Better Bone Health.
Protect Your Independence and Vitality.
What is Osteoporosis?

Osteoporosis literally means porous bone, is a disease in which the density and quality of bone are reduced. As bones become more porous and fragile, the risk of fracture is greatly increased. The loss of bone occurs silently and progressively. Osteoporosis is often called a silent disease because bone loss occurs without symptoms unless one has fractured.

Osteoporosis affects both Men and Women

Worldwide,

1 in 3 women over age 50 will experience osteoporotic fractures, as will

1 in 5 men aged over 50

Osteoporosis is estimated to affect 200 million women worldwide – approximately

1/10 of women aged 60

1/5 of women aged 70

2/5 of women aged 80

2/3 of women aged 90
In women over 45 years of age, osteoporosis accounts for more days spent in hospital than many other diseases, including diabetes, myocardial infarction and breast cancer. Up to 20% of patients die in the first year following hip fractures, mostly due to pre-existing medical conditions. Less than half those who survive the hip fracture regain their previous level of function. Nearly 75% of hip, spine and distal forearm fractures occur among patients 65 years old or over.

Fractures from Osteoporosis is more common than heart attack, stroke and breast cancer combined:

- **Fragility Fractures**: 2,100,000
- **Heart Attack**: 785,000
- **Stroke**: 795,000
- **Breast Cancer**: 207,000

Osteoporosis may have Serious Implications for the Patient:

- Up to 20% of patients die in the first year following hip fractures, mostly due to pre-existing medical conditions.
- Women who develop a vertebral fracture are at substantial risk for additional fracture within the next 1-2 years.
- Nearly 75% of hip, spine and distal forearm fractures occur among patients 65 years old or over.
Poor Patient Compliance is a major problem in the fight against Osteoporosis

There is a range of drug treatment available for postmenopausal osteoporosis. Different studies have consistently shown that, depending on the drug and the patient population, treatment reduces the risk of vertebral fracture by between 30-70%, nonvertebral fractures by between 15-20%, and hip fractures up to 40%\textsuperscript{11,12}

Poor compliance is one of the most important treatment problems. Studies show that only 40% of patients take treatment for more than one year. At two years, only 20% of patients are still taking their medication\textsuperscript{13,14}

What can you do for fight against Osteoporosis

Dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) scans to measure bone mineral density (BMD) have an important role in the evaluation of individuals at risk of osteoporosis, and in helping clinicians advise patients about the appropriate use of antifracture treatment. BMD results can be interpreted using the World Health Organization T-score definition of osteoporosis, a proven ability to predict fracture risk, proven effectiveness at targeting antifracture therapies, and the ability to monitor response to treatment\textsuperscript{15}
References: