Police General Hospital, Bangkok</p> <p>N=75</p>	<p>Patients admitted from a previous study prior to commencement of the FLS project.</p> <p>N=120</p>	12
	Amphansap 2020	A prospective cohort study	Tertiary trauma centers	Patients aged 50 years or older who were admitted at Police General Hospital with low-energy fragility fractures of the hip from April 1, 2014 to March 30, 2019.	<p>Patients participated in PGH's FLS program</p> <p>N=353</p>	<p>The data were compared with a previous study, before the commencement of the FLS.</p> <p>N=120</p>	12
United Kingdom	Brankin 2005	Observational study	Medical centre	Women ≥65 years who may have sustained a fracture, with at least one risk factor for osteoporosis, and have never been screened for osteoporosis	<p>Those who had sustained a fracture or had ≥ 2 osteoporosis risk factors and had not previously been screened for osteoporosis were invited for a Dual energy X-ray Absorptiometry scan. A second group of women at high risk of osteoporosis were referred by their GP for a scan. Bone mineral density (BMD) was determined and treatment was reviewed and prescribed according to national guidelines.</p> <p>N=659</p>	<p>A second group of participants were women within the Coatbridge Local Health Community Cooperative, who had been referred for a DXA scan by their GP on the basis of having risk factors for osteoporosis.</p> <p>N=395</p>	18

	Chan 2015	'Before and after' cross-sectional extractions	12 GP practices	The subjects were females age 50 years or older with a fragility fracture	Patients followed 12 months after 01/04/2009, the date that the primary care fracture liaison nurse started.  N=123009	Patients followed 12 months before 01/04/2009  N=101649	12
	Hawley 2016	Natural experimental design	Hospital Episode Statistics database linked to Office for National Statistics mortality records	Patients aged over 60 years admitted for a primary hip fracture from 2003 to 2013.	Orthogeriatric and nurse-led FLS models  N=	Patients admitted before models implementation  N=	24
	Henderson 2017	Cohort study	Hospital (for controls: Irish Hip Fracture database)	Patients admitted with fragility hip fracture	Orthogeriatrics service data were collected prospectively on an orthogeriatric filemaker database from July 2011 to July 2012  N=206	Previously recorded data of the Irish Hip Fracture Database on a cohort of hip fracture patients admitted to the same orthopaedic trauma unit from July 2009 to July 2010  N=248	24
	Murray 2005		Orthopaedic centre	All patients >50 years with a proximal humeral fracture or intra-capsular hip fracture	Patients admitted at a centre with a formal fracture liaison service (FLS) responsible for screening fracture patients for osteoporosis  N=144	Patients admitted at other centre relied upon individual clinicians to initiate investigation or treatment for osteoporosis in patients following fracture  N=335	6
	Queally 2013	RCT	Fracture clinic	Consecutive men>50 and women >40 years presenting with fragility fractures and at risk of osteoporosis	Patient admitted to fracture clinic  N=31	Usual care: assessment initiation by the participant's general practitioner  N=30	3
	Wallace 2011	Practice in two fracture units was audited and compared using the NICE	Hospital	Postmenopausal women $\geq$ 75 years with fractured neck of femur	In Site A, care is provided by trauma department doctors and a staff-grade orthogeriatrician (3.5 days per week) who will provide a medical assessment of a significant proportion of the unit's inpatients.	Site B is a tertiary referral trauma centre which utilizes a continuous acute orthogeriatric care model for ward patients (one associate specialist 5 days per week, and one staff grade 3.5 days per	NR

		guidelines as an audit standard.			Consultant geriatrician ward-level assessment is available on a referral basis  N=46	week). In addition there are three consultant geriatrician-led ward rounds per week.  N=42	
USA	Anderson 2017		Academic medical centre	Patients aged 65 years and older admitted at the academic Medical Center in October 2014.	Patients admitted at a comprehensive geriatric hip fracture program  N=117	Patients admitted before the program implementation  N=154	24
	Anighoro 2020	A retrospective cohort study	Hospital	Patients with isolated femoral neck, intertrochanteric, or subtrochanteric fracture sustained through a low-energy mechanism and the patient and/or his or her power of attorney desired surgical treatment.	Patients admitted after the implementation of a standardized multidisciplinary pathway  N=147	Patients admitted before the implementation of a standardized multidisciplinary pathway  N=116	12
	Cosman 2017	Cohort study	Hospital	Patients $\geq 50$ years admitted for rehab following surgical repair of acute osteoporosis-related hip fracture	Patients admitted after the FLS implementation, between February 2010–May 2011  N=75	The pre-FLS cohort included patients admitted for rehabilitation between July 2009 and February 2010  N=60	6
	Greenspan 2018	Pre–post study design	Open health care systems	Men and women 50 years of age and older with a recently diagnosed fracture were identified by the FLS coordinators through the orthopedic clinic, neurosurgery clinic, emergency department, hospital admissions, other referrals, and word of mouth.	The FLS comparison included a prospective study of patients identified with an acute low-trauma fracture followed over six months for the same outcomes assessed above, but with the aid of the FLS model of care and the cloud-based tool. Patients were enrolled between April and December 2014.  N=148	The baseline assessment included a retrospective chart review to obtain data on the number of adults who received bone mineral density studies, vitamin D testing, calcium/vitamin D supplementation, and appropriate osteoporosis therapy within six months following a recently diagnosed acute low-trauma fracture.  N=334	6
	Harrington 2005		Community-based	Patients $>50$ years with fragility fracture	Direct referral pilot study (2002) where a nurse managed the direct referral process and contacted the	Osteoporosis care by primary physicians (2000–2001)	12

			multidisciplinary partnership		patients to arrange DXA and osteoporosis consultation N=37	N=55	
	Heilmann 2012	Retrospective, parallel-group, cohort study	Healthcare delivery system	Women $\geq 67$ years with a documented fracture	At the intervention site, a decentralized clinical-pharmacy-based osteoporosis management service (CPOMS) intervened on postmenopausal women following fracture N=827	One centrally located registered nurse reviewed medical records for all women in the comparison group each month, assessed the appropriateness of either BMD screening or initiation of osteoporosis therapy, and sent recommendations to each patient's primary care provider via the EMR. N=302	12
	Hofflich 2014	Pre-post observational study	Medical centre	Patients $> 50$ years with hip-fragility fracture	Patients followed by a multidisciplinary team (September 1, 2009–June 30, 2010) N=124	Patients followed in the pre-intervention period (July 1, 2008–June 30, 2009) N=118	12
	Jachna 2003	A retrospective chart review	Hospital	People discharged from hospital with hip fracture	Hospitalists consultation at discharge N=29	No consultation N=53	24
	Johnson 2005	Prospective study	Orthopaedic clinic at a Veterans Affairs medical centre	Patients with sustained fractures	A simple intervention in a general orthopedic clinic N=136	6-month pre-intervention group (October 2001 to March 2002) N=126	6
	Kamel 2000	A retrospective chart review	Teaching hospital – orthopaedic unit	Patients $\geq 65$ years with hip fracture	Patients were seen by a medical consultant N=157	Patients were not seen by a medical consultant N=12	24
	Lamb 2017	A retrospective review	Academic medical center	Patients admitted with an isolated hip fracture from a low velocity mechanism between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2015.	Injured patients admitted after the fragility fracture program implementation in 2015. N=240	Patients admitted from 2014 who presented before implementation of the fragility fracture program N=196	12

Miki 2008	A prospective randomized trial	Hospital	Patients with low-energy hip fracture	Inpatient osteoporosis evaluation initiated by orthopaedic surgeons combined with follow-up in a specialized orthopaedic osteoporosis clinic  N=31	Usual care where the responsibility of patients evaluation and treatment was placed solely on the primary care physician.  N=31	6
Rolnick 2001	RCT	Health maintenance organization	Women 54-65 years from a managed care organization, who were not on osteoporosis prevention therapy	Group 1: education class on osteoporosis;  Group 2: education plus BMD  N1=301; N2=207	No intervention    N=187	22
Roy 2011	Cohort study	Hospital	Patients with fragility fractures	Patients admitted after the implementation of an integrated model of care  N=70	Patients admitted before the implementation of an integrated model of care  N=70	NR
Sietsema 2018	A retrospective cohort study	Fee-for-service (FFS) Medicare beneficiaries using the 100% data set from the U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS).	Michigan residents, identified by ZIP code, with at least 1 medical claim including an ICD-9-CM, CPT, or HCPCS code for any of the following types of fracture during the identification period (April 1, 2010 to September 30, 2014): vertebral; nonvertebral involving the hip, femur, or pelvis; or other nonvertebral (upper limb, lower limb, upper body, and unspecified nonvertebral)	Patients who received osteoporosis management service (OP MS) care with a follow-up visit within 90 days of the first fracture  N=1306	Patients who did not seek OP MS care but had a physician visit within 90 days of the first fracture  N=123815	12
Streetan 2006	A retrospective review of the charts	Hospital	Patients with fragility fractures	Patients received a consultation  N=53	Patients did not receive a consultation  N=31	48

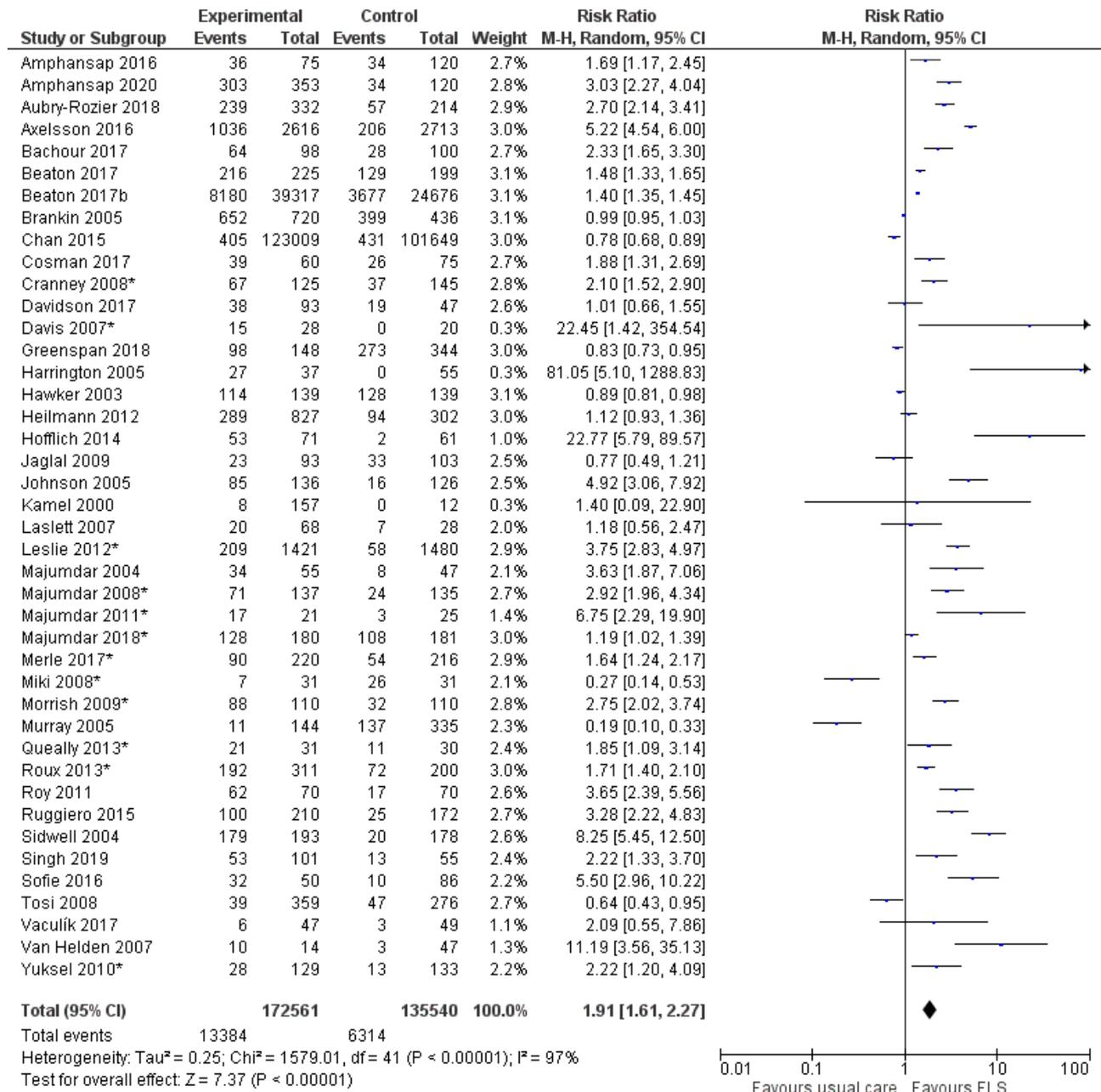
	Tosi 2008	A pre-intervention and post-intervention study	Hospital	Consecutive patients with low-energy fractures who had been managed 30-90 days prior to study	Patients admitted to the Own the Bone project  N=359	Historical data collection  N=276	10
	Wasfie 2019	A retrospective chart review	Community hospital	Patient presented between January 2012 and December 2017 with vertebral compression fractures.	Patients who presented between January 2015 and December 2017, after Fracture Liaison Service (FLS)  N=215	Patients who presented between January 2012 and December 2014, before FLS  N=150	24

# CRITICI

## 1. Test della DXA

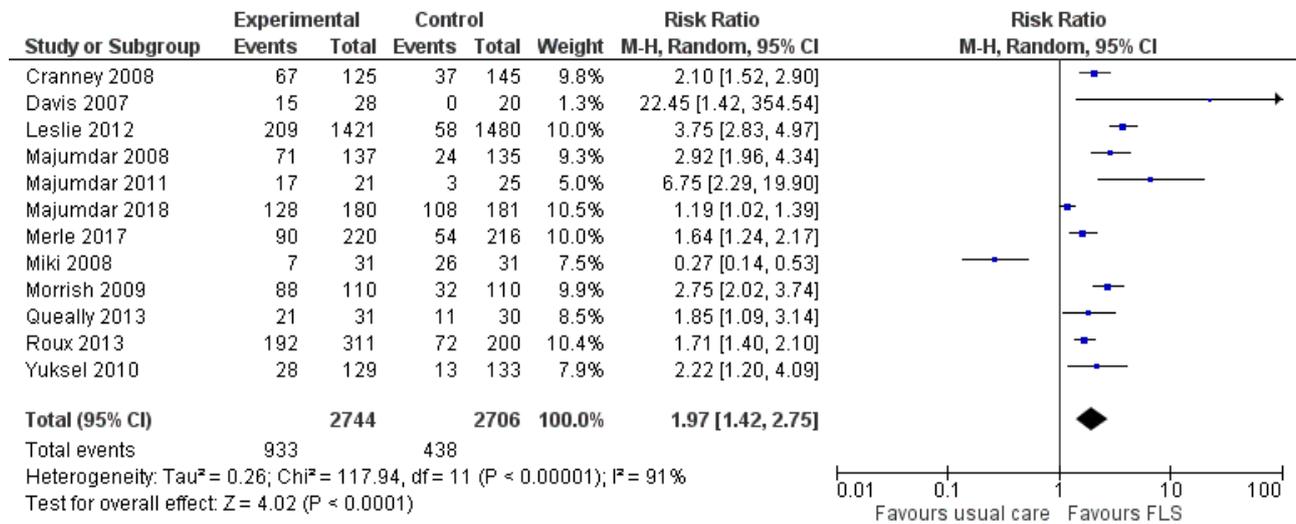
La possibilità di essere sottoposto al test della DXA è stato valutato da 42 studi di cui 12 RCT.

La **Figura 2** mostra un chiaro aumento del test della DXA nei soggetti coinvolti in modelli di clinical governance, rispetto ai pazienti seguiti con cure standard.



**Figura 2.** Test della DXA valutato tra soggetti seguiti in modelli di clinical governance rispetto ai pazienti sottoposti a cure standard.

Includendo nell'analisi i soli studi controllati e randomizzati, si ottengono gli stessi risultati, come mostrato in Figura 3.

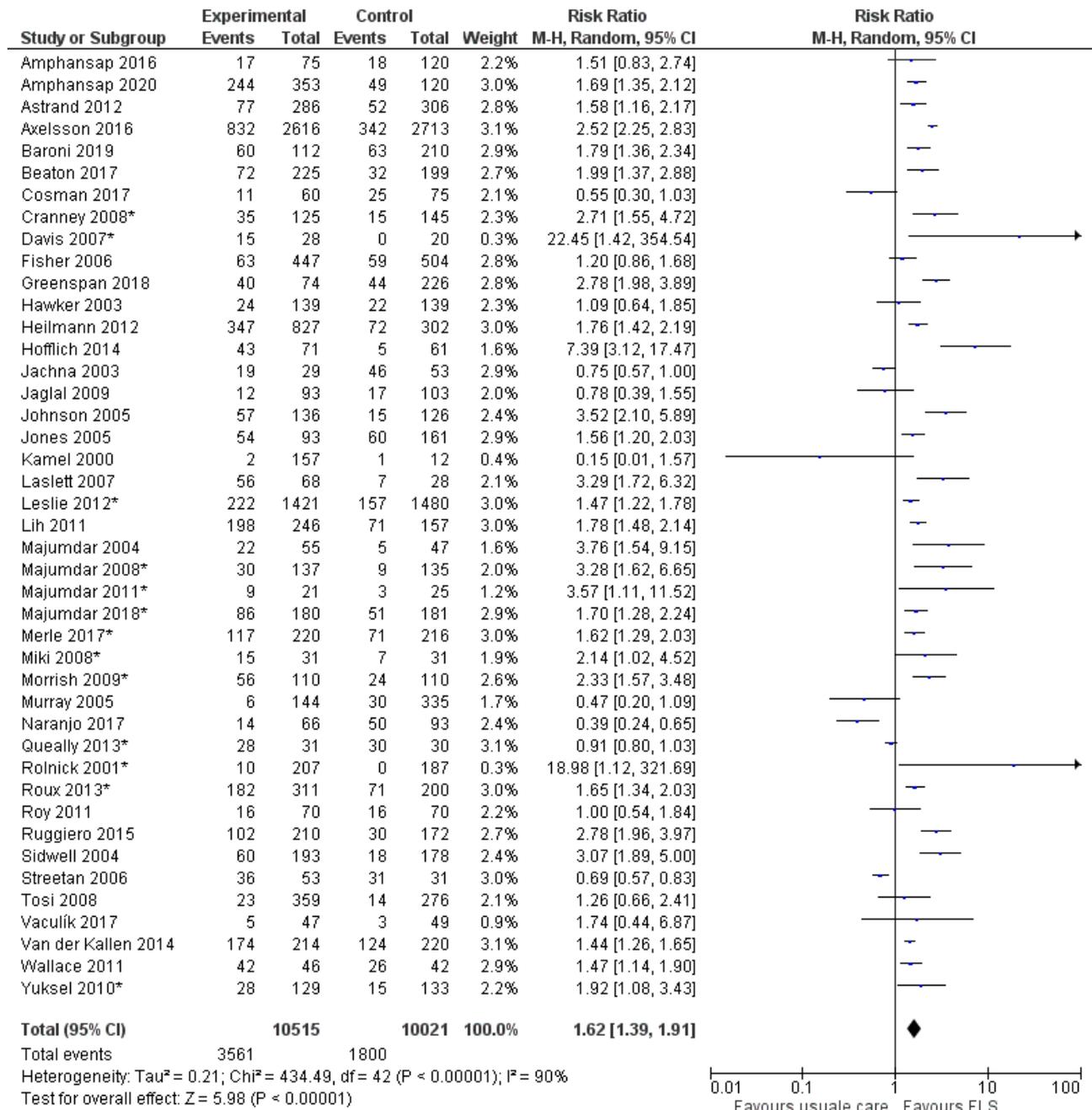


**Figura 3.** Test della DXA valutato tra soggetti seguiti in modelli di clinical governance rispetto ai pazienti sottoposti a cure standard negli RCT.

## 2. Inizio del trattamento anti-fratturativo

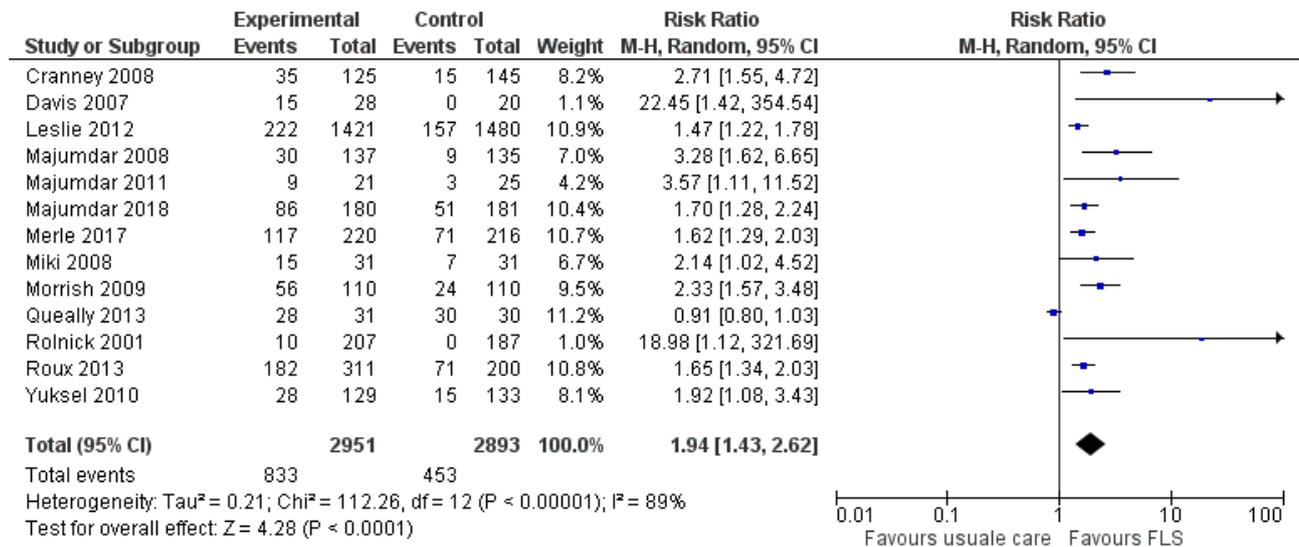
La possibilità di iniziare un trattamento anti-fratturativo è stato valutato da 43 studi di cui 13 RCT.

La **Figura 4** mostra un chiaro aumento in termini di inizio del trattamento anti-fratturativo nei soggetti coinvolti in modelli di clinical governance, rispetto ai pazienti seguiti con cure standard.



**Figura 4.** Inizio del trattamento anti-fratturativo valutato tra soggetti seguiti in modelli di clinical governance rispetto ai pazienti sottoposti a cure standard.

Includendo nell'analisi i soli studi controllati e randomizzati, si mostra come l'evidenza di maggiore somministrazione del trattamento nei pazienti seguiti da modelli di clinical governance, sia ancora più forte (Figura 5).

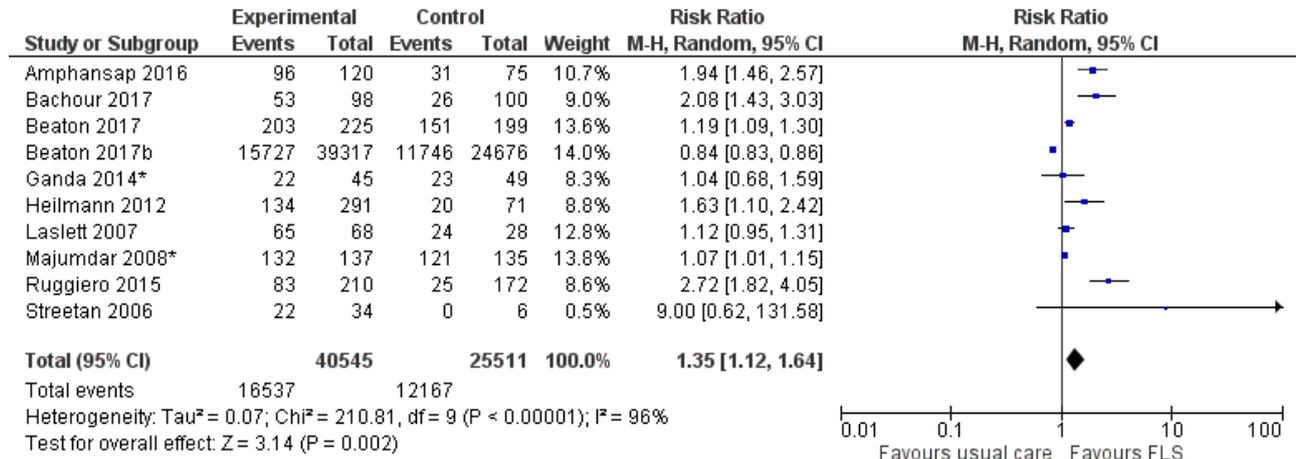


**Figura 5.** Inizio del trattamento anti-fratturativo valutato tra soggetti seguiti in modelli di clinical governance rispetto ai pazienti sottoposti a cure standard in RCT.

### 3. Aderenza ai trattamenti anti-fratturativi

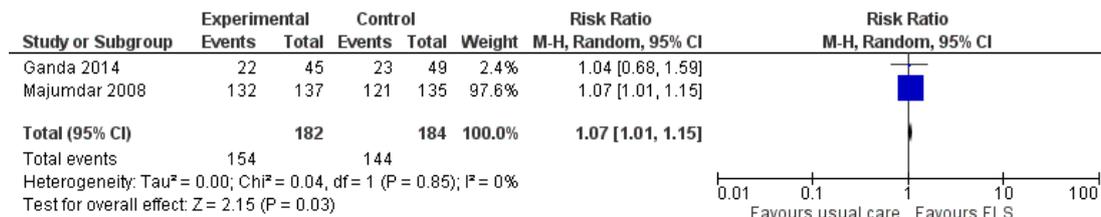
L'aderenza ai trattamenti anti-fratturativi è stata valutata da 10 studi di cui 2 RCT.

La **Figura 6** mostra un chiaro aumento dell'aderenza ai farmaci anti-fratturativi nei soggetti coinvolti in modelli di clinical governance, rispetto ai pazienti seguiti con cure standard.



**Figura 6.** Aderenza ai trattamenti anti-fratturativi valutata tra soggetti seguiti in modelli di clinical governance rispetto ai pazienti sottoposti a cure standard.

Includendo nell'analisi i soli studi controllati e randomizzati, si mostrano risultati simili: la minor evidenza potrebbe essere dovuta al limitato numero di studi controllati e randomizzati e alla ridotta grandezza campionaria (Figura 7).

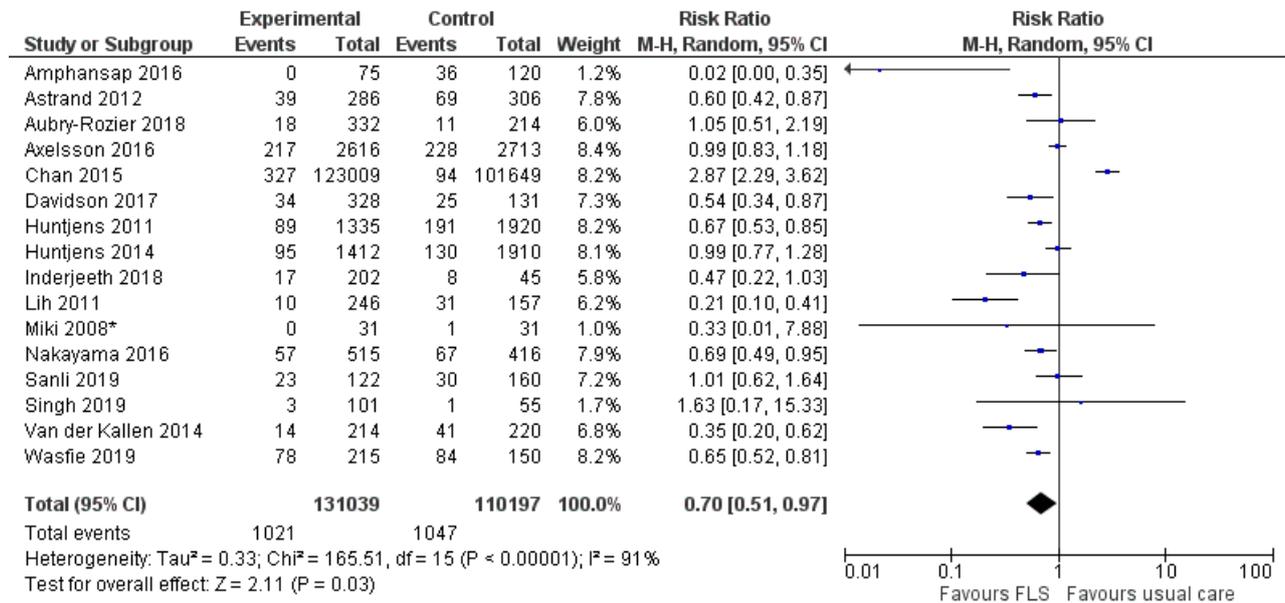


**Figura 7.** Aderenza ai trattamenti anti-fratturativi valutata tra soggetti seguiti in modelli di clinical governance rispetto ai pazienti sottoposti a cure standard.

## 4. Rifrattura

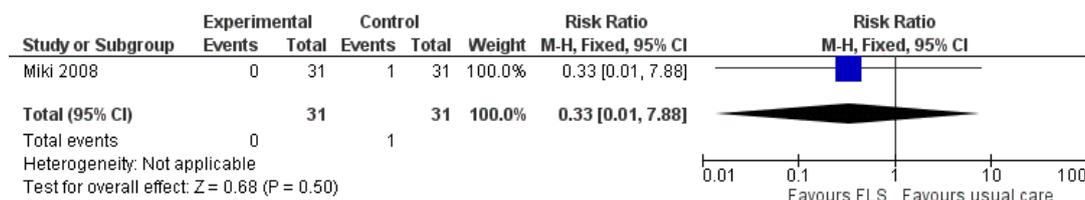
Il rischio di frattura è stato valutato da 15 studi di cui 1 RCT.

La **Figura 8** mostra una riduzione, significativa, del rischio di frattura nei soggetti coinvolti in modelli di clinical governance, rispetto ai pazienti seguiti con cure standard.



**Figura 8.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti seguiti in modelli di clinical governance rispetto ai pazienti sottoposti a cure standard.

In particolare, anche dal solo studio controllato e randomizzato, non emerge una differenza significativa nei due gruppi rispetto alla frattura, tuttavia, tale risultato potrebbe essere spiegato dalla ridotta grandezza campionaria dal basso numero di eventi verificati (Figura 9).

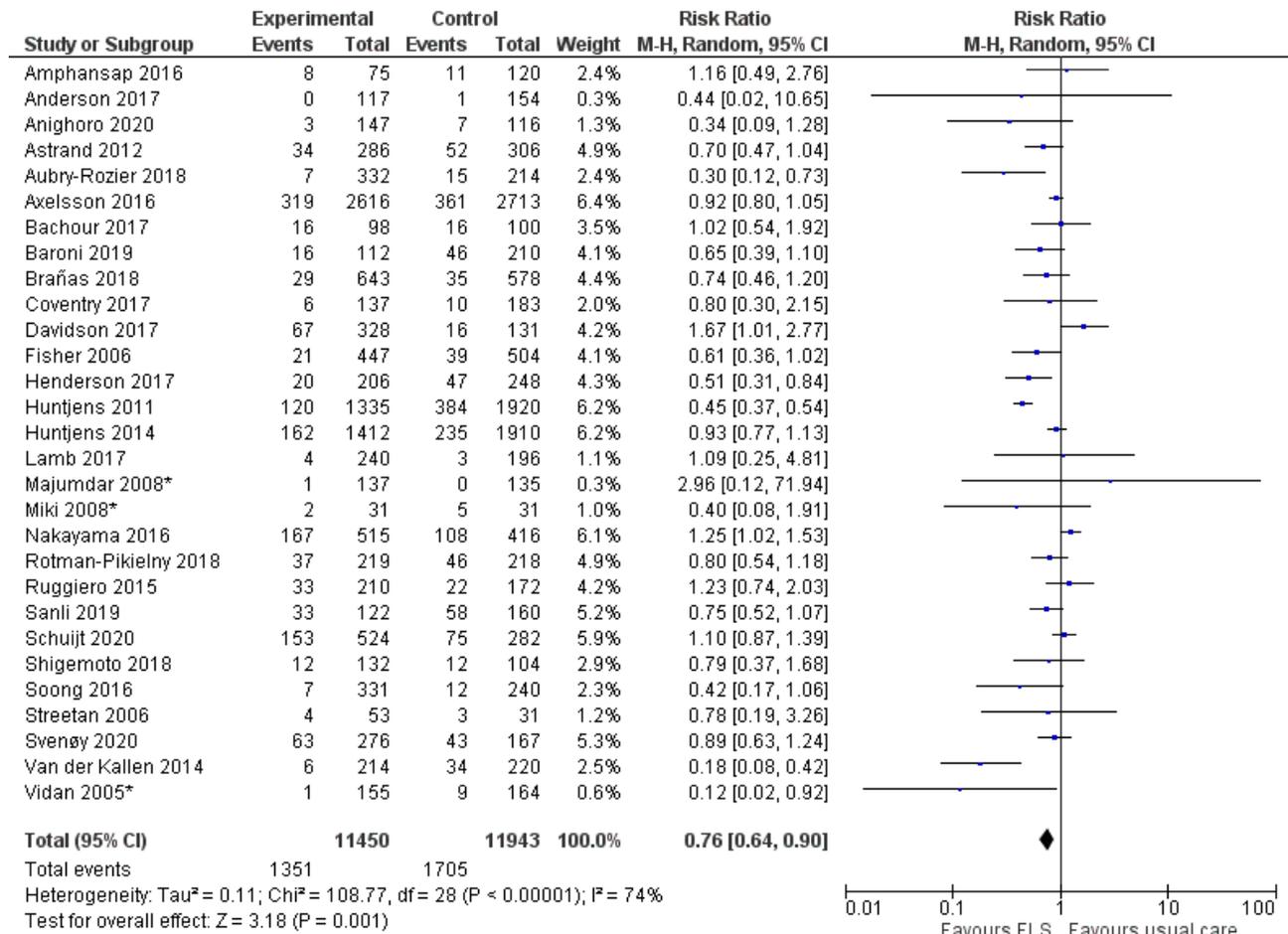


**Figura 9.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti seguiti in modelli di clinical governance rispetto ai pazienti sottoposti a cure standard.

## 5. Mortalità

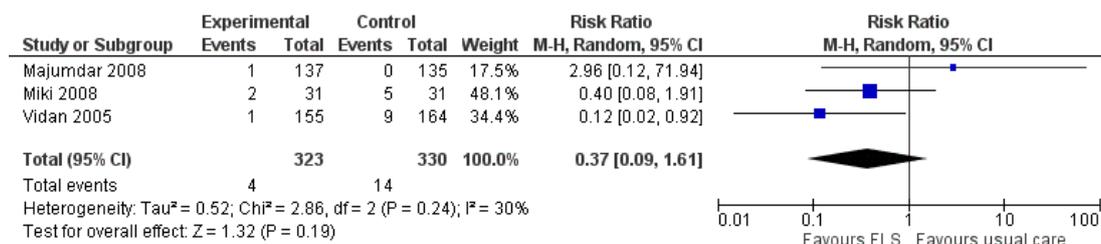
Il rischio di mortalità è stato valutato da 29 studi di cui 3 RCT.

La **Figura 10** mostra una chiara riduzione del rischio di mortalità nei soggetti coinvolti in modelli di clinical governance, rispetto ai pazienti seguiti con cure standard.



**Figura 10.** Rischio di mortalità valutato tra soggetti seguiti in modelli di clinical governance rispetto ai pazienti sottoposti a cure standard.

Includendo i soli studi controllati e randomizzati, non emerge una differenza significativa nel rischio di mortalità fra i due gruppi, probabilmente spiegato dal fatto che si siano verificati pochi eventi in entrambi i gruppi posti a confronto (Figura 11).



**Figura 11.** Rischio di mortalità valutato tra soggetti seguiti in modelli di clinical governance rispetto ai pazienti sottoposti a cure standard negli RCT.

# IMPORTANTI

## 6. Qualità della vita

Di seguito si riportano i risultati mostrati nella revisione sistematica di Talevski et al. 2019, volta a valutare l'effetto dei percorsi di assistenza clinica (CCP) sulla qualità della vita (HRQoL – health-related quality of life) e sulla funzionalità fisica a seguito di una frattura da fragilità, e ad identificare le caratteristiche specifiche dei CCP associati a risultati migliori.

Per risultare eleggibili, gli studi dovevano focalizzarsi su pazienti di età  $\geq 50$  anni con almeno una frattura da fragilità del femore prossimale, delle vertebre, del polso o dell'omero, e confrontare percorsi specifici di assistenza clinica rispetto allo “usual care”, valutando come outcome la qualità della vita o la funzionalità fisica.

Sono, così, stati inclusi 17 RCT e 5 studi non randomizzati, per cui la durata del follow-up varia da 3 a 12 mesi, e di cui si riportano le principali caratteristiche.

Author, year	Country	Participants			Fracture Type	Follow-up	Outcomes		Study Quality*
		N (P/C)	Female, %	Age, mean ( $\pm$ SD)			HRQoL	PF	
<b>Randomized Controlled Trials</b>									
Cameron et al 1993 <sup>30</sup>	Australia	115 (58/57)	P: 79% C: 88%	P: 79.2 C: 81.4	Hip	4 mo	—	MBI	6
Crotty et al 2001 <sup>31</sup>	Australia	66 (34/32)	P: 62% C: 75%	P: 82 (78–85) <sup>‡</sup> C: 84 (76–85) <sup>‡</sup>	Hip	4 mo	SF-36	MBI, TUG	8
Huuskio et al 2000 <sup>32,33</sup>	Finland	243 (120/123)	P: 70% C: 73%	P: 80.0 C: 80.0	Hip	12 mo	—	Katz ADL	7
Kennie et al 1988 <sup>34,35</sup>	UK	108 (54/54)	100%	CPP: 79.0 C: 84.0	Hip	12 mo	—	Katz ADL	5
Krichbaum et al 2007 <sup>36</sup>	USA	33 (17/16)	73%	78.9 (72–85) <sup>‡</sup>	Hip	12 mo	—	FSI	6
Lin et al 2009 <sup>37</sup>	Taiwan	50 (26/24)	36%	78.75 (6.99)	Hip	3 mo	SF-36	OMFAQ	7
Majumdar et al 2007 <sup>38</sup>	Canada	220 (110/110)	P: 57% C: 72%	74.0 <sup>‡</sup>	Hip	6 mo	SF-12	—	8
Majumdar et al 2008 <sup>39</sup>	Canada	272 (137/135)	P: 80% C: 74%	P: 60 (44–68) <sup>‡</sup> C: 60 (55–69) <sup>‡</sup>	Wrist	6 mo	SF-12	—	8
Naglie et al 2002 <sup>40</sup>	Canada	279 (141/138)	P: 77% C: 83%	P: 83.8 (6.9) C: 84.6 (7.3)	Hip	6 mo	—	MBI	9
Prestmo et al 2015 <sup>41,42</sup>	Norway	397 (198/199)	P: 73% C: 74%	P: 83.4 (5.4) C: 83.2 (6.4)	Hip	12 mo	EQ-5D	BI, TUG	6
Shyu et al 2005 <sup>43</sup>	Taiwan	159 (72/87)	P: 68% C: 71%	P: 77.6 (8.3) C: 77.7 (7.1)	Hip	3 mo	SF-36	ADL	7
Shyu et al 2008 <sup>44,45</sup>	Taiwan	162 (80/82)	P: 69% C: 68%	P: 77.4 (8.2) C: 78.9 (7.3)	Hip	12 mo	SF-36	MBI	7
Shyu et al 2013 <sup>46,47</sup>	Taiwan	198 (99/99)	P: 63% C: 66%	P: 76.8 (7.3) C: 76.9 (8.3)	Hip	12 mo	SF-36	MBI	8
Stenvall et al 2007 <sup>48–50</sup>	Sweden	199 (102/97)	P: 74% C: 74%	P: 82.3 (6.6) C: 82.0 (5.9)	Hip	12 mo	—	Katz ADL	7
Vidan et al 2005 <sup>51</sup>	Spain	319 (155/164)	P: 85% C: 79%	P: 81.1 (7.8) C: 82.6 (7.4)	Hip	12 mo	—	Katz ADL	7
Williams et al 2016 <sup>52,53</sup>	UK	61 (29/32)	P: 79% C: 72%	P: 80.9 (6.6) C: 78.0 (8.3)	Hip	3 mo	EQ-5D	BI, TUG	7
Ziden et al 2008 <sup>54,55</sup>	Sweden	102 (48/54)	P: 60% C: 78%	P: 81.2 (5.9) C: 82.5 (7.6)	Hip	12 mo	SF-36	FIM, TUG	7
<b>Nonrandomized studies</b>									
Beaupre et al 2005 <sup>56</sup>	Canada	919 (451/468)	P: 78% C: 77%	P: 81.7 (7.8) C: 81.7 (7.6)	Hip	6 mo	—	MBI	19
Deschodt et al 2011 <sup>57,58</sup>	Belgium	171 (94/77)	P: 73% C: 74%	P: 80.4 (7.0) C: 81.1 (7.2)	Hip	12 mo	—	Katz ADL	22
Graham et al 2014 <sup>59</sup>	USA	194 (97/97)	P: 72% C: 74%	P: 82.0 (9.0) C: 82.0 (9.0)	Hip	12 mo	EQ-5D	Harris Hip Score	19
Hoerkstra et al 2011 <sup>60</sup>	The Netherlands	127 (61/66)	P: 79% C: 73%	P: 80.6 (7.2) C: 80.0 (9.3)	Hip	3 mo	EQ-5D	—	19
Leung et al 2011 <sup>61</sup>	Hong Kong	548 (278/270)	P: 78% C: 74%	P: 83.0 (7.7) C: 82.5 (7.7)	Hip	12 mo	—	ADL	18

BI, Barthel Index; C, Usual Care Group; EQ-5D, European Quality of Life-5 Dimensions Scale; FIM, Functional Independence Measure; FSI, Functional Status Index; Katz-ADL, 6-item Katz Index of Activities of Daily Living; MBI, Modified Barthel Index; OMFAQ, OARS Multidimensional Functional Assessment Questionnaire; P, Clinical Care Pathway Group; SF-12, 12-Item Short Form Health Survey; SF-36, 36-Item Short Form Health Survey; TUG, Timed Up-and-Go test.

\*The maximum quality assessment score for randomized controlled trials was 10, and for nonrandomized studies, 24.

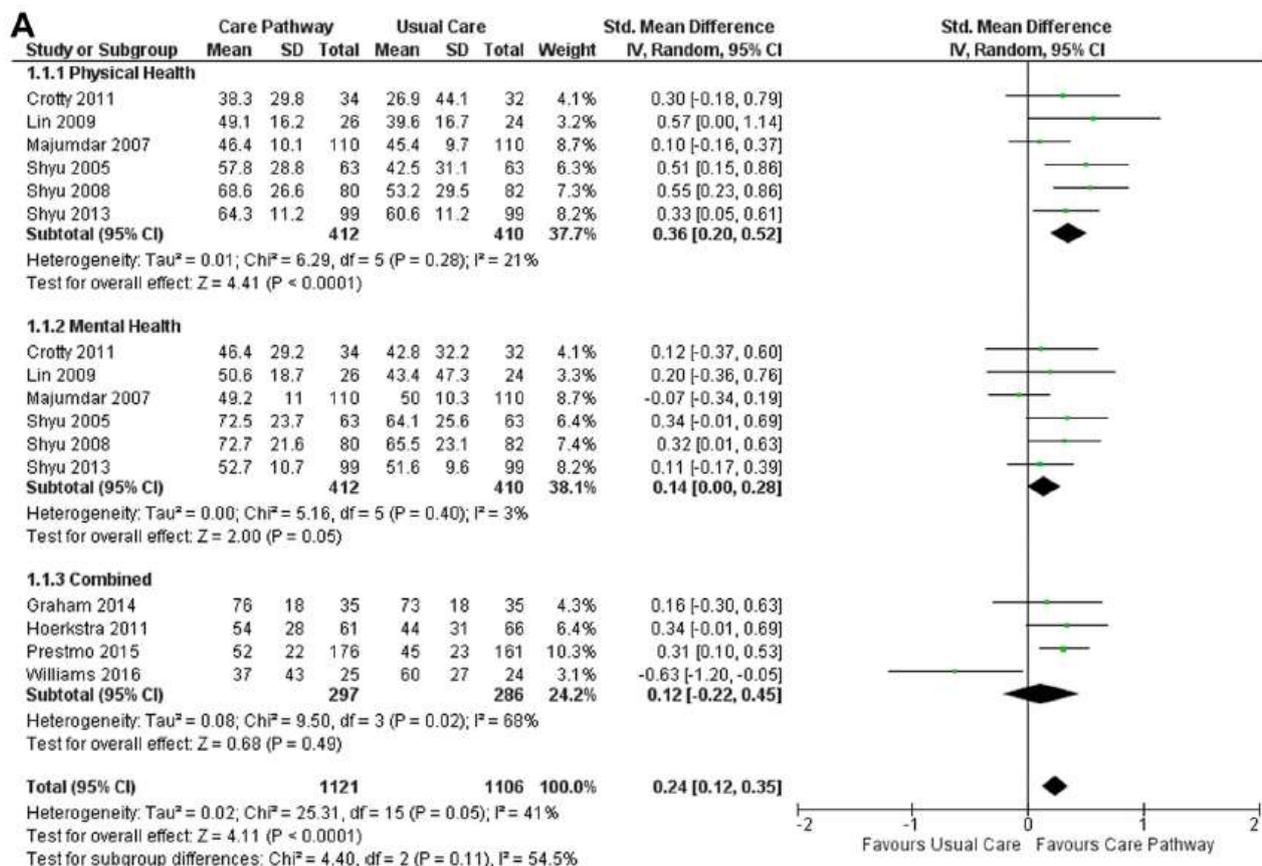
<sup>‡</sup>Median (interquartile range).

<sup>‡</sup>Median (range).

## - HRQoL

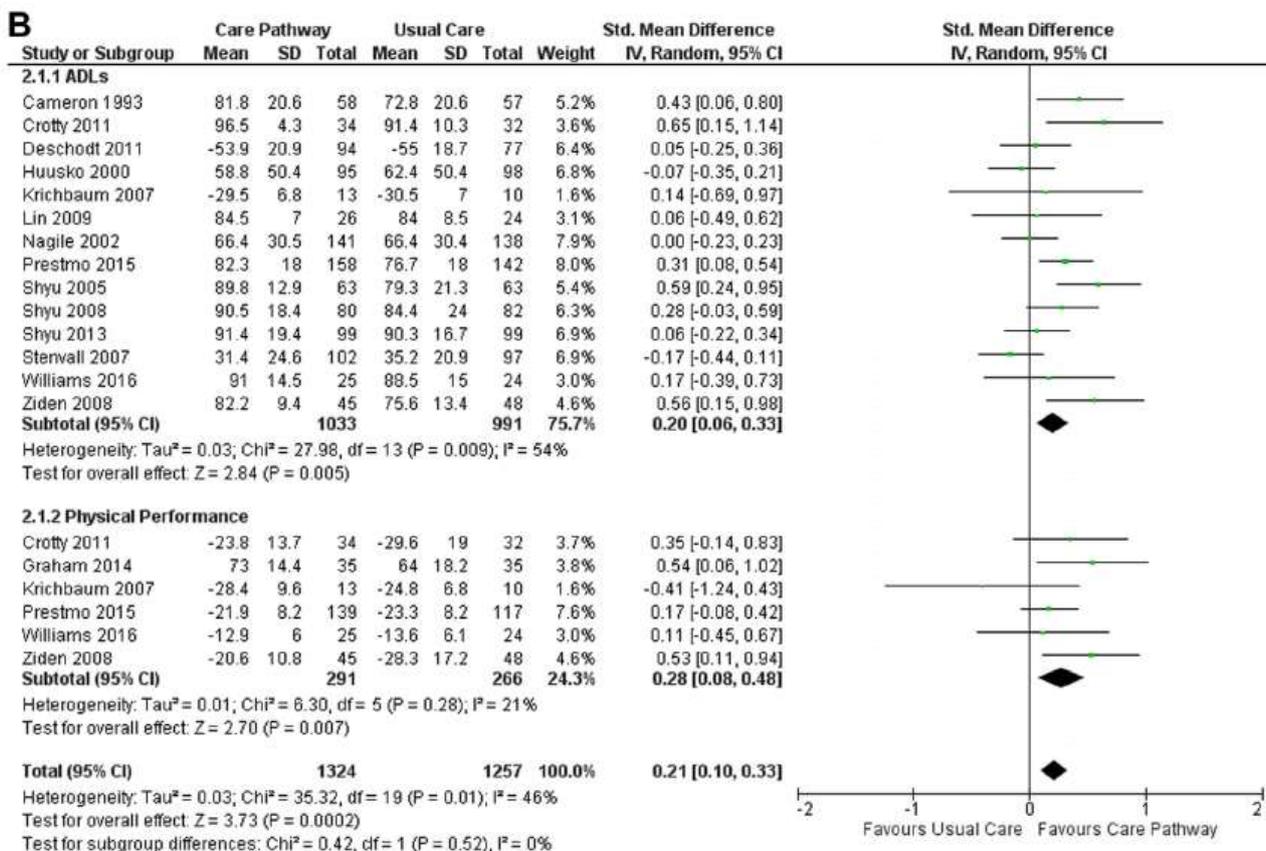
Fra gli studi inclusi dalla review, 10 hanno permesso di rispondere all'outcome di interesse.

Dai risultati derivanti dall'analisi a effetti casuali, emerge che i pazienti con frattura del femore prossimale seguiti da CCP hanno ottenuto un miglioramento moderato dell'HRQoL rispetto ai partecipanti seguiti con lo usual care” (SMD 0,24, 95% CI: 0,12-0,35). Gli effetti sono risultati simili sia nei domini di salute fisici (SMD 0,36, 95% CI: 0,20-0,52) che mentali (SMD 0,14, 95% CI: 0,00-0,28) (Figura 2A). L'analisi di sensibilità non ha mostrato differenze significative includendo nella meta-analisi l'RCT sui pazienti con frattura del polso (SMD 0,22, 95% CI: 0,12-0,32, I<sup>2</sup>=37%) o quando i 2 studi non randomizzati sono stati esclusi dalla meta-analisi (SMD 0,23, 95% CI: 0,11-0,36, I<sup>2</sup>=48%). Gli studi che hanno in cui uno specifico CCP è stato valutato solo tra pazienti ricoverati, hanno mostrato un moderato miglioramento dell'HRQoL per il gruppo CCP rispetto alle cure usuali (SMD 0,32, 95% CI: 0,13-0,50, I<sup>2</sup>=0%), così come per i CCP che includevano sia pazienti ricoverati che ambulatoriali (SMD 0,29, 95% CI: 0,11-0,47, I<sup>2</sup>=52%). Al contrario, nessun effetto significativo è stato osservato negli studi che valutano i soli pazienti ambulatoriali (SMD 0,07, 95% CI: -0,39, 0,22, I<sup>2</sup>=0%) (Tabella 3). Quando le meta-analisi sono state eseguite da un componente del CCP, sono stati osservati moderati miglioramenti nel HRQoL per il gruppo CCP rispetto alle cure usuali, nei CCP che includevano un coordinatore dell'assistenza (SMD 0,25 vs 0,08), valutazione geriatrica (SMD 0,34 vs 0,07), prevenzione di complicanze comuni in ospedale (SMD 0,32 vs 0,11), riabilitazione (SMD 0,28 vs 0,10), consigli nutrizionali (SMD 0,33 vs 0,08), pianificazione della dimissione (SMD 0,33 vs 0,03) o modifiche domestiche (SMD 0,32 vs 0,13), mentre non è stata trovata alcuna differenza tra i CCP che includevano o escluse le revisioni dei farmaci, l'educazione dei pazienti o un supporto sociale. Quando le meta-analisi sono state eseguite in base alla durata del follow-up, studi con un follow-up di 3 mesi hanno mostrato un moderato miglioramento dell'HRQoL per il gruppo CCP rispetto alle cure usuali (SMD 0,24, 95% CI:0,12-0,37, I<sup>2</sup>=33%). Tuttavia, studi con un periodo di follow-up di 12 mesi hanno mostrato miglioramenti maggiori in termini di HRQoL per il gruppo CCP rispetto alle cure usuali (SMD 0,30, 95% CI:0,19-0,42, I<sup>2</sup>=0%).



## - Funzionalità fisica

Per l'outcome di interesse, la review ha incluso 15 studi nella meta-analisi. Le misure di funzionalità fisica più frequentemente riportate sono state l'indice di Barthel modificato per le restrizioni ADL e il test Timed Up and Go. Applicando un'analisi ad effetti casuali, i partecipanti al CCP hanno ottenuto un moderato miglioramento della funzione fisica a seguito di frattura del femore prossimale rispetto ai pazienti seguiti con cure usuali (SMD 0,21, 95% CI: 0,10-0,33). La meta-analisi ha mostrato risultati di sottogruppo simili per basic ADL (SMD 0,20, 95% CI: 0,06-0,33) e prestazioni fisiche (SMD 0,28, 95% CI: 0,08-0,48) (Figura 2B). A seguito dell'esclusione di 2 studi non randomizzati per l'analisi di sensibilità, nessuna differenza è stata osservata nel miglioramento della funzionalità fisica (SMD 0,21, 95% CI: 0,09-0,33, I<sup>2</sup>=48%). Per gli studi che hanno valutato specifici CCP nei pazienti ricoverati, è stato mostrato un piccolo miglioramento della funzionalità fisica per il gruppo CCP rispetto alle cure usuali (SMD 0,14, 95% CI: 0,00-0,28, I<sup>2</sup>=22%), mentre per gli studi che hanno valutato sia pazienti ricoverati che ambulatoriali, è stato mostrato un maggiore miglioramento (SMD 0,22, 95% CI: 0,05-0,39, I<sup>2</sup>=57%). Al contrario, nessun effetto significativo è stato osservato negli studi che valutano i soli pazienti ambulatoriali (SMD 0,32, 95% CI: -0,04-0,67, I<sup>2</sup>=46%) (Tabella 3). Quando le meta-analisi sono state eseguite da un componente CCP, sono stati osservati miglioramenti nella funzione fisica, rispetto alle cure usuali, nei CCP che includevano un coordinatore dell'assistenza (SMD 0,26 vs 0,11), una valutazione geriatrica (SMD 0,19 vs 0,04), riabilitazione (SMD 0,32 vs 0,17), prevenzione delle complicanze (0,24 vs 0,18), consigli nutrizionali (SMD 0,20 vs 0,12), definizione degli obiettivi del paziente (SMD 0,29 vs 0,14), pianificazione della dimissione (SMD 0,21 vs 0,30) o modifiche domestiche (SMD 0,31 vs 0,13). Le meta-analisi relative alla durata del follow-up hanno mostrato miglioramenti nella funzionalità fisica per i partecipanti al CCP rispetto alle cure usuali a 3 mesi (SMD 0,20, 95% CI: 0,08-0,33, I<sup>2</sup>=52%), 6 mesi (SMD 0,34, 95% CI: 0,11-0,57, I<sup>2</sup>=58%) e 12 mesi (SMD 0,17, 95% CI: 0,03-0,31, I<sup>2</sup>=50%).



**Table 3**  
Effect of Clinical Care Pathways Compared to Usual Care by Clinical Care Pathway (CCP) Characteristics

CCP Characteristic	HRQoL				Physical Function			
	No. of Studies	N	I <sup>2</sup>	Effect size, SMD (95% CI)	No. of Studies	N	I <sup>2</sup>	Effect size, SMD (95% CI)
Implementation								
Inpatient	2	464	0%	0.32 (0.13, 0.50)	3	1006	22%	0.14 (0.00, 0.28)
Outpatient	3	642	0%	0.07 (-0.39, 0.22)	3	248	46%	0.32 (-0.04, 0.67)
Inpatient and outpatient	5	1121	52%	0.29 (0.11, 0.47)	9	1327	57%	0.22 (0.05, 0.39)
Care coordinator								
Yes	7	1714	24%	0.25 (0.14, 0.36)	8	955	35%	0.26 (0.10, 0.43)
No	3	513	79%	0.08 (-0.37, 0.53)	7	1626	65%	0.11 (-0.06, 0.29)
Geriatric assessment								
Yes	5	1409	0%	0.34 (0.23, 0.44)	10	2049	51%	0.19 (0.06, 0.32)
No	5	818	41%	0.07 (-0.12, 0.26)	5	532	0%	0.04 (-0.09, 0.54)
Prevention of complications								
Yes	5	1379	0%	0.32 (0.22, 0.43)	8	1761	48%	0.24 (0.09, 0.45)
No	5	848	46%	0.11 (-0.08, 0.31)	7	820	36%	0.18 (0.03, 0.32)
Rehabilitation								
Yes	7	1617	38%	0.28 (0.15, 0.41)	12	2415	52%	0.32 (0.10, 0.34)
No	3	610	11%	0.10 (-0.07, 0.27)	3	166	30%	0.17 (-0.21, 0.55)
Medication review								
Yes	4	930	0%	0.26 (0.13, 0.39)	6	1240	40%	0.13 (-0.04, 0.28)
No	6	1297	57%	0.22 (0.05, 0.40)	9	1341	48%	0.29 (0.13, 0.45)
Patient education								
Yes	6	1561	22%	0.23 (0.06, 0.39)	8	988	32%	0.18 (0.02, 0.34)
No	4	666	0%	0.28 (0.13, 0.43)	7	1593	59%	0.25 (0.08, 0.41)
Nutritional advice								
Yes	5	1436	0%	0.33 (0.23, 0.44)	7	1527	60%	0.20 (0.05, 0.36)
No	5	791	37%	0.08 (-0.11, 0.27)	8	1054	40%	0.12 (-0.06, 0.41)
Patient goal-setting								
Yes	4	588	57%	0.11 (-0.18, 0.39)	6	1241	48%	0.29 (0.12, 0.46)
No	6	1639	36%	0.27 (0.14, 0.39)	9	1340	41%	0.14 (-0.01, 0.43)
Discharge planning								
Yes	6	1541	0%	0.33 (0.22, 0.43)	13	2413	52%	0.21 (0.08, 0.33)
No	4	686	56%	0.03 (-0.21, 0.27)	2	168	0%	0.30 (-0.00, 0.61)
Primary care physician contact								
Yes	2	777	60%	0.12 (-0.10, 0.35)	3	801	52%	0.08 (-0.15, 0.32)
No	8	1450	31%	0.28 (0.15, 0.41)	12	1780	45%	0.26 (0.13, 0.39)
Home modifications								
Yes	5	1174	0%	0.32 (0.20, 0.43)	9	1381	46%	0.31 (0.12, 0.49)
No	5	1053	61%	0.13 (-0.08, 0.35)	6	1200	0%	0.13 (-0.02, 0.25)
Social support review								
Yes	2	528	0%	0.22 (0.04, 0.39)	7	1274	56%	0.23 (0.06, 0.41)
No	8	1699	54%	0.24 (0.10, 0.39)	8	1307	41%	0.21 (0.05, 0.36)
No. of components*								
<5	5	786	51%	0.10 (-0.12, 0.31)	5	450	0%	0.15 (-0.03, 0.34)
≥5	5	1411	0%	0.32 (0.22, 0.43)	10	2131	66%	0.25 (0.06, 0.36)

I<sup>2</sup>, heterogeneity; N, number of participants in analysis.

\*The mean number of CCP components was 5.

## Appendice D. Valutazione della qualità metodologica degli studi inclusi

### STUDI OSSERVAZIONALI:

Cohort study	Selection			Comparability		Outcome			tot
	Representativeness of the exposed cohort	Selection of the non exposed cohort	Ascertainment of exposure	Demonstration that outcome of interest was not present at start of study	Comparability of cohorts on the basis of the design or analysis	Assessment of outcome	Was follow-up long enough for outcomes to occur	Adequacy of follow-up of cohorts	
Wasfie 2019	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
Vaculik 2017	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	7
Shigemoto 2018	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	7
Schuijt 2020	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
Sanli 2019	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
Rotman - Pikielny 2018	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
Naranjo 2017	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Lamb 2017	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	7
Inderjeeth 2018	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Hawley 2016	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
Greenspan 2018	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Davidson 2017	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8

<b>Coventry 2017</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
<b>Chan 2015</b>	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	7
<b>Brañas 2018</b>	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	7
<b>Beaupre 2020</b>	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	7
<b>Beaton 2017</b>	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	7
<b>Baroni 2019</b>	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	9
<b>Bachour 2017</b>	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	7
<b>Aubry-Rozier 2018</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
<b>Anighoro 2020</b>	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	7
<b>Anderson 2017</b>	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	7
<b>Amphansap 2020</b>	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	7
<b>Abrahamsen 2019</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
<b>Sietsema 2018</b>	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	5
<b>Singh 2019</b>	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	6
<b>Sofie 2016</b>	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	6
<b>Soong 2016</b>	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	6
<b>Svenøy 2020</b>	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	6

## STUDI RANDOMIZZATI CONTROLLATI:

Majumdar 2018

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
<b>Random sequence generation (selection bias)</b>	LOW RISK	After agreeing to participate and providing written informed consent, participants were randomized via computer-generated randomization at a 1:1 group allocation with variable block size.
<b>Allocation concealment (selection bias)</b>	LOW RISK	After agreeing to participate and providing written informed consent, participants were randomized via computer-generated randomization at a 1:1 group allocation with variable block size.
<b>Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)</b>	LOW RISK	Research nurses collected outcomes without knowledge of allocation status and investigators were blinded to both allocation status and outcomes.
<b>Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)</b>	LOW RISK	Research nurses collected outcomes without knowledge of allocation status and investigators were blinded to both allocation status and outcomes.
<b>Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)</b>	LOW RISK	The prespecified analysis was performed according to the intention-to-treat principle whereby participants were analyzed in the group to which they were allocated and those with missing data (n=11; 3%) were imputed as a patient who did not start bisphosphonate treatment (ie, missing=failure) for the primary outcome.
<b>Selective reporting (reporting bias)</b>	LOW RISK	All outcomes mentioned in the earliest Version on record were analyzed and reported in the Results section (available on <a href="https://clinicaltrials.gov">clinicaltrials.gov</a> : NCT01401556)
<b>Other bias</b>	LOW RISK	<u>Funding</u> . This trial received funding from Alberta Innovates through a Partnership in Research and Innovation in the Healthcare System (PRIHS) grant and in-kind support from the Alberta Strategy for Patient-Oriented Research (SPOR) Support Unit. The funders take no responsibility for the conduct, results or opinions expressed in this manuscript. <u>Similarity at baseline</u> . The groups were similar in sociodemographic and injury characteristics, health status, and previous bone health management at study entry.

AMSTAR 2 – Methodological quality across systematic reviews

	<b>Ganda 2013</b>	<b>Bell 2014</b>	<b>Chang 2018</b>	<b>Wu 2018</b>	<b>Wu 2018</b>	<b>Talevski 2019</b>
	26 studies; search up to 2011	18 studies; search up to April 2013	24 studies; search up to February 2017	55 studies; search up to February 2017	75 studies; search up to February 2017	22 studies; up to July 25, 2018
<b>OVERALL QUALITY</b>	<b>VERY LOW</b>	<b>VERY LOW</b>	<b>VERY LOW</b>	<b>VERY LOW</b>	<b>LOW</b>	<b>LOW</b>
1-Question and inclusion	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
2-Protocol	no	no	no	no	no	yes
3-Study design	no	no	no	no	no	no
4-Comprehensive search	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
5-Study selection	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
6-Data extraction	yes	partial yes	partial yes	partial yes	partial yes	yes
7-Excluded studied justification	partial yes	partial yes	no	no	partial yes	partial yes
8-Included studied details	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
9-Risk of Bias	no	no	yes	partial yes	yes	yes
10-Source of funding of included studies	no	no	no	no	no	no
11-Appropriate statistical methods for analysis	no	N.A	N.A	no	yes	yes
12-Rob on meta-analyses	no	N.A	N.A	yes	no	yes
13-Rob on individual studies	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes
14-Explanation for heterogeneity	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes
15-Publication bias	no	N.A	N.A	yes	yes	no
16-Conflict of interest	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
<b>Tot Yes in critical flow</b>	2	2	2	4	6	6
<b>Tot No in critical flow</b>	5	3	3	3	1	1
<b>Tot No in critical weakness</b>	3	3	3	2	3	2

\* Judgements:

High - Zero or one non-critical weakness: The systematic review provides an accurate and comprehensive summary of the results of the available studies that address the question of interest

Moderate - More than one non-critical weakness\*: The systematic review has more than one weakness, but no critical flaws. It may provide an accurate summary of the results of the available studies that were included in the review.

Low - One critical flaw with or without non-critical weaknesses: The review has a critical flaw and may not provide an accurate and comprehensive summary of the available studies that address the question of interest.

Critically low - More than one critical flaw with or without non-critical weaknesses: The review has more than one critical flaw and should not be relied on to provide an accurate and comprehensive summary of the available studies.

\*Note: Multiple non-critical weaknesses may diminish confidence in the review and it may be appropriate to move the overall appraisal down from moderate to low confidence

Shea BJ, Reeves BC, Wells G, Thuku M, Hamel C, Moran J, Moher D, Tugwell P, Welch V, Kristjansson E, Henry DA. AMSTAR 2: a critical appraisal tool for systematic reviews that include randomised or non-randomised studies of healthcare interventions, or both. *BMJ*. 2017 Sep 21;358:j4008.

## Appendice E. Summary of findings

### Observational and RCT studies:

#### BMD TESTING

Certainty assessment							Nº of patients		Effect		Certainty	Importance
Nº of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	BMD testing	placebo	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
<b>BMD testing</b>												
42	observational studies	not serious	very serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	not serious	none	13384/17256 1 (7.8%)	6314/13554 0 (4.7%)	<b>RR 1.91</b> (1.61 to 2.27)	<b>42 more per 1.000</b> (from 28 more to 59 more)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	CRITICAL

CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio

#### Explanations

a. I<sup>2</sup>>75%

## TREATMENT INITIATION

Certainty assessment							№ of patients		Effect		Certainty	Importance
№ of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Treatment initiation	placebo	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		

### Treatment initiation

43	observational studies	not serious	very serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	not serious	none	3561/10515 (33.9%)	1800/10021 (18.0%)	<b>RR 1.62</b> (1.39 to 1.91)	<b>111 more per 1.000</b> (from 70 more to 163 more)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	CRITICAL
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**CI:** Confidence interval; **RR:** Risk ratio

### Explanations

a. I<sup>2</sup>>75%

## ADHERENCE

Certainty assessment							Nº of patients		Effect		Certainty	Importance
Nº of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Adherence	placebo	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		

### Adherence

10	observational studies	not serious	very serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	not serious	none	12167/25511 (47.7%)	16537/40545 (40.8%)	<b>RR 1.35</b> (1.12 to 1.64)	<b>167 more per 1.000</b> (from 57 more to 305 more)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	CRITICAL
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**CI:** Confidence interval; **RR:** Risk ratio

### Explanations

a. I<sup>2</sup>>75%

## MORTALITY

Certainty assessment							N <sup>o</sup> of patients		Effect		Certainty	Importance
N <sup>o</sup> of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Mortality	placebo	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		

### Mortality

29	observational studies	not serious	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	1351/11450 (11.8%)	1705/11943 (14.3%)	<b>RR 0.76</b> (0.64 to 0.90)	<b>34 fewer per 1.000</b> (from 51 fewer to 14 fewer)	⊕⊕○○ LOW	CRITICAL
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**CI:** Confidence interval; **RR:** Risk ratio

**RCT studies:**

**BMD TESTING**

Certainty assessment							N <sup>o</sup> of patients		Effect		Certainty	Importance
N <sup>o</sup> of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	BMD testing	placebo	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		

**BMD testing**

12	randomised trials	not serious	very serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	not serious	none	933/2744 (34.0%)	438/2706 (16.2%)	<b>RR 1.97</b> (1.42 to 2.75)	<b>157 more per 1.000</b> (from 68 more to 283 more)	⊕⊕○○ LOW	CRITICAL
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**CI:** Confidence interval; **RR:** Risk ratio

**Explanations**

a. I<sup>2</sup>>75%

## TREATMENT INITIATION

Certainty assessment							N <sup>o</sup> of patients		Effect		Certainty	Importance
N <sup>o</sup> of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Treatment initiation	placebo	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		

### Treatment initiation

13	randomised trials	not serious	very serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	not serious	none	833/2951 (28.2%)	453/2893 (15.7%)	<b>RR 1.94</b> (1.43 to 2.62)	<b>147 more per 1,000</b> (from 67 more to 254 more)	⊕⊕○○ LOW	CRITICAL
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**CI:** Confidence interval; **RR:** Risk ratio

### Explanations

a. I<sup>2</sup>>75%

## ADHERENCE

Certainty assessment							N <sup>o</sup> of patients		Effect		Certainty	Importance
N <sup>o</sup> of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Adherence	placebo	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		

### Adherence

2	randomised trials	not serious	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>a</sup>	none	154/182 (84.6%)	144/184 (78.3%)	<b>RR 1.07</b> (1.01 to 1.15)	<b>55 more per 1.000</b> (from 8 more to 117 more)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE	CRITICAL
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**CI:** Confidence interval; **RR:** Risk ratio

### Explanations

a. Downgraded after the performance of a Post-Hoc Power Analysis.

## REFRACTURE

Certainty assessment							N <sup>o</sup> of patients		Effect		Certainty	Importance
N <sup>o</sup> of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Refracture	placebo	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		

### Refracture

1	randomised trials	serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	not serious	very serious <sup>b,c</sup>	none	0/31 (0.0%)	1/31 (3.2%)	<b>RR 0.33</b> (0.01 to 7.88)	<b>22 fewer per 1,000</b> (from 32 fewer to 222 more)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	CRITICAL
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**CI:** Confidence interval; **RR:** Risk ratio

### Explanations

- Unclear risk of bias for: random sequence generation, allocation concealment, blinding of outcome assessment. High risk of bias for: blinding of participants and personnel.
- Downgraded after the performance of a Post-Hoc Power Analysis.
- Confidence intervals crossed the line of no difference with plausible effects in favour to the experimental group.

## MORTALITY

Certainty assessment							Nº of patients		Effect		Certainty	Importance
Nº of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Mortality	placebo	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		

### Mortality

3	randomised trials	serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>b,c</sup>	none	4/323 (1.2%)	14/330 (4.2%)	<b>RR 0.37</b> (0.09 to 1.61)	<b>27 fewer per 1,000</b> (from 39 fewer to 26 more)	⊕⊕○○ LOW	CRITICAL
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**CI:** Confidence interval; **RR:** Risk ratio

### Explanations

a. Miki 2008: unclear risk of bias for three domains (random sequence generation, allocation concealment, blinding of outcome assessment) and high risk of bias for one domain (blinding of participants and personnel). Vidan 2005: unclear risk of bias for four domains (random sequence generation, allocation concealment, blinding of participants and personnel, other bias).

b. Confidence intervals crossed the line of no difference with plausible effects in favour to the experimental group.

c. Downgraded after the performance of a Post-Hoc Power Analysis.

## Appendice F. Lista degli studi inclusi.

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## Evidence to Decision Framework

### CLINICAL QUESTION 6: E' SEMPRE OPPORTUNO ATTIVARE MODELLI DI CLINICAL GOVERNANCE?

<b>POPOLAZIONE:</b>	Pazienti con frattura non derivante da un trauma efficiente
<b>INTERVENTO:</b>	“Nurse-led clinics”, “Structured service delivery models”, ”Fracture Liaison Service”
<b>CONFRONTO:</b>	Cure standard
<b>ESITI PRINCIPALI:</b>	<b>Critici:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Esame della BMD;</li><li>- Inizio del trattamento anti-osteoporotico;</li><li>- Aderenza al trattamento anti-osteoporotico;</li><li>- Rischio di rifrattura;</li><li>- Mortalità</li></ul> <b>Importanti:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Qualità della vita.</li></ul>
<b>SETTING:</b>	Qualsiasi
<b>PROSPETTIVA:</b>	Popolazione, SSN: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• organizzazione ed erogazione dei servizi per la gestione dei pazienti con frattura da fragilità.</li></ul>
<b>CONFLITTI DI INTERESSE</b>	La policy ISS relativa alla dichiarazione e gestione del conflitto di interessi è stata applicata e i seguenti membri del panel sono risultati essere membri votanti (determinando la direzione e forza della raccomandazione):  Membri del panel non votanti a seguito di un potenziale conflitto di interessi: Nessuno (La Prof.ssa Brandi è tra gli autori dell'articolo n. 18). Membri assenti: Nessuno

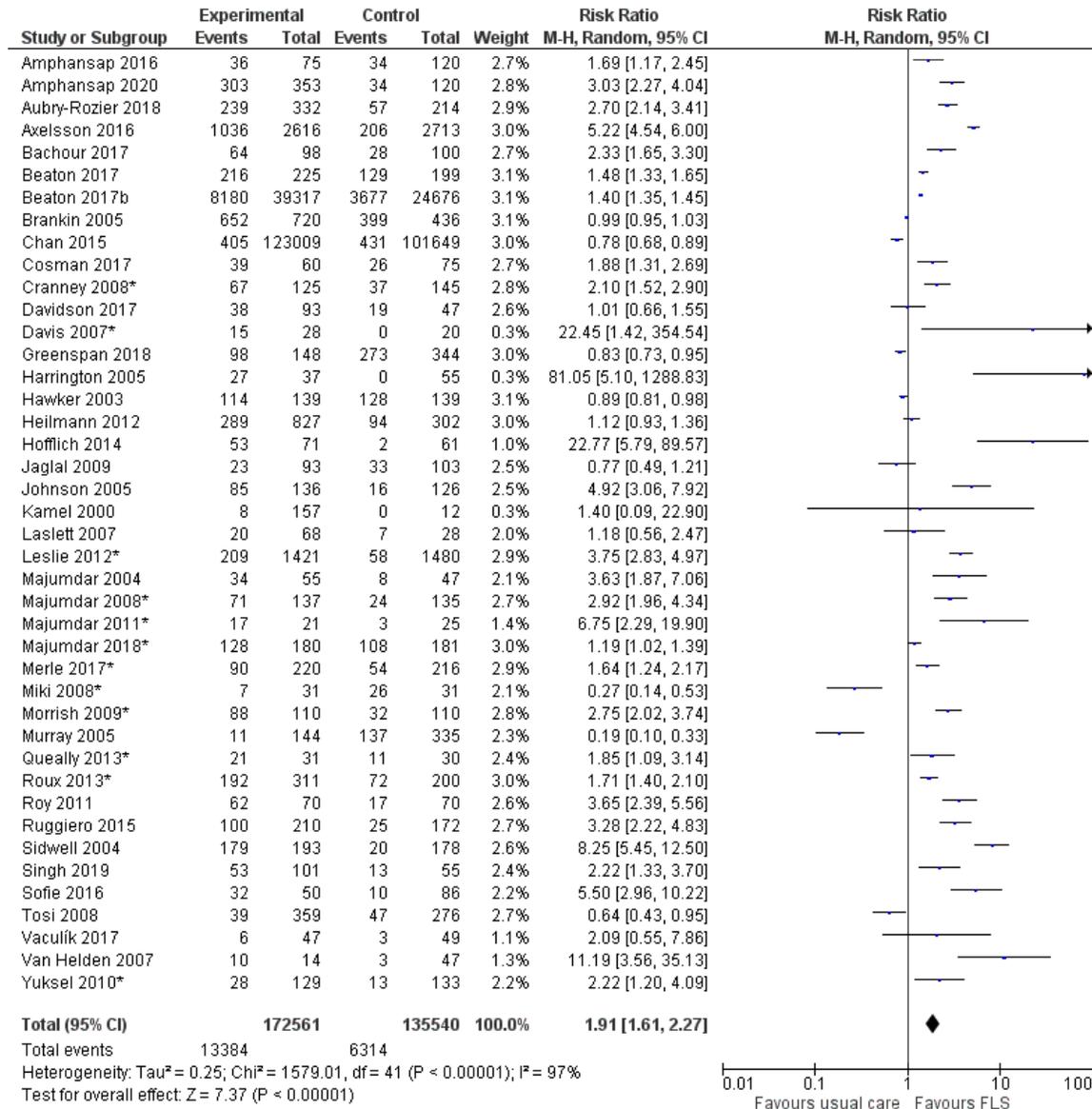
## VALUTAZIONE

Problema		
Il problema è una priorità?		
GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente no</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente si</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Si</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li> </ul>	<p>Di recente, la Fragility Fracture Network (FFN) (Dreinhofer, 2018) ha affermato che una collaborazione multidisciplinare e multiprofessionale potrebbe essere il giusto passo per garantire un corretto approccio clinico alle fratture da fragilità (Lim, 2019; Caffetti, 2020). Di fatto, migliorando l'efficienza organizzativa grazie a protocolli condivisi, il paziente ricoverato per una frattura da fragilità potrà essere inserito in un percorso in grado di garantirne il corretto inquadramento clinico al momento della dimissione (Ministero della Salute, 2010). Per questo, è fondamentale mettere in atto interventi i) di prevenzione circa l'insorgenza di ulteriori fratture da fragilità o il rischio di recidive, ii) assistenziali, per garantire la continuità delle cure mediante l'elaborazione di percorsi diagnostico-terapeutici condivisi.</p> <p>Occorre dunque realizzare una rete di integrazione fra territorio e ospedale e favorire le iniziative di formazione e aggiornamento di medici e personale sanitario, in quanto lo specialista e il medico di medicina generale (MMG) ricoprono un ruolo di riferimento sia per il processo di deospedalizzazione che per l'individuazione di misure che possano prevenire o ritardare la disabilità o la mancata autosufficienza. Inoltre, si rende necessaria una riorganizzazione del sistema in cui il paziente venga posto al centro, e in cui il percorso assistenziale sia basato sul lavoro interdisciplinare d'equipe (pur appartenenti a unità operative diverse o a diversi livelli gestionali), adibito alla valutazione dei risultati clinici e organizzativi, nonché al monitoraggio dei costi.</p> <p>Le Fracture Liaison Services sono considerate il modello di cura più efficace per la prevenzione delle fratture ricorrenti essendo ritenute un modello ottimale di assistenza (McLellan, 2003; Eisman, 2012; Akesson, 2013; Lems et al; 2017), grazie a strategie coordinate e intensive (Ganda, 2013) che garantiscono l'aderenza al trattamento (Luc, 2018; Swart, 2018).</p> <p>Per l'avvio di un programma FLS, è necessario il supporto dei medici, specialmente dei chirurghi ortopedici (Miller, 2015), dato che sono i primi professionisti a trattare la frattura da fragilità (Tarantino, 2017), un coordinatore FLS e un infermiere-manager (Noordin, 2018).</p>	

## Effetti desiderabili

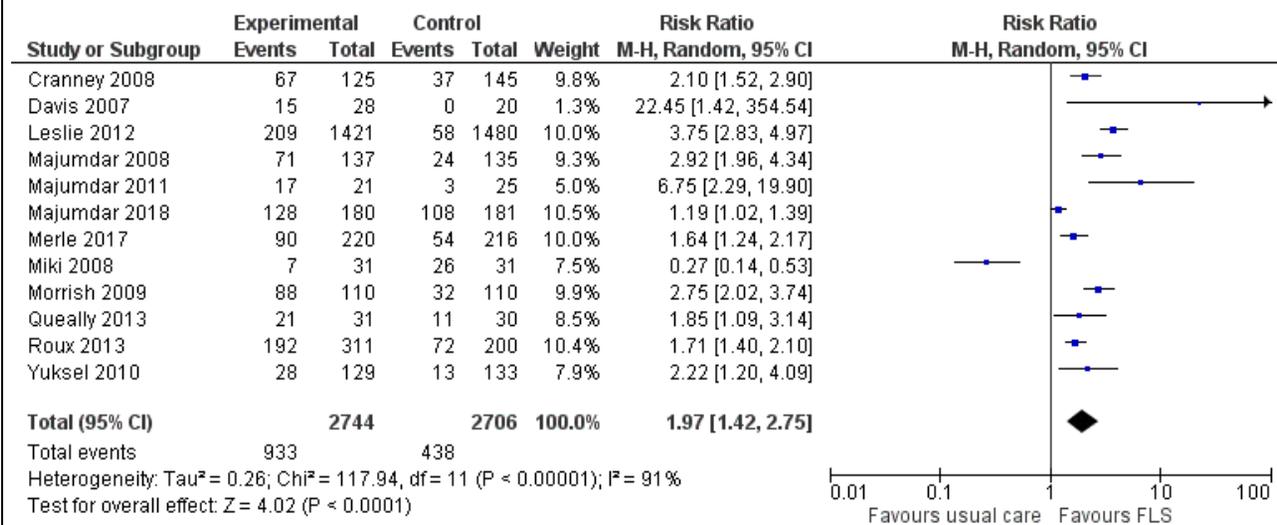
Quanto considerevoli sono gli effetti desiderabili attesi?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="radio"/> Irrilevanti</li><li><input type="radio"/> Piccoli</li><li><input type="radio"/> Moderati</li><li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Grandi</li><li><input type="radio"/> Variano</li><li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li></ul>	<p>È stata condotta una revisione sistematica su Medline, Embase e Cochrane CENTRAL che ha portato a individuare 10781 articoli. Sono state selezionate 35 pubblicazioni che soddisfano i criteri per rispondere al quesito clinico proposto, di cui 30 studi primari e 5 revisioni sistematiche da cui sono stati estratti ulteriori 47 studi (di cui uno studio già considerato dalla LG SIGN).</p> <p><b>CRITICI</b></p> <p><b>4. Test della DXA</b></p> <p>La possibilità di essere sottoposto al test della DXA è stato valutato da 43 studi di cui 12 RCT. La Figura 2 mostra un chiaro aumento del test della DXA nei soggetti coinvolti in modelli di <i>clinical governance</i>, rispetto ai pazienti seguiti con cure standard.</p>	



**Figura 2.** Test della DXA valutato tra soggetti seguiti in modelli di *clinical governance* rispetto ai pazienti sottoposti a cure standard.

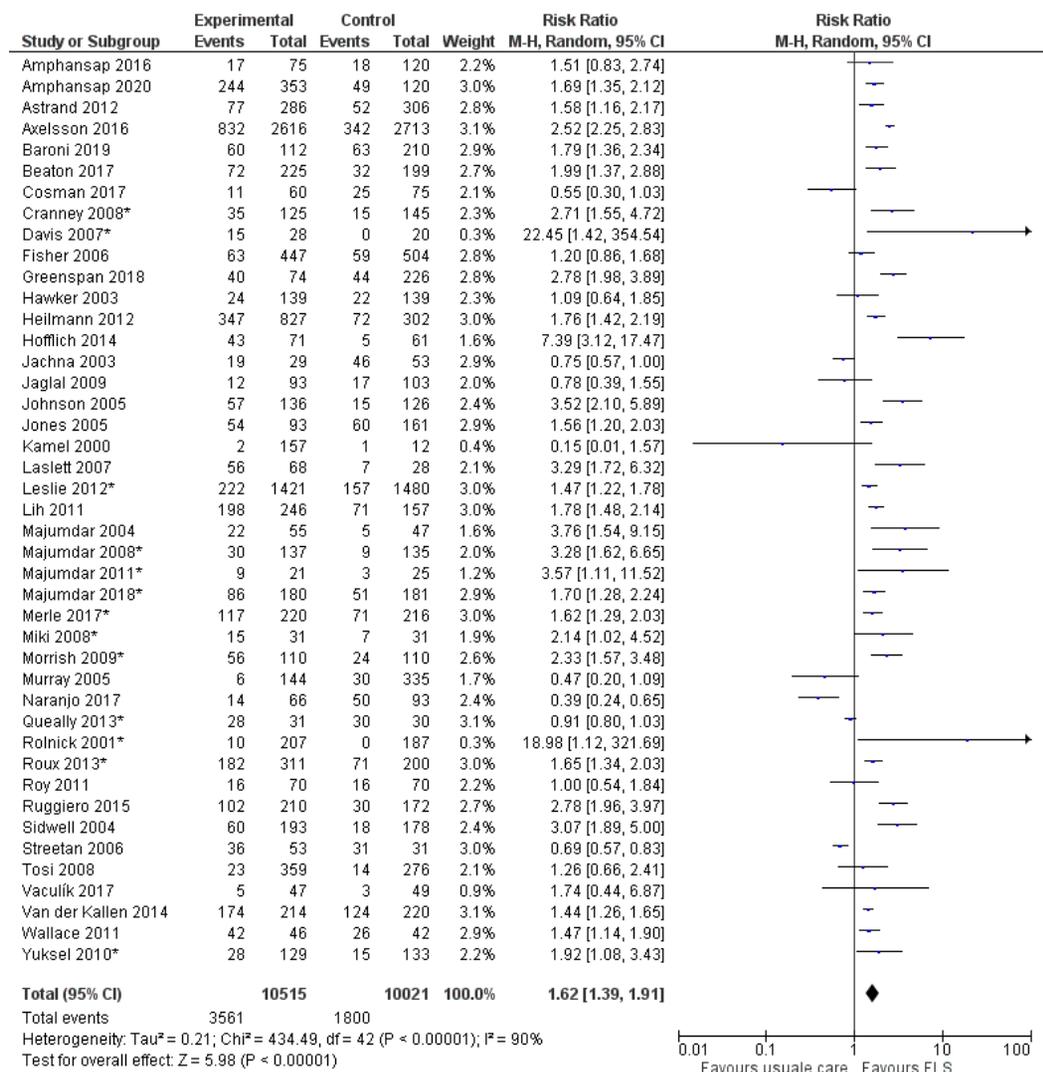
Includendo nell'analisi i soli studi controllati e randomizzati, si ottengono gli stessi risultati, come mostrato in **Figura 3**.



**Figura 3.** Test della DXA valutato tra soggetti seguiti in modelli di *clinical governance* rispetto ai pazienti sottoposti a cure standard negli RCT.

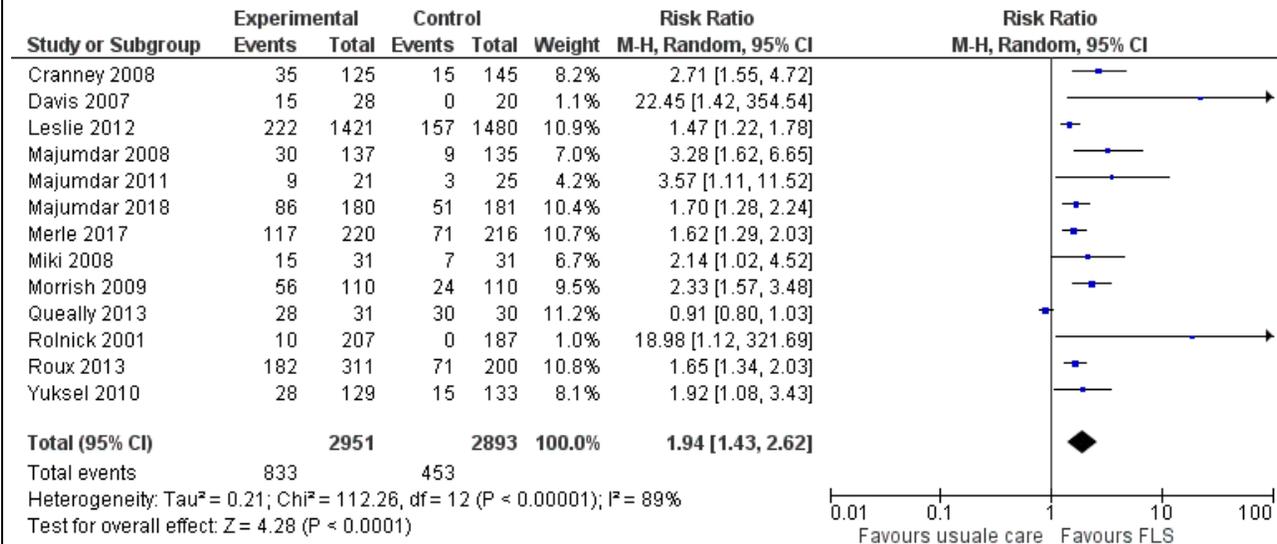
### 5. Inizio del trattamento anti-fratturativo

La possibilità di iniziare un trattamento anti-fratturativo è stato valutato da 43 studi di cui 13 RCT. La **Figura 4** mostra un chiaro aumento in termini di inizio del trattamento anti-fratturativo nei soggetti coinvolti in modelli di clinical governance, rispetto ai pazienti seguiti con cure standard.



**Figura 4.** Inizio del trattamento anti-fratturativo valutato tra soggetti seguiti in modelli di clinical governance rispetto ai pazienti sottoposti a cure standard.

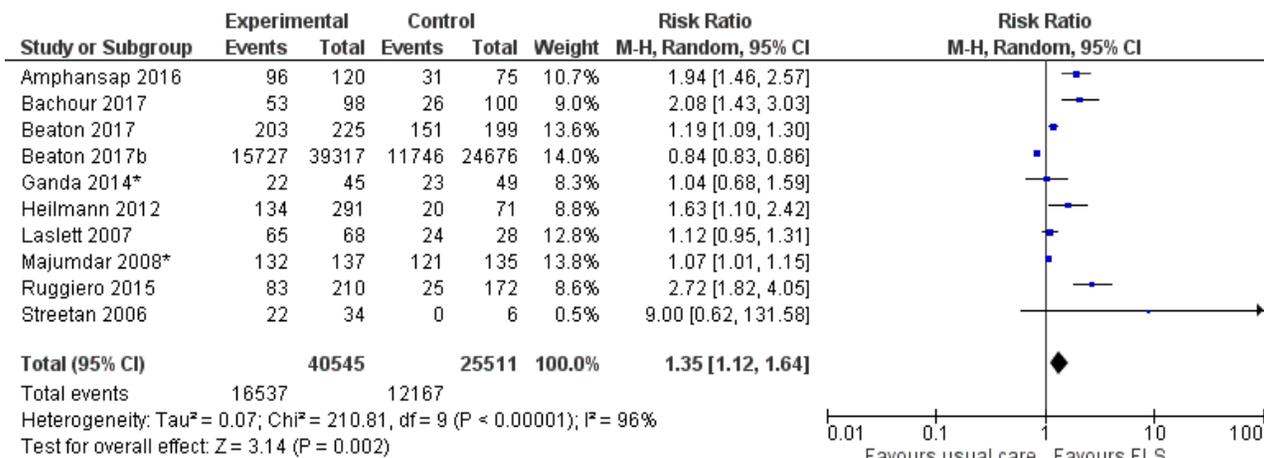
Includendo nell'analisi i soli studi controllati e randomizzati, si mostra come l'evidenza di maggiore somministrazione del trattamento nei pazienti seguiti da modelli di clinical governance, sia ancora più forte (**Figura 5**).



**Figura 5.** Inizio del trattamento anti-fratturativo valutato tra soggetti seguiti in modelli di *clinical governance* rispetto ai pazienti sottoposti a cure standard in RCT.

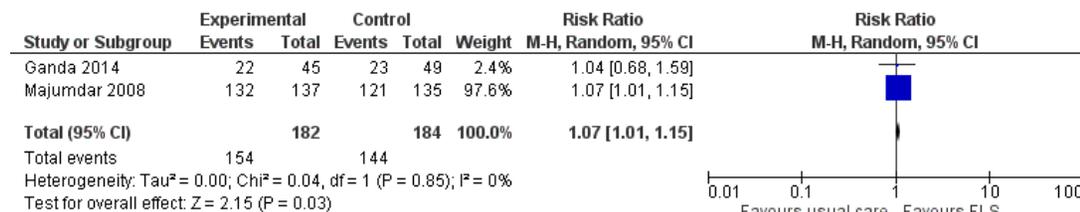
## 6. Aderenza ai trattamenti anti-fratturativi

L'aderenza ai trattamenti anti-fratturativi è stata valutata da 10 studi di cui 2 RCT. La **Figura 6** mostra un chiaro aumento dell'aderenza ai farmaci anti-fratturativi nei soggetti coinvolti in modelli di *clinical governance*, rispetto ai pazienti seguiti con cure standard.



**Figura 6.** Aderenza ai trattamenti anti-fratturativi valutata tra soggetti seguiti in modelli di *clinical governance* rispetto ai pazienti sottoposti a cure standard.

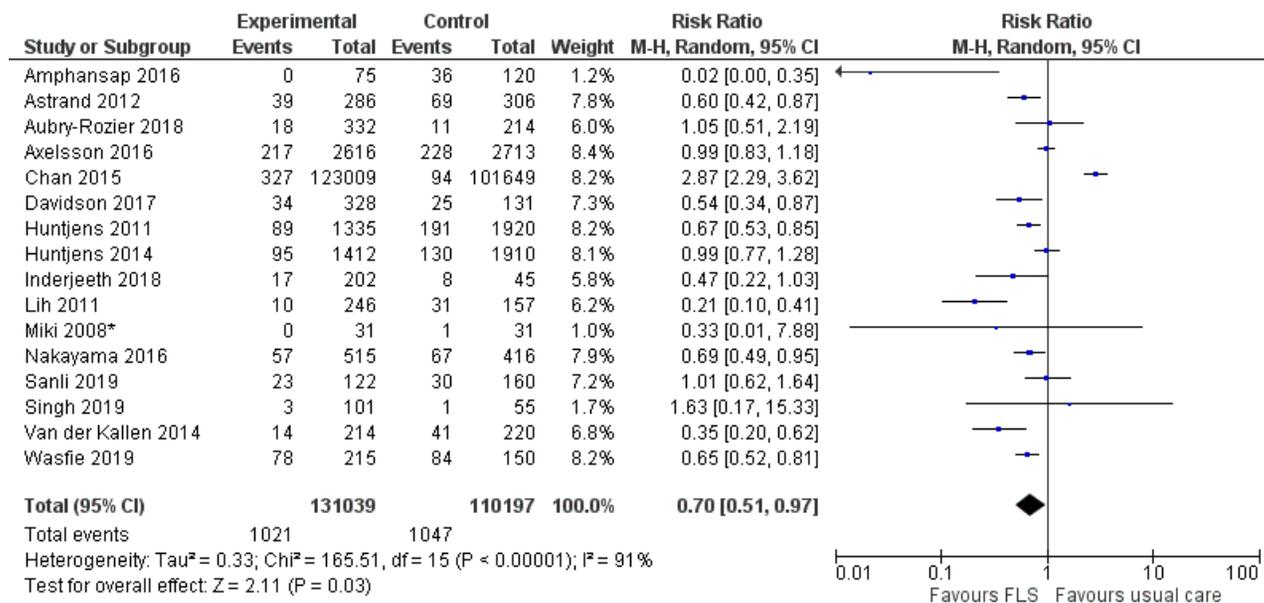
Includendo nell'analisi i soli studi controllati e randomizzati, si mostrano risultati simili: la minor evidenza potrebbe essere dovuta al limitato numero di studi controllati e randomizzati e alla ridotta grandezza campionaria (**Figura 7**).



**Figura 7.** Aderenza ai trattamenti anti-fratturativi valutata tra soggetti seguiti in modelli di *clinical governance* rispetto ai pazienti sottoposti a cure standard.

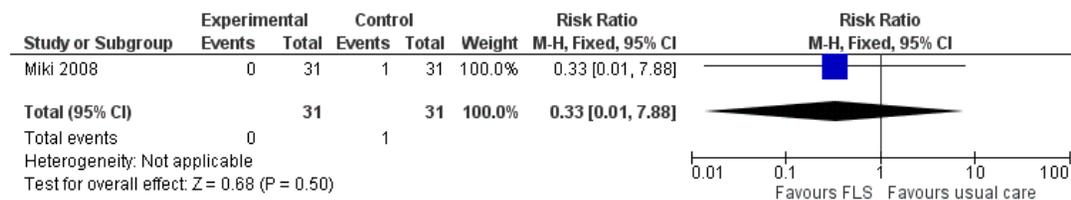
## 7. Rifrattura

Il rischio di frattura è stato valutato da 15 studi di cui 1 RCT. La **Figura 8** mostra una riduzione, significativa, del rischio di frattura nei soggetti coinvolti in modelli di *clinical governance*, rispetto ai pazienti seguiti con cure standard.



**Figura 8.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti seguiti in modelli di *clinical governance* rispetto ai pazienti sottoposti a cure standard.

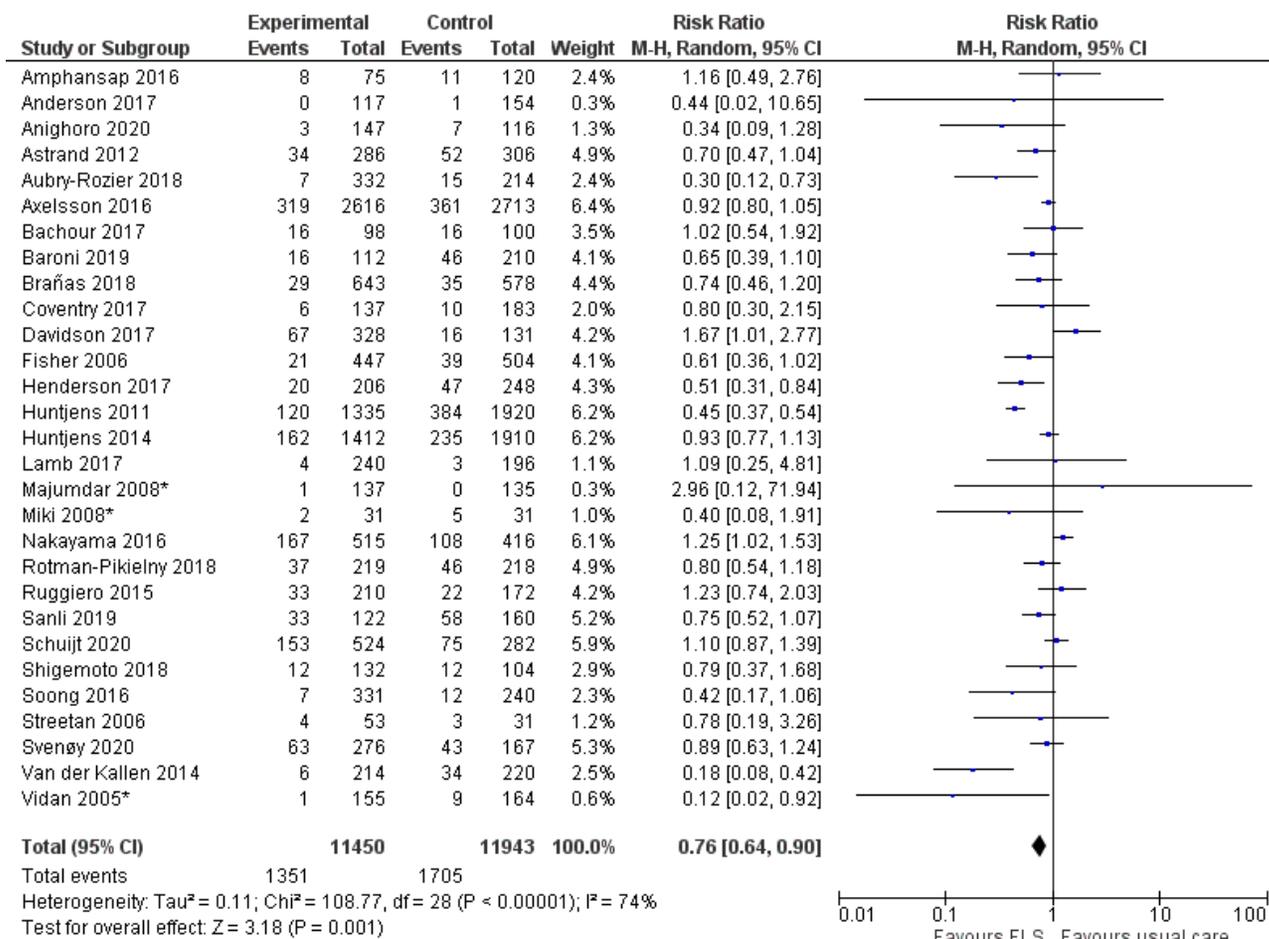
In particolare, dal solo studio controllato e randomizzato, non emerge una differenza significativa nei due gruppi rispetto alla frattura, tuttavia, tale risultato potrebbe essere spiegato dalla ridotta grandezza campionaria e dal basso numero di eventi verificati (**Figura 9**).



**Figura 9.** Rischio di frattura valutato tra soggetti seguiti in modelli di *clinical governance* rispetto ai pazienti sottoposti a cure standard.

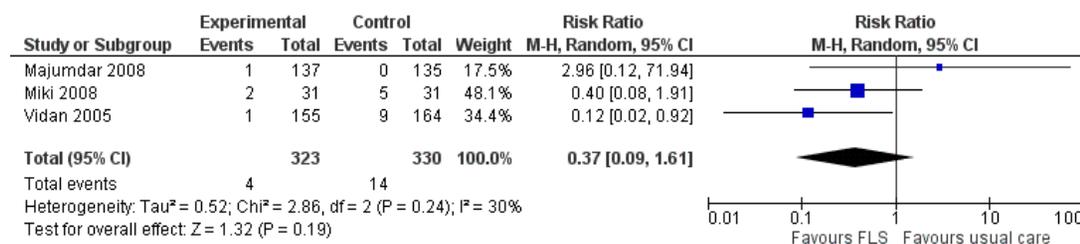
## 8. Mortalità

Il rischio di mortalità è stato valutato da 29 studi di cui 3 RCT. La **Figura 10** mostra una chiara riduzione del rischio di mortalità nei soggetti coinvolti in modelli di *clinical governance*, rispetto ai pazienti seguiti con cure standard.



**Figura 10.** Rischio di mortalità valutato tra soggetti seguiti in modelli di *clinical governance* rispetto ai pazienti sottoposti a cure standard.

Includendo i soli studi controllati e randomizzati, non emerge una differenza significativa nel rischio di mortalità fra i due gruppi, probabilmente spiegato dal fatto che si siano verificati pochi eventi in entrambi i gruppi posti a confronto (**Figura 11**).



**Figura 11.** Rischio di mortalità valutato tra soggetti seguiti in modelli di *clinical governance* rispetto ai pazienti sottoposti a cure standard negli RCT.

## Effetti indesiderabili

Quanto considerevoli sono gli effetti indesiderabili attesi?

GIUDIZI

RICERCA DELLE PROVE

CONSIDERAZIONI  
AGGIUNTIVE

- Grandi
- Moderati
- Piccoli
- Irrilevanti
- Variano
- Non so

È stata condotta una revisione sistematica su Medline, Embase e Cochrane CENTRAL che ha portato a individuare 10781 articoli. Sono state selezionate 35 pubblicazioni che soddisfano i criteri per rispondere al quesito clinico proposto, di cui 30 studi primari e 5 revisioni sistematiche da cui sono stati estratti 47 studi ulteriori (di cui uno studio già considerato dalla LG SIGN). Tuttavia, non sono stati riscontrati effetti indesiderabili, in quanto tutti gli outcome considerati sono risultati a favore dell'intervento.

## Qualità delle prove

Qual è la qualità complessiva delle prove di efficacia e sicurezza?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Molto bassa</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Bassa</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Moderata</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Alta</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Nessuno studio incluso</li> </ul>	<p>In Appendice D è riportata la qualità delle revisioni sistematiche considerate per rispondere al quesito clinico di interesse è stata valutata tramite la metodologia AMSTAR-2 (<a href="https://www.gimbe.org/pagine/1241/it/amstar-2">https://www.gimbe.org/pagine/1241/it/amstar-2</a>).</p> <p>Poiché tutte le revisioni sistematiche presentano almeno un limite nei domini considerati critici (evidenziati in grigio), si sono ottenute solo qualità Basse (laddove si è riscontrato un singolo limite) o Molto basse (nel caso in cui si sia riscontrato più di un limite nei domini critici).</p> <p>Nella stessa appendice sono state riportate anche i valori di qualità degli studi osservazioni e degli studi controllati e randomizzati derivanti dalla search strategy, per i quali non si sono stati evidenziati particolari problemi di bias.</p> <p>Considerando la qualità outcome-centrica suggerita dal metodo GRADE, considerando gli studi randomizzati e controllati (miglior evidenza scientifica disponibile) la qualità delle prove risulta:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Molto bassa: frattura</li> <li>- Bassa: test della BMD, somministrazione del trattamento e mortalità</li> <li>- Moderata: aderenza</li> </ul>	

## Valori

C'è incertezza o variabilità nel valore attribuito agli esiti principali?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Importante incertezza o variabilità</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Possibile importante incertezza o variabilità</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente nessuna incertezza o variabilità importante</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Nessuna incertezza o variabilità importante</li> </ul>	<p>È stata condotta una revisione sistematica su Medline, Embase e Cochrane CENTRAL che ha portato a individuare 193 articoli. Non sono stati individuate pubblicazioni eleggibili per il dominio d'interesse.</p>	

## Bilancio degli effetti

Il bilancio tra effetti desiderabili ed indesiderabili favorisce l'intervento o il confronto?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ È in favore del confronto</li> <li>○ Probabilmente è in favore del confronto</li> <li>○ Non è in favore né dell'intervento né del confronto</li> <li>○ Probabilmente è in favore dell'intervento</li> <li>● È in favore dell'intervento</li> <li>○ Varia</li> <li>○ Non lo so</li> </ul>	<p>Il bilancio degli effetti dipende da tutte le variabili che possono agire da modificatrici dell'effetto dell'intervento. Nell'ambito delle fratture da fragilità il bilancio è a favore degli interventi che favoriscono la continuità assistenziale, come evidenziato dalla ricerca in letteratura: non sono infatti stati riportati effetti indesiderabili.</p>	

## Risorse necessarie

Qual è l'entità delle risorse necessarie (costi)?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Costi elevati</li> <li>○ Costi moderati</li> <li>○ Costi e risparmi irrilevanti</li> <li>○ Risparmi moderati</li> <li>● Risparmi elevati</li> <li>○ Varia</li> <li>○ Non so</li> </ul>	<p>È stata condotta una revisione sistematica su Medline, Embase e Cochrane CENTRAL che ha portato a individuare 680 articoli relativi ai costi derivanti dall'implementazione dei modelli di <i>clinical governance</i>. Nessun record ha soddisfatto di requisiti di inclusione.</p> <p>Si riporta quanto mostrato nella relativa sezione della LG scozzese SIGN 14:            "Costs of standardising assessment for secondary prevention of fractures for women and men over 50 in Scotland by means of providing access to a fracture liaison service were estimated in 2009 to be £913,000 recurring annually plus £140,000 non-recurring."</p>	

## Qualità delle prove relative alle risorse necessarie

Qual è la qualità delle prove relative alle risorse necessarie (costi)?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Molto bassa</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Bassa</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Moderata</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Alta</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Nessuno studio incluso</li> </ul>	<p>Le prove relative alle risorse necessarie sono contestualizzate in scenari diversi dal nostro, la qualità delle prove risente quindi di limitata trasferibilità (<i>indirectness</i>) e applicabilità al contesto italiano.</p>	

## Costo-efficacia

L'analisi di costo efficacia favorisce l'intervento o il confronto?

GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE																																																											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> È in favore del confronto</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente è in favore del confronto</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non è in favore né del confronto né dell'intervento</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente è in favore dell'intervento</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> È in favore dell'intervento</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Nessuno studio incluso</li> </ul>	<p>È stata condotta una revisione sistematica su Medline, Embase e Cochrane CENTRAL che ha portato a individuare 680 records relativi alla costo-efficacia dell'implementazione dei modelli di <i>clinical governance</i>. Sono stati individuati 9 articoli (7 studi osservazionali e due revisioni sistematiche da cui è stato estrapolato un ulteriore studio osservazionale) per rispondere al quesito d'interesse.</p> <p>Una revisione sistematica (Chang 2018), ha investigato 5 studi (2 Australia, 2 Giappone, 1 Taiwan) in cui è stato valutato il rapporto costo-efficacia della FLS o del trattamento dell'osteoporosi. Sebbene gli studi riportino diversi periodi di osservazione, i risultati generalmente suggeriscono una riduzione dei tassi di frattura nei soggetti assegnati al modello FLS; inoltre, i costi iniziali relativi agli interventi FLS sono stati parzialmente compensati dalla diminuzione delle fratture successive e dei costi associati. Tuttavia, il rapporto costo-efficacia risulta essere influenzato dal rischio basale di frattura e uno studio giapponese, ha rilevato come il trattamento con alendronato non fosse stato ritenuto conveniente nei pazienti a basso rischio.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>Table 6</b> Cost-effectiveness analysis of FLS in the Asia-Pacific region</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Citation</th> <th rowspan="2">Country/region, year<sup>a</sup></th> <th rowspan="2">Data source</th> <th rowspan="2">Intervention</th> <th colspan="5">Outcomes reported with intervention (compared with no intervention)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Re-fracture estimates</th> <th>Costs</th> <th>QALYs</th> <th>ICER per QALY</th> <th>Cost-effectiveness<sup>b</sup></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[22]</td> <td>Australia, 2012</td> <td>Simulation</td> <td>FLS</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>AUS\$149 per patient per annum decrease</td> <td>0.089 increase</td> <td>AUS\$17,291</td> <td>Yes (100%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[47]</td> <td>Australia, 2015</td> <td>Real world</td> <td>FLS</td> <td>16% reduction</td> <td>AUS\$343 per patient per annum increase</td> <td>0.054 increase</td> <td>AUS\$31,740</td> <td>Yes (98.2%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[13]</td> <td>Japan, 2013</td> <td>Simulation</td> <td>Alendronate</td> <td>28–34% reduction</td> <td>\$7977 per patient lifetime increase</td> <td>0.035 increase</td> <td>\$227,905</td> <td>Depends on baseline risk</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[35]</td> <td>Japan, 2017</td> <td>Simulation</td> <td>FLS</td> <td>33–43% reduction</td> <td>\$3396 per patient lifetime increase</td> <td>0.118 increase</td> <td>\$28,880</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[15]</td> <td>Taiwan, 2015</td> <td>Claims database</td> <td>Bisphosphonates</td> <td>No difference (<math>p = 0.227</math>)</td> <td>Reduction (<math>p &lt; 0.001</math>)</td> <td>NR</td> <td>NR</td> <td>Yes (73.8%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>FLS fracture liaison service, ICER incremental cost-effectiveness ratio, NR not reported, QALY quality-adjusted life-years</p> <p><sup>a</sup> Year of publication</p> <p><sup>b</sup> Based on willingness to pay \$50,000 per QALY gained</p> </div>	Citation	Country/region, year <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Intervention	Outcomes reported with intervention (compared with no intervention)					Re-fracture estimates	Costs	QALYs	ICER per QALY	Cost-effectiveness <sup>b</sup>	[22]	Australia, 2012	Simulation	FLS	N/A	AUS\$149 per patient per annum decrease	0.089 increase	AUS\$17,291	Yes (100%)	[47]	Australia, 2015	Real world	FLS	16% reduction	AUS\$343 per patient per annum increase	0.054 increase	AUS\$31,740	Yes (98.2%)	[13]	Japan, 2013	Simulation	Alendronate	28–34% reduction	\$7977 per patient lifetime increase	0.035 increase	\$227,905	Depends on baseline risk	[35]	Japan, 2017	Simulation	FLS	33–43% reduction	\$3396 per patient lifetime increase	0.118 increase	\$28,880	Yes	[15]	Taiwan, 2015	Claims database	Bisphosphonates	No difference ( $p = 0.227$ )	Reduction ( $p < 0.001$ )	NR	NR	Yes (73.8%)	
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Inoltre, una recente revisione sistematica (Wu 2018) ha identificato studi che riportano analisi economiche relative a FLS in cui sono stati reclutati pazienti osteoporotici di età  $\geq 50$  anni in Canada, Australia, USA, Regno Unito, Giappone, Taiwan e Svezia. L'implementazione della *clinical governance* si è rivelata essere conveniente rispetto alle cure standard o a nessun trattamento.

Table 1 Estimated cost-effectiveness and cost savings for fracture liaison services

Target population	Country	Cost-effectiveness (ICER/cost per QALY)	Cost savings
Any prior fragility or non-vertebral fractures		\$ - 199 to \$859 AUD [1]	
	Australia	\$31,749 AUD [2]	
	Canada	\$17,291 AUD [3]	
		\$8368 to \$76,428 CAD [4]	
	US	\$41,000 to \$81,900 USD [5]	
	UK		£21,000/lifetime/1000 patients
Prior hip fracture	Sweden	14,029 € [6]	
	Canada		\$2576 CAD/lifetime/patient [7]
	US	\$14,513-\$112,877 USD [8]	\$66,879 USD/lifetime/10,000 patients [8]
	UK	£19,955-£23,407 [9]	
	Japan	\$28,880 USD [10] \$3023-\$7389* [11]	\$30,849-\$1,498,961*/lifetime [11]
Prior forearm/wrist fracture	Canada	\$24,250-\$27,583 CAD [12]	\$26,800 CAD/lifetime/100 patients [13] \$469 CAD/lifetime/patient [12]
			\$18,000-\$22,000 CAD/lifetime/1000 patients [14]

CAD Canadian dollars, ICER incremental cost-effectiveness ratio, QALY quality-adjusted life years, USD US dollars

\*Currency not specified

In particolare:

**Canada:** Lo studio condotto in una FLS canadese (Osteoporosis Exemplary Care Program a Toronto; Sander 2008) ha mostrato come un carico di 500 pazienti all'anno renderebbe conveniente l'assunzione di un coordinatore, con una riduzione prevista del numero di fratture del femore prossimale da 34 a 31 nel primo anno, ed un risparmio netto di \$48.950 (dollari canadesi nei valori dell'anno 2004), soprattutto a seguito del primo anno e considerando costi aggiuntivi (come i costi di riabilitazione). Un ulteriore studio (Beaupre 2020) su una diversa FLS implementata sempre in Canada in cui è presente un co-intervento del personale infermieristico e medico, ha mostrato un costo incrementale di \$54/paziente con un guadagno di 8 QALY/1000 pazienti, dovuto alle strategie di prevenzione secondaria ed alla riduzione della permanenza nelle case di cura. Il rapporto costo-efficacia incrementale (ICER) di \$6750/QALY guadagnato era tuttavia inferiore alla soglia di costo-efficacia \$27.000 (Majumdar 2017). Infine, è stata valutata una FLS (Catch a Break), in cui sono stati reclutati pazienti con fratture non di femore prossimale, per cui è stato registrato un costo di \$44 per paziente, che si è rivelato essere molto conveniente (\$9200 per QALY guadagnato). I costi sono stati espressi in dollari canadesi del 2014 e a seguito dell'implementazione della *clinical governance* è stato osservato un aumento nei tassi di trattamento con bifosfonati dal 4,3 al 17,5% (p <0,001). Così, per ogni 10.000 pazienti arruolati, 400 pazienti in più verrebbero trattati con bifosfonati, permettendo di evitare 4 fratture di femore prossimale e 14 MOF, e di guadagnare 12 QALY. Rispetto alle cure standard, il rapporto costo-efficacia incrementale è stato stimato a \$9200 per QALY, mostrando come il modello FLS fosse risultato conveniente nell'85% delle 10.000 simulazioni probabilistiche.

**Regno Unito:** nel 2011, il Glasgow Fracture Liaison Service ha dimostrato che sono state prevenute 18 fratture, comprese 11 fratture del femore prossimale, e sono stati salvati £21.000 per 1.000 pazienti gestiti dal Glasgow FLS rispetto alla "cura standard" (McLellan 2011). Nel 2009; il Dipartimento della Salute in Inghilterra ha pubblicato una valutazione economica a sostegno della propria politica (Department of Health, UK) relativa alla FLS. Questa valutazione ha concluso che durante un periodo di 5 anni, la gestione di una FLS porterebbe ad un risparmio di £ 56.000.

**USA:** il programma Kaiser Permanente Healthy Bones (Dell 2008; California) è stato oggetto di analisi attuariali per l'anno 2006, in cui è stata segnalata una riduzione del 37% del tasso di fratture del femore prossimale rispetto a quella prevista (2.510 fratture del femore prossimale previste e 1.575 osservate). Sulla base del costo del trattamento di una frattura del femore prossimale di circa US \$33.000, è stato stimato che il programma ha portato ad un risparmio di più di US \$30,8 milioni. Inoltre, rispetto al programma Geisinger (Newman 2003) per l'osteoporosi, sviluppato in

Pennsylvania, USA, basato sulla formazione degli operatori sanitari, sulla responsabilizzazione del paziente e sull'accesso al test della densità ossea, il modello predittivo dei costi ha stimato un risparmio di quasi 8 milioni di dollari dal punto di vista del piano sanitario tra il 1996 e il 2000. Infine, l'analisi dei costi sostenuti in una FLS istituita in US (Solomon 2014), ha mostrato una riduzione di 153 fratture (109 femore prossimale, 5 polso, 21 colonna vertebrale, 17 altro), 37,43 anni di vita guadagnati (QALY) ed un risparmio di \$66.879 rispetto alla tipica cura post-frattura per ogni 10.000 pazienti post-fratturati.

Di seguito viene riportata una sintesi esaustiva delle evidenze riportate dalla revisione sistematica di Wu et al, 2018:

Author, year	Country	Population	Description of FLS intervention	Study type and comparator	Time horizon	Cost-effectiveness	
						QALY/QALY	Cost per QALY/ICER
Prior fractures: any fragility or non-vertebral fractures							
Inderjeeth 2016	Australia	Post-fracture patients age $\geq 50$ years discharged from emergency department	Identify patients, review clinical profiles, manage care	Non-randomized, prospective and retrospective usual care controls	12 months		\$859 (AUD) per QALY (retrospective controls) – \$119 (AUD) per QALY (prospective controls)
Yates 2015	Australia	Patients age $\geq 50$ years presenting at orthopedic clinics with low-trauma fractures not requiring admission	Nurse coordinator; bone health assessments; referral to endocrinologists for diagnosis and treatment	Non-randomized, usual care (orthopedic osteoporosis policy)	5 years	0.054 QALY gained per patient	ICER: \$31,749 (AUD)
Cooper 2012	Australia	Patients who presented with non-vertebral osteoporotic fractures (mean age 66 years)	Clinic-based intervention with standardized evaluations and treatment as indicated	Non-randomized, usual care	10 years	0.089 QALY gained per patient	ICER: \$17,291 (AUD) per QALY gained
Yong 2016	Canada	Patients age $\geq 50$ years with fragility fracture and no osteoporosis treatment at screening	Coordinator-based program; patient education and referral to BMD testing and osteoporosis treatment BMD Fast Track program included ordering BMD	Non-randomized, usual care	Lifetime	0.004 QALY gained per patient (discounted 5% per year)	ICER: \$19,132 CAD per QALY gained (discounted 5% per year) Sensitivity analysis ICER range: \$8368 CAD–\$76,428 CAD
Swart 2015	USA	Patients age $\geq 80$ years hospitalized for osteoporotic hip fracture	Co-management of (1) all or (2) only high-risk patients by multidisciplinary team of orthopedic surgeons, internists, social workers, and specialized physical therapists in perioperative period	Non-randomized, usual care	Perioperative period	Universal co-management: QALY gain of 4.45; risk-stratified co-management QALY gain of 4.44	ICER: \$41,000 (USD) per QALY for universal co-management and \$81,900 (USD) per QALY for risk-stratified co-management. Co-management was cost-effective for hospitals treating 54 geriatric fracture patients annually, with cost savings achieved at annual volumes of $\geq 318$ geriatric hip fracture patients

McLellan 2011	UK	Patients age $\geq 50$ years with low-trauma fracture	Osteoporosis nurse specialist (ONS) identifies patients, explains osteoporosis risks, and invites patients to attend ONS fracture risk-assessment clinic. Where appropriate, treatment recommendation is made, endorsed by the lead consultant, and sent to the patient's general physician for initiation of treatment in primary care	Non-randomized, usual care	Lifetime	22 QALY and 3 LY gained	Estimated cost savings of £21,000 over the lifetimes of 1000 patients Budget impact: with implementation of 122 additional FLS centers, an estimated 31,000 fractures (representing a saving of £522 million) would be prevented over the lifetimes of the cohort of patients assessed in FLS each year
Jonsson 2016	Sweden	70 year old women with osteoporosis and prior fracture	Facilitates BMD testing and patient assessment for secondary prevention treatment	Non-randomized, usual care	10 years	19 QALYs and 40 life years gained in 10,000 women cohort	Incremental cost per QALY (FLS versus usual care): 14,029 €
Prior fractures: hip fractures							
Majumdar 2009	Canada	Patients age $\geq 50$ years with hip fracture	Hospital-based case manager	Randomized, usual care	Lifetime	0.04 QALY gained per patient	Incremental cost savings: \$2576 CAD savings per patient
Solomon 2014	USA	Patients hospitalized for initial hip fracture	Three half-hour clinically focused sessions with nurse practitioner for (1) all patients (universal FLS) or (2) patients with low BMD (targeted FLS)	Non-randomized, usual care	Lifetime	37.4 QALE gained for 10,000 patients (universal FLS)	FLS was cost-saving (estimated at \$66,879 for 10,000 patients or \$16.7 million for USA) when provided to all hip fracture patients. ICER ranged from \$14,513 to \$112,877 in the worst-case scenario
Leal 2017	UK	Women and men aged 83 years with a hip fracture	Orthogeriatric (OG)- and nurse-led FLS models	Non-randomized, usual care	Lifetime	FLS versus usual care: 0.099 males, 0.093 females OG-led versus nurse-led: 0.027 males, 0.028 females	The OG-led model was most cost-effective versus nurse-led model for both male and female patients with ICERs of £23,407 per QALY and £22,709 per QALY, respectively. ICERs for FLS versus usual care for males and females were £19,955 per QALY and £20,421 per QALY, respectively
Moriwaki 2016	Japan	Post-menopausal women aged 65 years and older with osteoporosis following hip fracture	Osteoporosis liaison service using drug therapy for secondary fracture prevention	Non-randomized, no drug therapy	Lifetime	0.118 QALY gained per patient	ICER: \$28,880 per QALY gained

Prior fractures: forearm or wrist fractures							
Majumdar 2011	Canada	Patients age $\geq 50$ years with low-trauma distal forearm fracture	Telephone-based education/counseling for patients and notification/patient-specific reminders and treatment guideline information for primary care physicians	Randomized, usual care	Lifetime	1.1 QALY gained per 100 patients	Intervention dominated usual care, generating \$26,800 CAD savings per 100 patients
Majumdar 2007	Canada	Patients age $\geq 50$ years with wrist fracture	Patient counseling and faxed physician reminders containing osteoporosis treatment guidelines endorsed by opinion leaders	Non-randomized, usual care	Lifetime	0.012 QALY gained per patient	Base case: ICER \$24,250 CAD per QALY gained Best- and worst-case scenarios (i.e., intervention costs of \$10, a 50% decrease in treatment costs, and 10 years therapy duration; intervention costs of \$50, a 50% increase in treatment costs, and 5-year duration of therapy) yielded cost savings of \$469 (US\$333) per patient exposed to the intervention, and an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio of \$27,583 (US \$19,584) per QALY gained, respectively
Prior fractures: major fractures							
Majumdar 2013	Canada	Patients aged $\geq 50$ years recently diagnosed with major fracture (hip, spine, upper extremity)	Personalized letter to (1) primary care physicians or (2) to patients and physicians	Randomized, usual care	Lifetime	2 QALY gained per 1000 patients	Interventions dominated usual care, generating \$18,000-\$22,000 CAD savings per 1000 patients

*AUD* Australian dollar, *BMD* bone mineral density, *CAD* Canadian dollars, *ICER* incremental cost-effectiveness ratio, *LY* life years, *QALY* quality-adjusted life expectancy, *QALY* quality-adjusted life years, *USD* US dollars

Equità		
Quale sarebbe l'impatto in termini di equità?		
GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Riduce l'equità</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente riduce l'equità</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente nessun impatto</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente migliora l'equità</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Migliora l'equità</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li> </ul>	<p>Non sono stati identificati studi relativi al contesto internazionale e italiano.</p>	
Accettabilità		
L'intervento è accettabile per i principali stakeholders?		
GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente no</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente sì</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Sì</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li> </ul>	<p>È stata effettuata una revisione sistematica con ricerca della letteratura sulle banche dati Embase, Medline, Cochrane CENTRAL da cui sono stati individuati 1393 articoli. Per rispondere al quesito di interesse si sono considerati 13 studi.</p> <p>La prevenzione e il trattamento delle fratture richiedono un approccio multidisciplinare e un coinvolgimento dei professionisti sanitari nell'educazione dei pazienti oltre che nella diagnosi, nel trattamento e nella riabilitazione; tuttavia, solo una piccola percentuale di pazienti sembra essere consapevole ed incline ad intraprendere attività di prevenzione (Barcenilla-Wong 2013).</p> <p>È stato mostrato come, in seguito all'intervento da parte del personale infermieristico specializzato in una FLS tedesca, si sia riscontrato un tasso più elevato di raccomandazioni per la terapia farmacologica specifica per l'osteoporosi, correlata positivamente con l'avanzare dell'età, il deterioramento cognitivo e il vivere in una casa di cura (Blonk 2007, Gosch 2020). Difatti, infermieri e altri professionisti sanitari vorrebbero svolgere un ruolo più importante nell'assistenza e nell'educazione del paziente (Giangregorio 2007). Inoltre, il supporto al paziente da parte del personale infermieristico, tramite la spiegazione del trattamento e il coinvolgimento del medico di famiglia (per la prescrizione di farmaci e ulteriore supporto), sembra garantire una miglior <i>compliance</i> al trattamento. Nello specifico, in Francia, il 90% dei pazienti in cura nelle FLS e contattati tramite questionario, ha dichiarato di aver effettivamente iniziato il trattamento prescritto dal team medico, con una <i>compliance</i> al trattamento soddisfacente. Fra i pazienti che hanno interrotto la terapia o addirittura non hanno mai iniziato il trattamento prescritto (Boudou 2011), la causa più spesso segnalata è stata la mancata convinzione nella necessità del trattamento. Inoltre, è stato appurato come, la non partecipazione alle FLS fosse associata ad una scarsa istruzione, al vivere da soli o all'assenza di una reale motivazione (van den Berg 2019). Pertanto, l'interazione paziente-professionisti sanitari potrebbe risolvere parte di questo divario (van den Berg 2019). Difatti, i medici svolgono un ruolo cruciale nel promuovere la <b>consapevolezza</b> relativa alla diagnosi di osteoporosi post-frattura, a sua volta associata ad un diverso comportamento del paziente, come l'accettazione dell'intervento farmacologico (Mauck 2002).</p>	

	<p>Specifici programmi per l'identificazione ed il trattamento dei pazienti con frattura da fragilità (quale l'Osteoporosis Exemplary Care Program in Canada) hanno mostrato come la maggior parte dei pazienti (91%) fosse a conoscenza della tematica dell'osteoporosi e, come gli stessi chirurghi ortopedici coinvolti nel programma erano disponibili a istruire e talvolta iniziare il trattamento di coloro a maggior rischio di fratture (Bogoch 2006).</p> <p>Per migliorare la partecipazione dei pazienti a specifici programmi post-frattura (come il Fragile Fracture Care Management in USA), risulta necessario comprendere e affrontare i diversi ostacoli dell'assistenza (Che 2006). Tali <b>barriere</b> includono, ad esempio, la mancanza di familiarità dei pazienti con il medico e la necessità di interventi educativi nei confronti del paziente. Inoltre, è stato riscontrato come alcuni pazienti fossero restii ad assumere ulteriori farmaci oltre a quelli già prescritti, o rifiutassero il trattamento perché temevano possibili effetti collaterali (fratture atipiche e osteonecrosi della mascella) (Che 2006; Seuffert 2016) o un costo insostenibile del farmaco (Che 2006). Proprio la mancata comprensione dell'osteoporosi e la riluttanza nell'assunzione di un altro farmaco tra anziani ricoverati in un'unità di riabilitazione a Boston con diagnosi di frattura, si sono rivelati importanti ostacoli nell'accettazione di strategie di prevenzione secondaria per l'osteoporosi (Berry 2010). Dal momento che i pazienti, anche se intenzionati a massimizzare la durata di vita, erano pronti a comprometterne una parte per rientrare nella propria abitazione piuttosto che permanere in una casa di cura, risulta evidente la necessità di formulare piani di cura mirati al recupero funzionale completo dell'individuo (Robinson 2015).</p> <p>Infine, un sondaggio telefonico ha mostrato come, sebbene i pazienti abbiano ammesso di aver ricevuto informazioni sull'importanza dell'assunzione di farmaci per l'osteoporosi, non hanno compreso appieno che l'aderenza riduce significativamente il rischio di frattura (Rizzoli 2010). Tuttavia, la maggior parte dei medici ha dichiarato di fornire informazioni sufficienti riguardo l'importanza dell'aderenza al trattamento (Rizzoli 2010).</p>	
<h3>Fattibilità</h3> <p>È fattibile l'implementazione dell'intervento?</p>		
GIUDIZI	RICERCA DELLE PROVE	CONSIDERAZIONI AGGIUNTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente no</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Probabilmente si</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Si</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Varia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Non so</li> </ul>	<p>È stata effettuata una revisione sistematica con ricerca della letteratura sulle banche dati Embase, Medline, Cochrane CENTRAL. Sono stati individuati 1393 articoli. Per rispondere al quesito di interesse si sono considerati 4 studi.</p> <p>Uno studio australiano ha mostrato come, sebbene la maggior parte delle persone fratturate che ha contattato il proprio medico di base aveva precedenti fratture (68%) e aveva più di 50 anni, solo il 25% ha ricevuto una terapia specifica per l'osteoporosi (Bliuc 2006). In certi casi è stato mostrato che, nonostante il paziente avesse sviluppato una frattura da fragilità, il medico ha valutato il trauma come moderato (Yates 2015). In più, alcuni professionisti sanitari potrebbero mostrare lacune nella conoscenza della problematica (Giangregorio 2007). Una valutazione delle conoscenze di chirurghi ortopedici in Cina, ha mostrato una scarsa fiducia nell'efficacia delle misure preventive per le fratture da fragilità e una bassa sensibilità al concetto di prevenzione delle fratture (Mo 2018).</p>	

## RIASSUNTO DEI GIUDIZI

	GIUDIZI						
<b>PROBLEMA</b>	No	Probabilmente no	Probabilmente si	<b>Si</b>		Varia	Non so
<b>EFFETTI DESIDERABILI</b>	Irrelevanti	Piccoli	Moderati	<b>Grandi</b>		Varia	Non so
<b>EFFETTI INDESIDERABILI</b>	Grandi	Moderati	Piccoli	<b>Irrelevanti</b>		Varia	Non so
<b>QUALITA' DELLE PROVE</b>	Molto bassa	Bassa	<b>Moderata</b>	Alta			Nessuno studio incluso
<b>VALORI</b>	Importante incertezza o variabilità	Probabilmente importante incertezza o variabilità	Probabilmente nessuna importante incertezza o variabilità	<b>Nessuna importante incertezza o variabilità</b>			
<b>BILANCIO DEGLI EFFETTI</b>	A favore del confronto	Probabilmente a favore del confronto	Non è favorevole né al confronto né all'intervento	Probabilmente a favore dell'intervento	<b>A favore dell'intervento</b>	Varia	Non so
<b>RISORSE NECESSARIE</b>	Costi elevati	Costi moderati	Costi e risparmi irrilevanti	Risparmi moderati	<b>Grandi risparmi</b>	Varia	Non so
<b>QUALITA' DELLE PROVE RELATIVE ALLE RISORSE NECESSARIE</b>	Molto bassa	Bassa	<b>Moderata</b>	Alta			Nessuno studio incluso
<b>COSTO EFFICACIA</b>	A favore del confronto	Probabilmente a favore del confronto	Non è favorevole né al confronto né all'intervento	Probabilmente a favore dell'intervento	<b>A favore dell'intervento</b>	Varia	Nessuno studio incluso
<b>EQUITA'</b>	Riduce l'equità	Probabilmente riduce l'equità	Probabilmente nessun impatto sull'equità	Probabilmente aumenta l'equità	<b>Aumenta l'equità</b>	Varia	Non so
<b>ACCETTABILITÀ</b>	No	Probabilmente no	Probabilmente si	<b>Si</b>		Varia	Non so
<b>FATTIBILITÀ</b>	No	Probabilmente no	Probabilmente si	<b>Si</b>		Varia	Non so

## TIPO DI RACCOMANDAZIONE

Raccomandazione forte contro l'intervento <input type="radio"/>	Raccomandazione condizionata contro l'intervento <input type="radio"/>	Raccomandazione condizionata per l'intervento o per il confronto <input type="radio"/>	Raccomandazione condizionata a favore dell'intervento <input type="radio"/>	Raccomandazione forte a favore dell'intervento <input checked="" type="radio"/>
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## CONCLUSIONI

### Raccomandazione

È fortemente raccomandato che sistemi di cura multidisciplinari, come il Fracture Liaison Service, garantiscano la continuità assistenziale ospedale-territorio, per una corretta gestione del paziente con frattura da fragilità [raccomandazione forte, qualità delle prove moderata].

### Giustificazione

### Considerazioni relative ai sottogruppi

### Considerazioni per l'implementazione

### Monitoraggio e valutazione

### Priorità della ricerca

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## **Approfondimento: Radiofrequency echographic multi spectometry, REMS**

La diagnosi di osteoporosi si basa sulle misurazioni della densità minerale ossea (BMD) [1] o l'anamnesi delle fratture femorali o vertebrali in età adulta ed in assenza di traumi maggiori [2]. La Dual X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) è la tecnologia di riferimento utilizzata per stabilire o confermare una diagnosi di osteoporosi [1,2], ottenuta dal confronto dei valori individuali di T-score, a livello del femore prossimale e della colonna lombare, rispetto ad una popolazione giovane sana [1].

Alcuni paesi europei hanno riportato come la limitata accessibilità agli esami DXA (principalmente dovuta al numero limitato di densitometri, di personale qualificato e/o all'assenza di un rimborso) potrebbe interferire nella formulazione di una corretta diagnosi di osteoporosi e nella prevenzione delle fratture [2,3]. Le attuali tecnologie potrebbero sotto-diagnosticare e/o portare ad un inadeguato trattamento dell'osteoporosi con un conseguente ritardo nella diagnosi di osteoporosi a seguito della prima frattura [4]. Inoltre, per certe categorie di pazienti, la tecnica radiografica non sembra essere la scelta migliore (es. soggetti pediatrici e donne in gravidanza). Si rende così necessaria un'efficace valutazione della qualità ossea, una previsione corretta del rischio di frattura ed un attento monitoraggio dei pazienti in trattamento (dal momento che le attuali tecniche richiedono almeno 1 anno tra due misurazioni) [3].

Tali considerazioni hanno portato allo sviluppo di metodi diagnostici, tra cui i) parametri aggiuntivi basati sulla DXA, come il punteggio osseo trabecolare e la lunghezza dell'asse dell'anca, ii) metodi radiografici alternativi, come la tomografia quantitativa computerizzata e/o periferica ad alta risoluzione, e iii) metodi non ionizzanti, come la risonanza magnetica o l'ecografia quantitativa [4].

Un approccio ecografico innovativo, chiamato Radiofrequency echographic multi spectometry (REMS), è stato recentemente presentato come il primo metodo basato sugli ultrasuoni clinicamente disponibile per la misurazione diretta non ionizzante della BMD, lombare e femorale, per la diagnosi dell'osteoporosi e la previsione del rischio di frattura [1,3]. La European Society for Clinical and Economic Aspects of Osteoporosis, Osteoarthritis and Musculoskeletal Diseases (ESCEO) [4], ha recentemente introdotto e validato, attraverso studi monocentrici e multicentrici [2,4], la tecnica REMS, anche in specifiche fasce di età [1]. La nuova tecnica ha mostrato correlazioni significative con i corrispondenti valori di BMD oltre che buoni livelli di concordanza diagnostica rispetto alla DXA (o gold standard) [2,4]. In più, è stato accertato come l'analisi dei segnali ecografici non filtrati a radiofrequenza permetta di conservare e ottenere informazioni quantitative e qualitative sulle caratteristiche dei tessuti indagati [1,3], stimare la forza dell'osso e prevedere il rischio di frattura [3].

Più in dettaglio, in un'indagine REMS, la sonda viene posizionata sull'addome o sull'anca per visualizzare il bersaglio osseo. Le misurazioni vengono infine sintetizzate in un unico spettro per il target osseo considerato, che viene confrontato con modelli spettrali di riferimento a seconda di genere, età, sito e BMI, derivanti da un database dedicato [3]. Le modifiche spettrali, introdotte dalle proprietà fisiche della struttura ossea, vengono identificate dalla procedura di confronto, determinando una stima della BMD e la conseguente classificazione diagnostica (come sana, osteopenica o osteoporotica) [3]. Nello specifico, lo spettro analizzato viene classificato nell'Osteoporosis Score e quindi trasformato in un valore BMD tramite l'applicazione di equazioni lineari [3].

Ulteriori scenari clinici sono previsti per la tecnica REMS, tra cui la valutazione del rischio di frattura in pazienti pediatrici, donne in gravidanza, e pazienti a rischio di osteoporosi secondaria (ad esempio, pazienti diabetici o oncologici) [3]. Inoltre, questa tecnologia non richiede protezione radiologica che, in alcuni paesi, potrebbe essere un problema per le cure primarie. La trasportabilità, infine, ne facilita l'impiego tra pazienti ricoverati fratturati e non trasferibili e la continuità assistenziale al domicilio dei pazienti [3].

Si riportano, di seguito, i principali risultati relativi alla precisione e all'accuratezza diagnostica dell'approccio REMS, considerando la DXA come gold standard, nella diagnosi dei pazienti con osteoporosi (per lo studio di Cortet 2021, Di Paola 2019) o di incidenti fratture da fragilità (per lo studio di Adami 2021).

- Sensibilità e specificità

STUDIO	FASCIA ETA'	COLONNA LOMBARE			FEMORE PROSSIMALE		
		N	SE	SP	N	SE	SP
<b>Intera popolazione</b>							
Adami 2021, Italia, Donne	30-90				1370	90,9	96,2
Cortet 2021, Europa, Donne	30-90	3464	90,9	95,1	3608	90,4	95,5
Di Paola 2019, Italia, Donne	51-70	1195	91,7	92	1373	91,5	91,8
<b>Stratificato per età</b>							
Cortet 2021, Europa, Donne	30-50	945	75	99,8	644	85,7	99,8
	51-70	2045	89,9	95,2	2292	90,3	96
	71-90	474	95,7	78,2	672	91	87,6

- Area sotto la curva, AUC (area under the curve)

STUDIO	COLONNA LOMBARE			FEMORE PROSSIMALE		
	AUC REMS	AUC DXA	P-value	AUC REMS	AUC DXA	P-value
<b>Precedenti fratture osteoporotiche</b>						
Adami 2021, Italia, Donne	0,649	0,613	0,001	0,632	0,596	0,08
Cortet 2021, Europa, Donne	0,64	0,603	0,0002	0,683	0,631	< 0,0001
<b>Precedenti fratture vertebrali</b>						
Adami 2021, Italia, Donne	0,781	0,78	0,99	0,622	0,59	0,6
<b>Precedenti fratture del femore prossimale</b>						
Adami 2021, Italia, Donne	0,664	0,674	0,67	0,602	0,616	0,78
<b>Altre precedenti fratture</b>						
Adami 2021, Italia, Donne	0,594	0,545	0,001	0,611	0,567	0,07

Dagli studi osservazionali analizzati emerge come la REMS raggiunga un buon livello di accuratezza e precisione, sia un buon predittore del rischio di fratture da fragilità e possa migliorare la diagnosi di osteoporosi nella routine clinica [2,4]. Tuttavia, risulta necessaria una formazione degli operatori più rigorosa in modo da limitare eventuali errori e garantire la piena praticabilità clinica [2].

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## Riassumendo

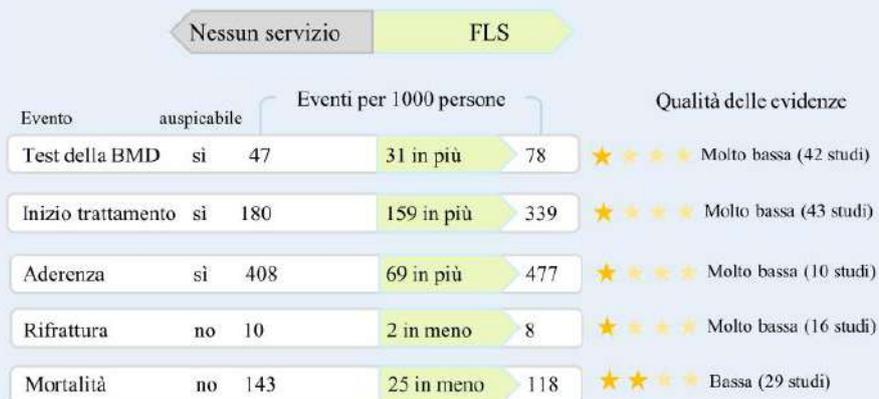
### Continuità assistenziale – modelli di Clinical Governance

È sempre opportuno attivare modelli di clinical governance come specifici FLS?

È fortemente raccomandato che sistemi di cura multidisciplinari, come il Fracture Liaison Service, garantiscano la continuità assistenziale ospedale-territorio, per una corretta gestione del paziente con frattura da fragilità.

★★★★★ Raccomandazione forte a favore dell'intervento

### Evidenze meta-analitiche



## COMMENTI REVISORI ESTERNI

<b>Revisori Esterni</b>	<b>Commenti dei revisori</b>	<b>Risposte da parte del Panel di Esperti</b>
Prof. Bruno Frediani	L'intero materiale è stato visionato e approvato nella sua interezza.	Il Panel ringrazia per l'impegno e l'attenzione nella lettura critica del documento.
Prof. Achille P. Caputi	<p>Complessivamente il giudizio è ottimo.</p> <p>Suggerite alcune modifiche stilistiche ed editoriali.</p> <p>Considerazioni sul ruolo dei farmaci anti-riassorbitivi.</p> <p>Accenni alle fratture atipiche del femore (eventi avversi).</p>	<p>Il Panel ringrazia per l'impegno e l'attenzione nella lettura critica del documento.</p> <p>Le proposte di modifica/revisione sono state accettate ed integrate nel testo.</p>

Di seguito la sintesi delle dichiarazioni dei membri del Panel di Esperti e dei Revisori Esterni relative al modulo di COI, disponibili su richiesta alla Segreteria Tecnica.

## COI del Panel di Esperti

	Giovanni Adami	Rosaria Alvaro	Riccardo Bogini	Maria Luisa Brandi	Luisella Cianferotti	Davide Gatti	Stefano Gonnelli	Giovanni Iolascon	Andrea Lenzi	Salvatore Leone	Raffaella Michieli	Silvia Migliaccio	Tiziana Nicoletti	Marco Paoletta	Annalisa Pennini	Eleonora Piccirilli	Maurizio Rossini	Umberto Tarantino
1a Impiego	no	no	no	sì	sì	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
1b Consulenza	sì	no	no	no	no	sì	sì	no	no	no	no	sì	no	no	no	no	sì	no
2a Sovvenzioni alla ricerca	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	sì	no	no	no	no	no	sì	no
2b Borse di studio, grant, fellowships	sì	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	sì	no
2c Supporto per conferenze/attività di formazione	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
3a Linee Guida	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
3b Altri progetti	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
4 Investimenti > 8000	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
5a Brevetti, marchi registrati, copyright	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
5b Know how e/o diritti d'autore	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
6a Parere d'esperto per processo normativo	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
6b Ruolo o posizione di rappresentazione interessi	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
7a Influenza su interessi di soggetti terzi	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
7b Contributo monetario/benefit di altri enti	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
7c Pagamenti/onorari per parlare di LG	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	sì	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
7d Altre circostanze che influenzano indipendenza	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no

## COI dei Revisori Esterni

	Achille Patrizio Caputi	Bruno Frediani
1a Impiego	no	no
1b Consulenza	no	no
2a Sovvenzioni alla ricerca	no	no
2b Borse di studio, grant, fellowships	no	no
2c Supporto per conferenze/attività di formazione	no	no
3a Linee Guida	no	no
3b Altri progetti	no	no
4 Investimenti > 8000	no	no
5a Brevetti, marchi registrati, copyright	no	no
5b Know how e/o diritti d'autore	no	no
6a Parere d'esperto per processo normativo	no	no
6b Ruolo o posizione di rappresentazione interessi	no	no
7a Influenza su interessi di soggetti terzi	no	no
7b Contributo monetario/benefit di altri enti	no	no
7c Pagamenti/onorari per parlare di LG	no	no
7d Altre circostanze che influenzano indipendenza	no	no