



Baveno 7 - 8 ottobre 2022

GISMO

Gruppo Italiano Studio Malattie Metabolismo Osseo

- Osteoporosi
- Malattie Muscolo-Scheletriche
- Malattie Metaboliche
- Dolore
- Nutrizione





Professoressa Patrizia D'Amelio



Università di Losanna



Osteoporosi nell'anziano: to treat or not to treat?

Aging world



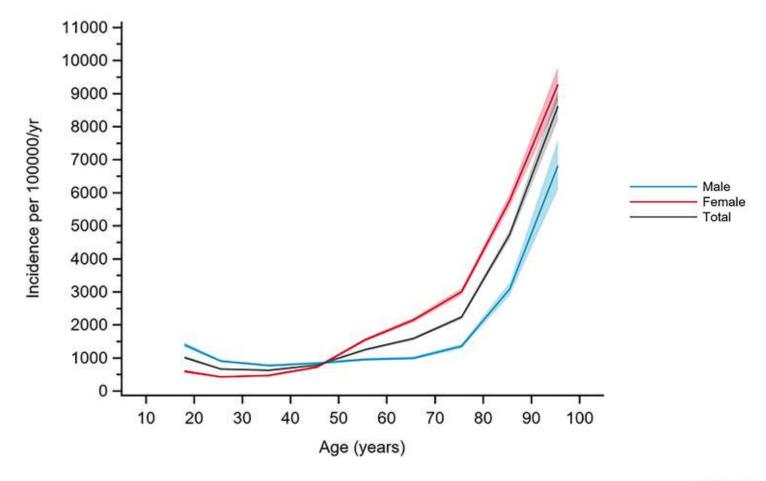
In 2050, 1 person out of 3 will be older than 65 years







Fractures incidence increases with aging





Why shouldn't we treat an old patient?

Or

When a prescription is not appropriate?

Lack of efficacy?

Increase in adverse events?

Unfavorable cost/benefit ratio?

Therapeutic futility?

Meta-analysis of the effect of antiresorptive agents on vertebral fracture risk reduction in patients aged ≥75 years.

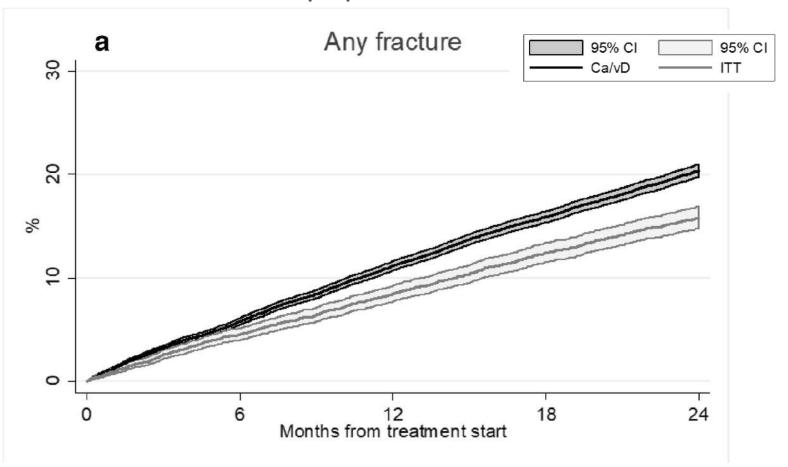
Study name	Drug	Statistics for each study					Events/total							
		Risk ratio	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z-value	p-value	Treatment	Control	F	Risk ratio and 95% Cl			Cl	Relative weight
Ensrud et al., 1997	Alendronate	0.625	0.411	0.951	-2.194	0.028	30/264	50/275						24.43
Eastell et al., 2009	Zoledronate	0.401	0.294	0.547	-5.760	0.000	52/1,083	129/1,078	8					44.63
McClung et al., 2012	Denosumab	0.364	0.251	0.529	-5.301	0.000	36/1,155	98/1,146			-			30.94
		0.434	0.353	0.534	-7.881	0.000	VOICTO 351993259	ANATO TANAHA			•			
Heterogeneity: Q = 3.	98, df(Q) = 2, p	= 0.14, /	2 = 49.79	9%					0.01	0.1	1	10	100	
\$ \$5.	W 8925 5400									Favor	W	Favors		

Meta-analysis of the effect of antiresorptive agents on reducing the risk of femur fracture in patients aged ≥75 years

Study name	Drug	Statistics for each study					Events/total							
		Risk ratio	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z-value	<i>p</i> -value	Treatment	Control	F	Risk rat	io ar	nd 95% C	Relative weight	
McClung et al., 2001	Risedronate	0.854	0.603	1.209	-0.890	0.373	82/2,573	49/1,313						55.99
Eastell et al., 2009	Zoledronate	0.771	0.484	1,229	-1.094	0.274	31/1,497	39/1,452			-			31.14
Boonen et al., 2011	Denosumab	0.385	0.186	0.795	-2.581	0.010	10/1,235	26/1,236		100	•			12.87
		0.747	0.576	0.968	-2.202	0.028					•			
Heterogeneity: Q = 3.	80, df(Q) = 2, p	= 0.15, /	2 = 47.3	5%					0.01	0.1	1	10	100	
ā (f).	98 8225 5450	(5%)								Favors		Favors		

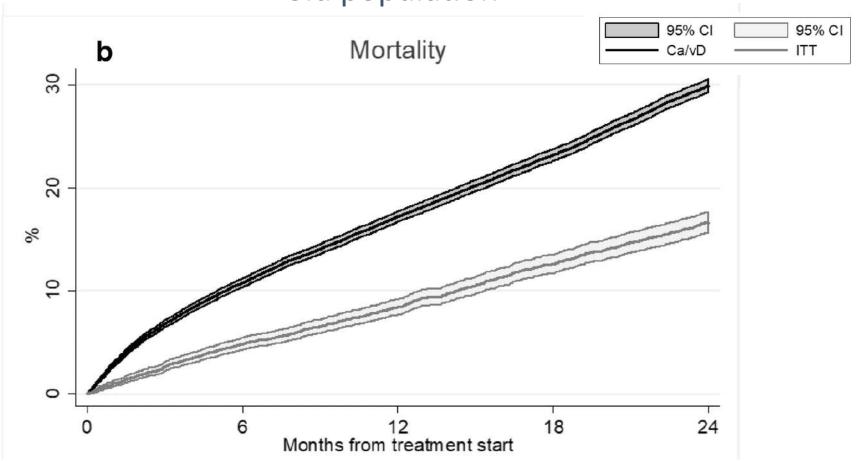


Real-world effectiveness of osteoporosis treatment in the old population





Real-world effectiveness of osteoporosis treatment in the old population





Why shouldn't we treat an old patient?

Or

When a prescription is not appropriate?

Lack of evidence of effectiveness? NO!

Increase in adverse events?

Unfavorable cost/benefit ratio?

Therapeutic futility?

Meta-analysis of the safety of antiresorptive agents in terms of any adverse event in patients aged ≥75 years.

Study name	Drug	Statistics for each study				Events/total								
		Risk ratio	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z-value	p-value	Treatment	Control	-	Risk ratio and 95% Cl			1	Relative weight
Boonen et al., 2004	Risedronate	1.014	0.979	1.049	0.774	0.439	640/704	617/688						14.02
Boonen et al., 2010	Zoledronate	1.009	0.991	1.028	0.979	0.328	1,807/1,951		1					49.55
Boonen et al., 2011	Denosumab	1.004	0.983	1.026	0.379	0.705	1,144/1,225		9					36.43
		1.008	0.995	1.021	1.207	0.227		50-7025574006						
\$1000 B200 B380 086	68000 E25000 FG								-	- 1	-	- 3	\neg	
Heterogeneity: Q = 0	.24, df(Q) = 2, p	= 0.89, 1	$r^2 = 0.00^{\circ}$	%				3	0.01	0.1	1	10	100	
									tr	Favors		Favors		



Why shouldn't we treat an old patient?

Or

When a prescription is not appropriate?

Lack of evidence of effectiveness?

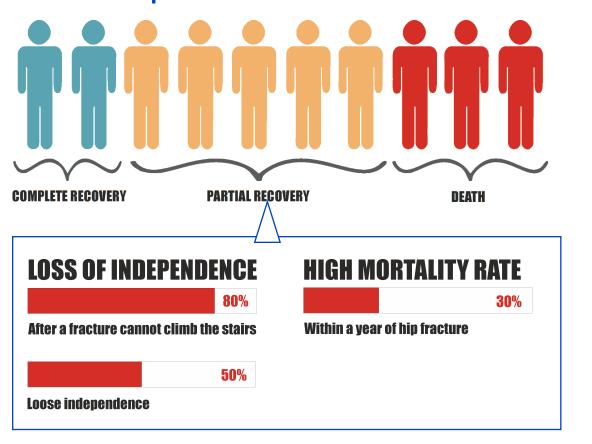
Increase in adverse events?



Unfavorable cost/benefit ratio?

Therapeutic futility?

Consequences of fractures





Costi socio-sanitari: un altro prezzo da pagare

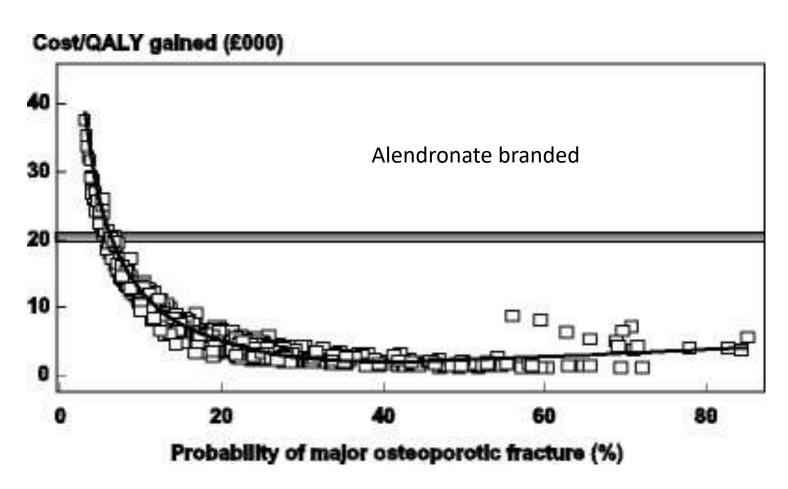
- degenza
- cura e riabilitazione
- invalidità transitoria o permanente
- impegno socio-assistenziale per i pazienti non più autonomi
- mortalità precoce



Costi diretti delle fratture da osteoporosi



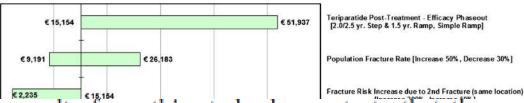
Cost/effectiveness of alendronate



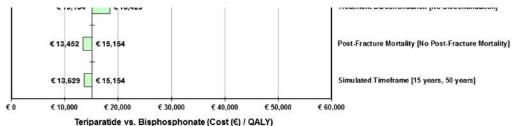
Cost/effectiveness of Denosumab

T score	Previous fracture											
	Age (years)											
Den/no treat	60	65	70	75								
≤-2,5	2400	Cost saving	Cost saving	Cost saving								
≤-3,0	Cost saving	Cost saving	Cost saving	Cost saving								
≤3,5	Cost saving	Cost saving	Cost saving	Cost saving								
≤-4,0	Cost saving	Cost saving	Cost saving	Cost saving								
		Den/alendronate	9									
≤-2,5	9890	4102	Cost saving	Cost saving								
≤-3,0	3932	Cost saving	Cost saving	Cost saving								
≤3,5	Cost saving	Cost saving	Cost saving	Cost saving								
≤-4,0	Cost saving	Cost saving	Cost saving	Cost saving								

Cost/effectiveness of teriparatide

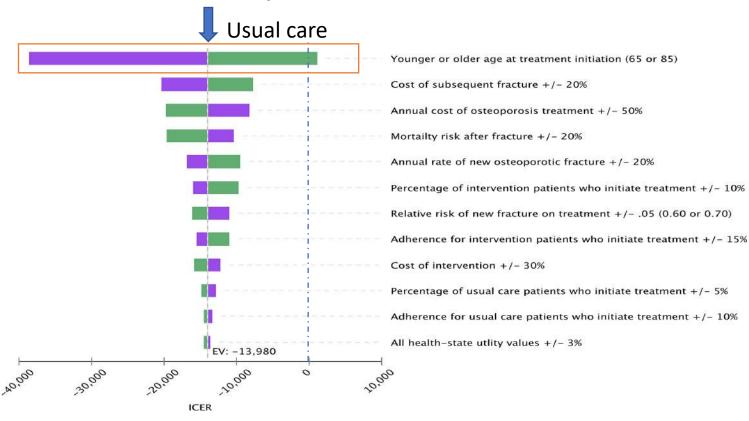


The results from this study demonstrate that there are high-risk osteoporosis patient cohorts where teriparatide use as a first-line agent is a cost-effective treatment option compared to bisphosphonates or to no treatment.





Cost-effectiveness of a secondary fracture prevention intervention



incremental cost-effectiveness value (ICER)



Why shouldn't we treat an old patient?

Or

When a prescription is not appropriate?

- Lack of evidence of effectiveness?
- Increase in adverse events? NO!
- Unfavorable cost/benefit ratio? NO!
- Therapeutic futility?



JAMA Internal Medicine | Original Investigation

Time to Benefit of Bisphosphonate Therapy for the Prevention of Fractures Among Postmenopausal Women With Osteoporosis A Meta-analysis of Randomized Clinical Trials

William James Deardorff, MD; Irena Cenzer, PhD; Brian Nguyen, BA; Sei J. Lee, MD, MAS

10 RCTs comprising 23 384 postmenopausal women with osteoporosis.

The pooled meta-analysis found that 12.4 months (95%CI, 6.3-18.4 months) were needed to avoid 1 non vertebral fracture per 100 postmenopausal women receiving bisphosphonate therapy



JAMA Internal Medicine | Original Investigation

Association of Disease Definition, Comorbidity Burden, and Prognosis With Hip Fracture Probability Among Late-Life Women

Kristine E. Ensrud, MD, MPH; Allyson M. Kats, MS; Cynthia M. Boyd, MD; Susan J. Diem, MD, MPH; John T. Schousboe, MD, PhD; Brent C. Taylor, PhD, MPH; Douglas C. Bauer, MD; Katie L. Stone, PhD; Lisa Langsetmo, PhD; for the Study of Osteoporotic Fractures (SOF) Research Group

Key Points

Question What is the association of disease definition, comorbidity burden, and prognosis with 5-year hip fracture probabilities among women 80 years and older?

Findings This prospective cohort study found that the 5-year hip fracture probability, taking into account the competing risk of death, was over 3-fold higher among women with osteoporosis compared with women without osteoporosis but at high fracture risk. The difference between groups in hip fracture probabilities was even more pronounced in women with a greater number of comorbidities or poorer prognosis.

Meaning Women 80 years and older with osteoporosis, including those with more comorbidities or poorer prognosis, have a high hip fracture probability despite accounting for competing mortality risk and may be the group most likely to be candidates for drug treatment to prevent hip fractures.



Why shouldn't we treat an old patient?

Or

When a prescription is not appropriate?

- Lack of evidence of effectiveness? NO!
- Increase in adverse events? NO!
- Unfavorable cost/benefit ratio? NO!
- Therapeutic futility? To be evaluated!



Take home messages

✓ Antiresorptive and anabolic agents are effective treatments for reducing fracture risk in old patients



La vecchiaia...

«la vecchiaia è una malattia sessualmente trasmissibile...

Con una progressione lenta ed un tasso di mortalità del

100%"

P. Cadrobbi

Senectus ipsa est morbus

P. Terenzio Afro

