 OSTEOPOROSIS SCREENING FOLLOWING FRACTURES

Disease State
Osteoporosis

Indicator Classification
Screening

Strength of Recommendation
B

Organizations Providing Recommendation
American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists
National Osteoporosis Foundation
U.S. Preventive Services Task Force

Clinical Intent
To ensure that women age 61 or older who experience a fracture receive a bone mineral density (BMD) test or pharmacotherapy for osteoporosis during the 6 months after the fracture.

Physician Specialties (suggested)
Refer to PQSR 2009 Clinical Measures by Specialty.

Background

Disease Burden
- The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey reports approximately 14 million American women 50 years of age are afflicted with osteopenia, and 5 million more have osteoporosis. Increase in age is associated with an increase in risk of osteoporosis and; up to 70 percent of women over age 80 years have osteoporosis. However, the National Osteoporosis Risk Assessment study found that the one-year risk for fracture was similar for postmenopausal women 50-64 years versus greater than 65 years of age.[1-3]
- Women with osteoporosis are at excess risk to experience fractures. As age and prevalence of osteoporosis increase, so does the incidence of hip fracture. Hip fractures are associated with high rates of mortality and loss of independence.[2]
- Fractures resulting from osteoporosis are a major cause of disability and death, especially among the elderly.[4] Less than one third of patients that experience fractures associated with fragility are treated for osteoporosis.[5]
- In the United States, medical expenditure for the treatment of fractures related to osteoporosis in adults over 45 year of age neared $14 billion, with the majority being spent on inpatient care. This cost is likely to rise as the median age of the US population increases.[2, 6]

Reason for Indicated Intervention or Treatment
- In the National Osteoporosis Risk Assessment study, an overall risk of fractures is greater for women 50-59 years who have a T-score less than -2.0. Early screening and treatment may help to
• The American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists recommends routine screening for osteoporosis for all women 65 years and older, all adult women with a history of one or more fractures not caused by severe trauma, and younger postmenopausal women who have clinical risk factors for fractures (such as low body weight, or a family history of spine or hip fracturing).[16]

• The USPSTF recommends that women aged 65 and older be screened routinely for osteoporosis. The USPSTF also recommends that routine screening begin at age 60 for women at increased risk for osteoporotic fractures.[12] The Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement makes similar
recommendations.[17]

- The National Osteoporosis Foundation recommends screening with BMD test in all women over age 65, younger premenopausal women with one or more risk factors, and postmenopausal women at any age who present with a fracture.[18-20]

Source Adapted from Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS®) 2008 Technical Specification:

- HMSA modified the age criteria from 67 and older to 61 and older.

Denominator

| Denominator Definition | Continuously enrolled women ages 61 and older, who had a fracture (excluding fractures of the finger, toe, face and skull) at any time during the 1 year period ending 6 months prior to the end of the measurement year. |

Denominator Exclusion

| Denominator Exclusion Definition | Members who received at least one BMD study within 12 months prior to the index date, or who had evidence of treatment for osteoporosis 12 months prior to the index date, or had a fracture in the 60 days prior to the index date. |

Numerator

| Numerator Definition | Members who received at least one BMD study 0-6 months after the index date (inclusive of index date) or who had evidence of treatment for osteoporosis 0-6 months after the index date (inclusive of index date). |

Physician Attribution

| Physician Attribution Description | Score all physicians (in the selected specialties) who saw the member during the 0-6 months following the index date (inclusive of index date). |

References

3. Siris, E.S., et al., Predictive value of low BMD for 1-year fracture outcomes is similar for postmenopausal women ages 50-64 and 65 and Older: results from the National Osteoporosis Risk
17. ICSI, Diagnosis and treatment of osteoporosis. 2005, Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement: Bloomington, MN.

    2003, National Osteoporosis Foundation.


© 2008 Health Benchmarks and HMSA. All rights reserved.