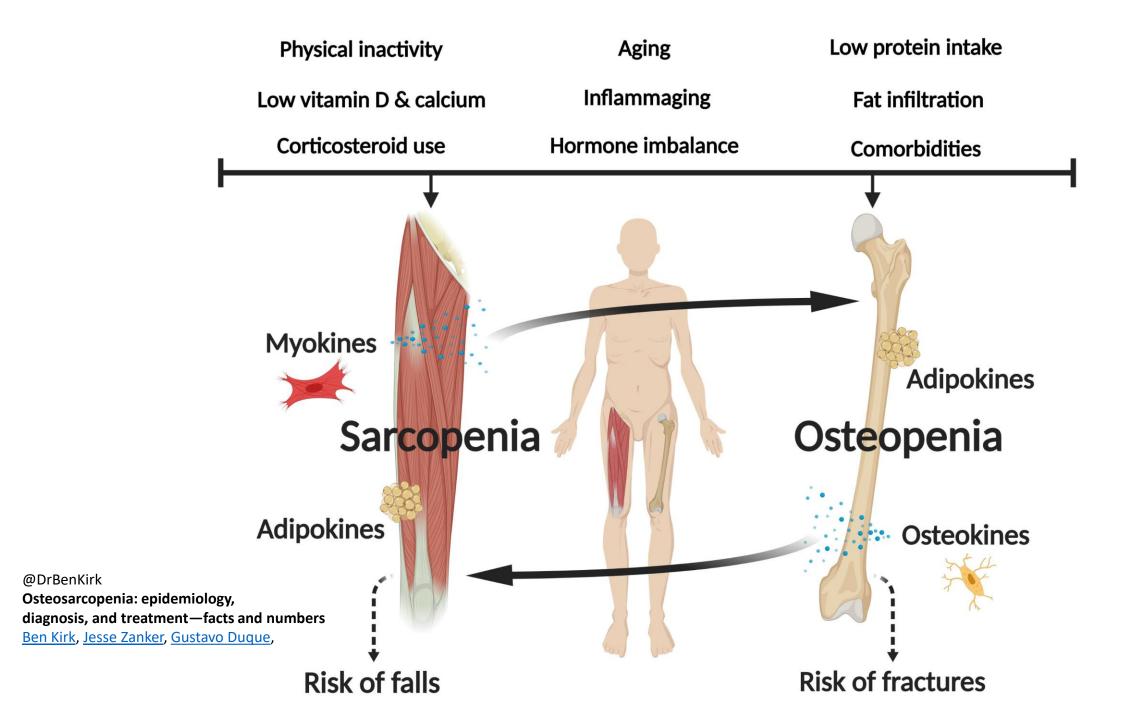
## Bone Health in CF: Non-diet modifiable factors Medications update

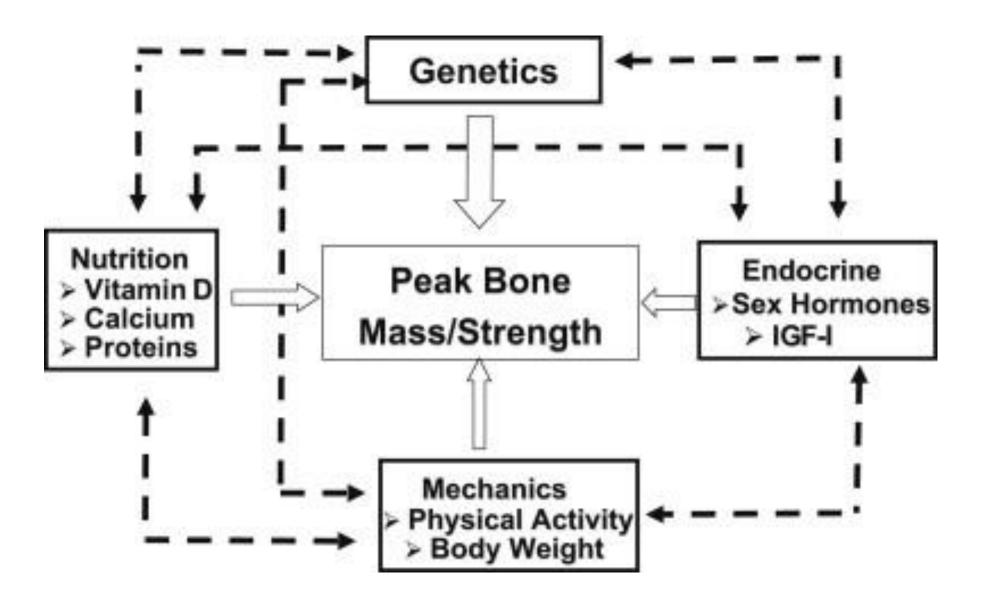
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#### Outline

- Nondiet modifiable risk factors: muscles and hormones
- Medications for osteoporosis: what's new





Jean-Philippe Bonjour, Thierry Chevalley, Serge Ferrari, Rene Rizzoli, Pediatric Bone (Second Edition), Chapter 9 - Peak Bone Mass and Its Regulation, Academic Press, 2012,

## Falls Risk (rather than osteoporosis risk)

- Neuropathy
- Low muscle mass
- Hypoglycaemia
- We don't often talk about frailty in CF but some of our patients are

 Assessment, treatment, support (sometimes OT input, sometimes physio) all important for these

# What exercise should be recommended for bones?

- Exercise you enjoy and can fit into your schedule is exercise you are more likely to do!
- Strengthening muscles strengthens bones
- Weightbearing where this fits other needs
- Input from physios
- Royal Osteoporosis society website has information

#### Hormones

- Disclaimer: I'm not an endocrinologist!
- Measure testosterone levels and refer/replace appropriately
- Ask about menstrual history amenorrhea (unless induced by hormonal treatment or pregnancy) is a sign that bones are going to be affected by low hormone levels
- High PTH is most commonly due to low vitamin D, but needs investigation if it remains high when vitamin D is normal or if calcium is high. Hyperparathyroidism causes osteoporosis,

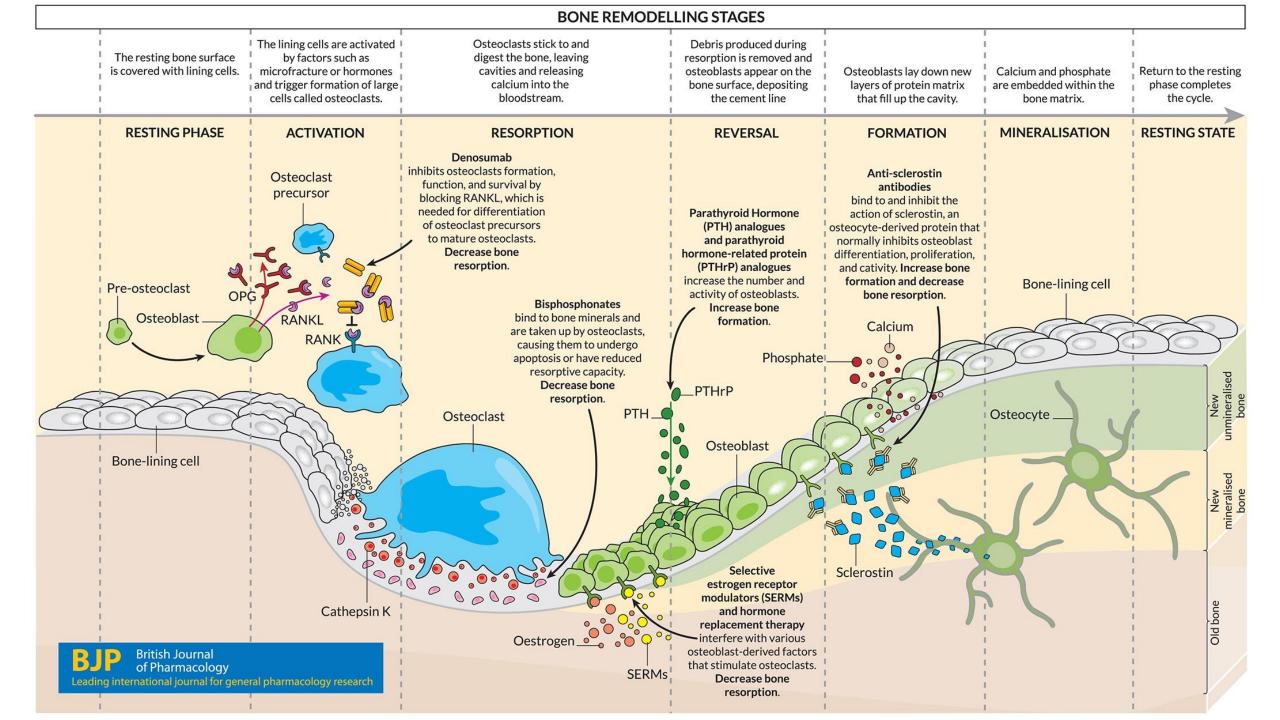
## Medications in Osteoporosis

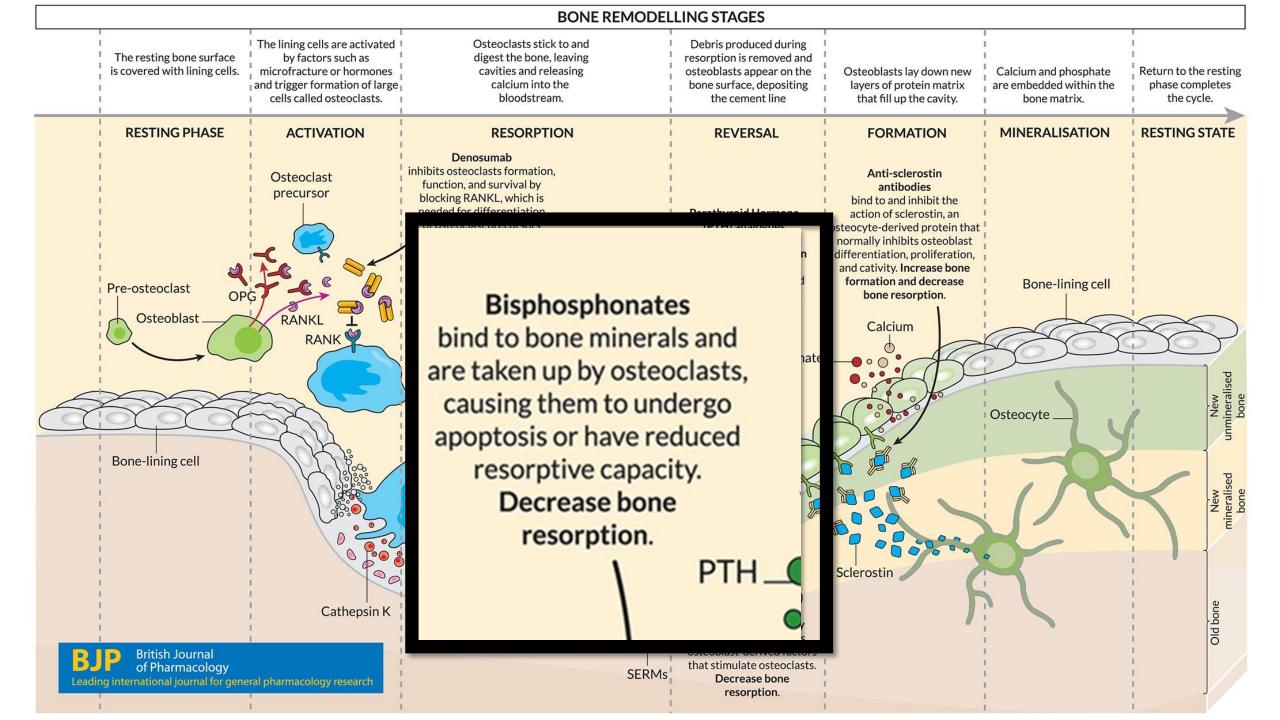
- Bisphosphonates
- Denosumab
- Teriparatide
- Romozosumab

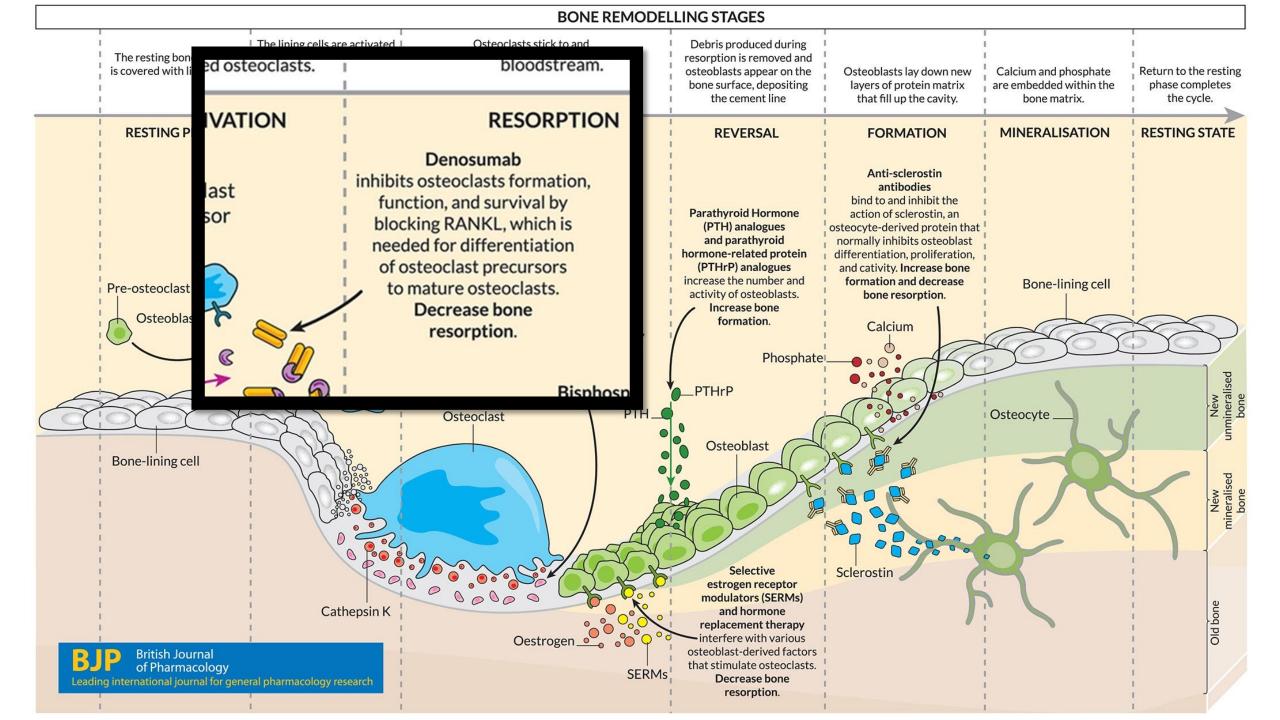
Osteoporosis is like missing bricks

Osteomalacia is like poor quality bricks









#### Denosumab

- Binds to RANKL to inhibit it's activation leading to less bone reabsorption by osteoclasts
- 6-monthly subcut injection
- Must not miss doses! Risk of rapid loss of bone especially in spine
- Need to give "lock-in" dose of zoledronic acid at end of course
- Contraindicated in pregnancy/breastfeeding
- Licenced in postmenopausal women



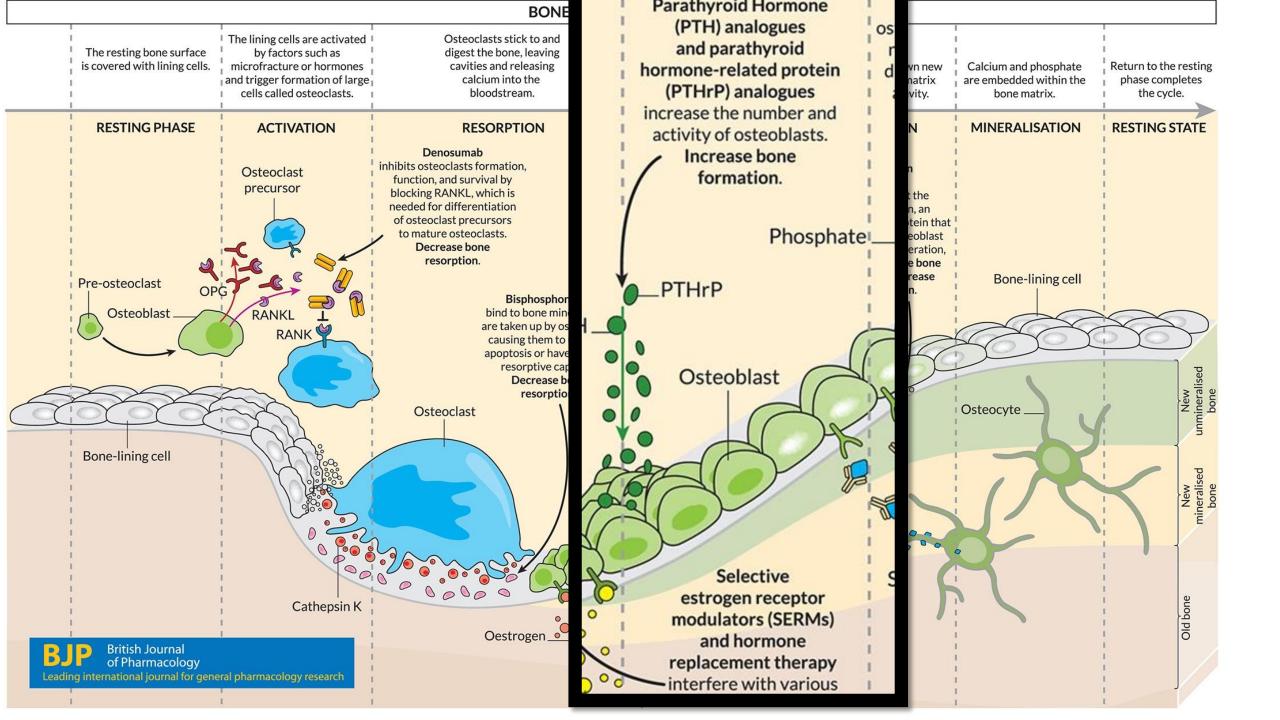
## Anti-resorptive vs anabolic

 Bisphosphonates and denosumab are anti-resorptive – they try and reduce reabsorption of bone

Teriparatide and Romozosumab are anabolic, meaning they also
BUILD bone/osteoblasts lay down new bone

## Who gets anabolics?

- SIGN define severe osteoporosis of the spine as: One severe or two or more moderate vertebral fractures on x-ray, and T-score <-1.5 at any site or spine T score <-4.0
- NICE define imminent risk as severe osteoporosis and has had a major osteoporotic fracture within 24 months

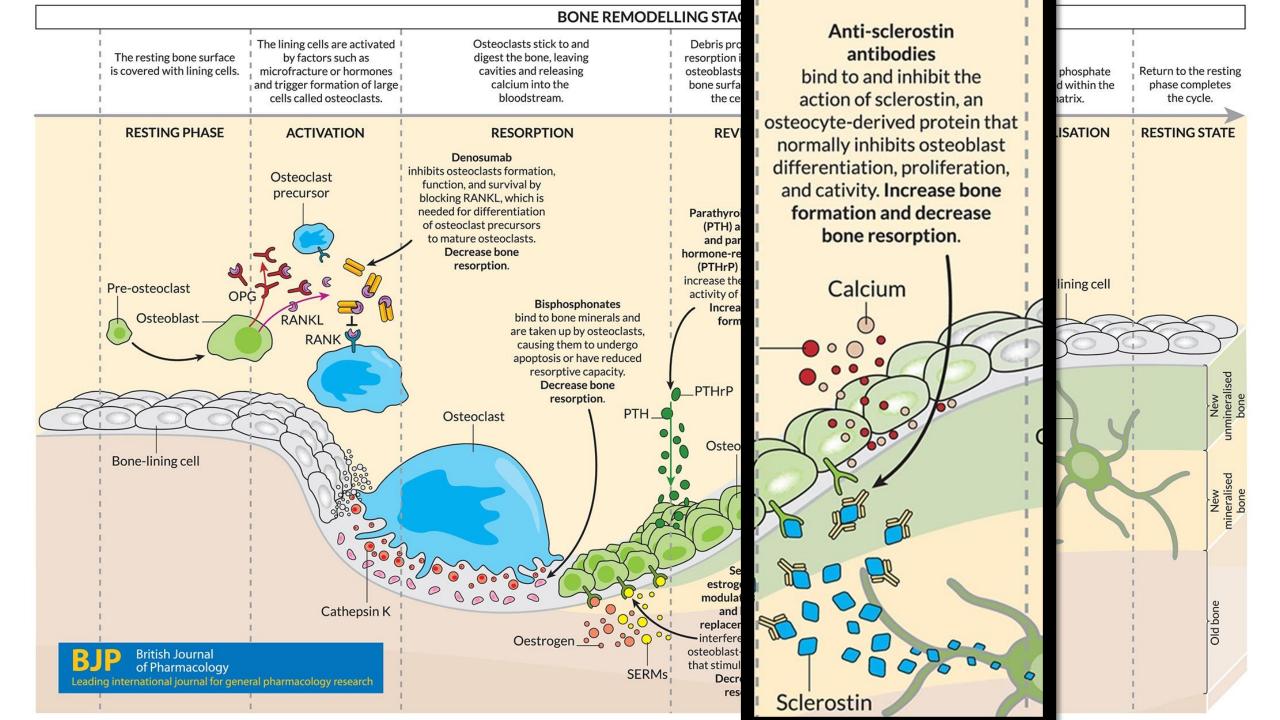


## Teriparatide

- Daily injection for 2 years
- Similar to insulin pen (same needles)
- Indicated for severe osteoporosis of spine
- Increases bone formation

- Must have adequate calcium/vit D, and not have high PTH
- Contraindicated if pregnant or breastfeeding

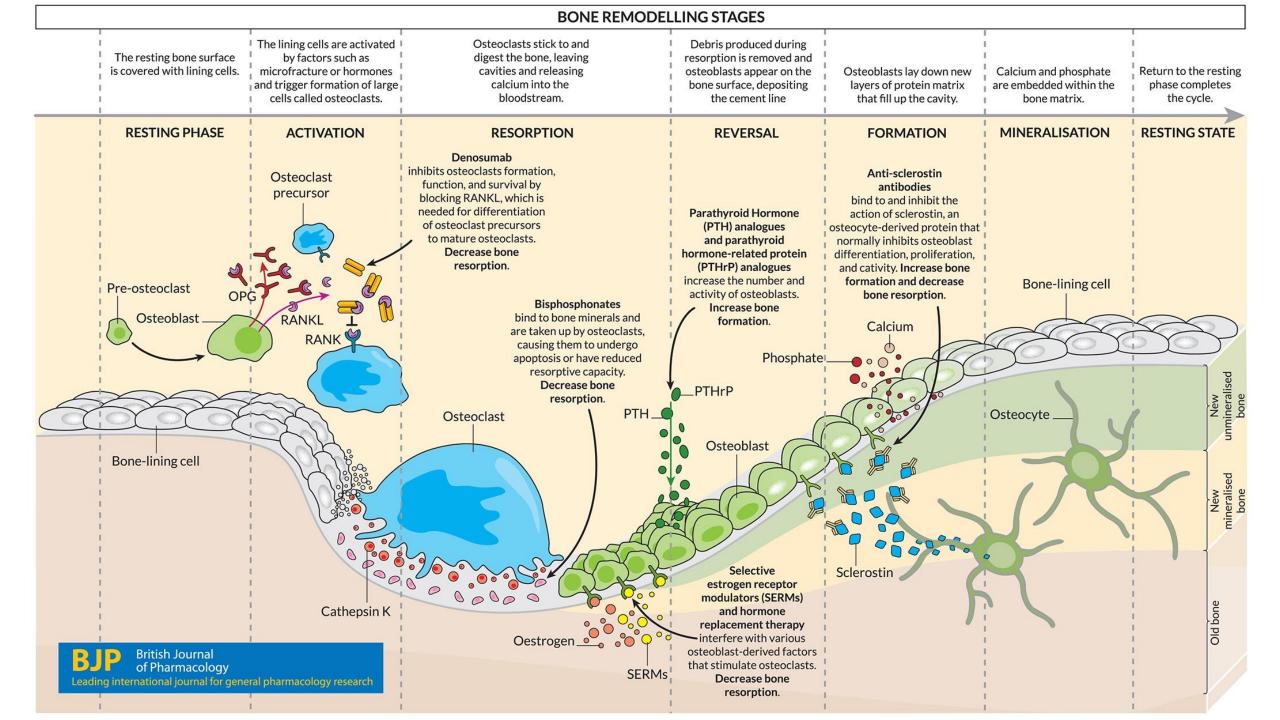




#### Romozosumab

- For "imminent fracture risk"
- Increase bone formation AND decrease bone reabsorption
- Risks: cardiovascular concerns
- Only licenced for women at present





#### Resources

- https://theros.org.uk/
- Sign guideline 142 (Scotland)



#### Questions!

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