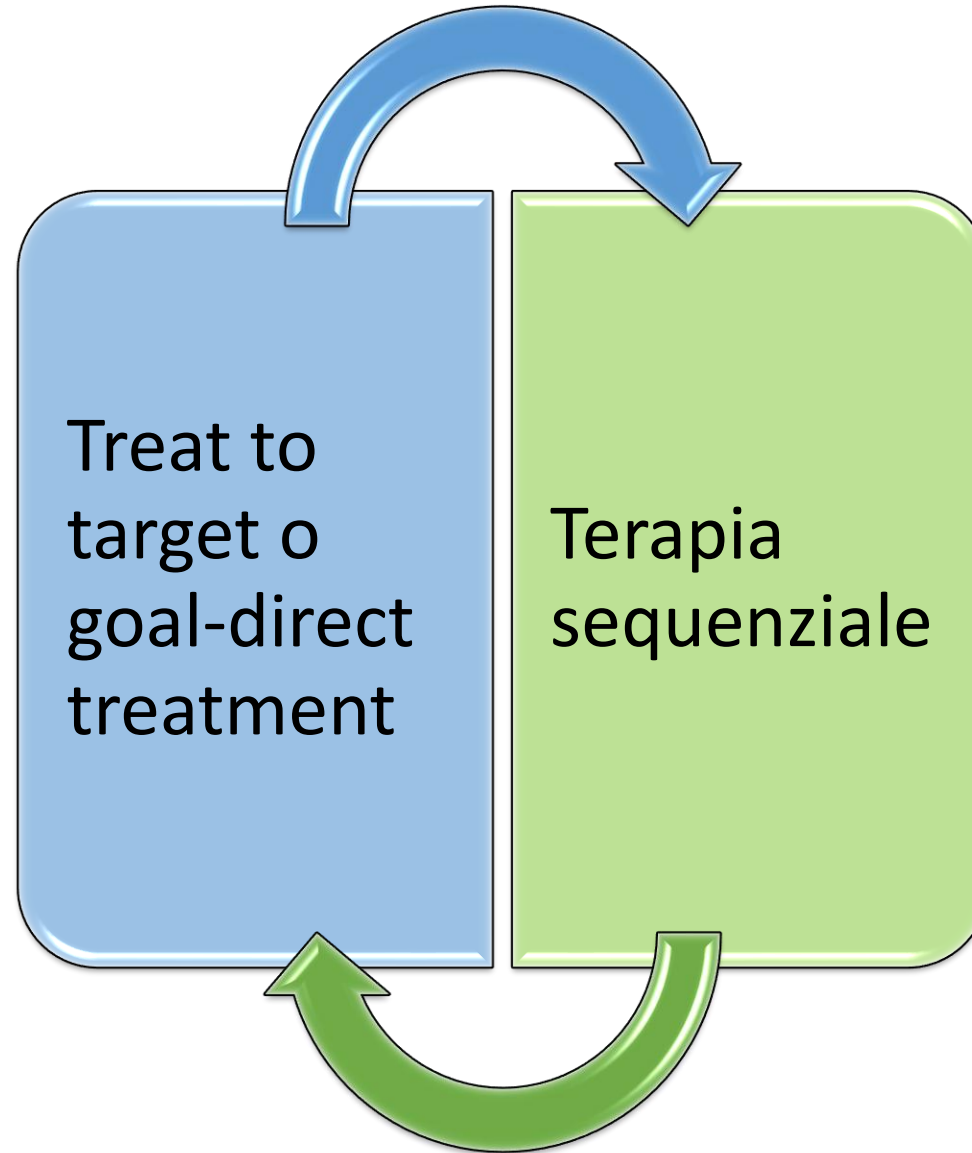


Update sulla gestione del rischio di frattura

Sabato 29 marzo 2025

La terapia sequenziale

Lupo Sabrina



Terapia sequenziale

Trattamento individualizzato basato sul rischio fratturativo:

- Storia di fratture (sede, numero, tempo intercorso dalla frattura)
- BMD di partenza
- Età
- Altri fattori di rischio



Rischio imminente di frattura



Frattura da fragilità nei due anni precedenti
o fratture multiple
indipendentemente dalla BMD



Rapida e massimale riduzione del rischio
fratturativo!

Target

Tempo



Sequenza
farmacologica

Table 1

Effects of Osteoporosis Medication Discontinuation

Medication	Effect on bone turnover	Rate of bone loss	Effect on fracture
Bisphosphonates ^{4,5}	Gradual increase toward baseline	↑	Largely maintained antifracture efficacy for 4-5 y
Denosumab ^{6,10}	Rapid increase to levels above baseline	↑↑↑	Prompt loss of antifracture efficacy and increased risk of multiple vertebral fractures
Teriparatide ^{8,9,11}	Return to baseline from higher levels on treatment	↑↑	Some possible maintenance of antifracture efficacy through 30 mo
Romosozumab ⁷	Increase to levels above baseline	↑↑	Not evaluated
Hormone therapy ^{12,14,15} Raloxifene ¹³	Return to baseline levels	↑↑	Attenuation of antifracture efficacy for hormone therapy, unknown for raloxifene

Osteoanabolico



Antirassorbitivo

Nota 79
prevenzione
secondaria!

- Prevenzione secondaria in soggetti con pregresse fratture osteoporotiche
 - Fratture vertebrali o di femore

Condizione	Trattamento I scelta ^a	II scelta	III scelta
1-2 fratture ^b	Alendronato (± vit.D), Risedronato, Zoledronato ^d	Denosumab ^e Ibandronato, Raloxifene, Bazedoxifene	
≥ 3 fratture	Teriparatide ^g		
≥ 1 frattura + T-score colonna o femore ^c ≤ -4			
≥ 1 frattura + trattamento > 12 mesi con prednisone o equivalenti ≥ 5 mg/die			
Nuova frattura vertebrale o femorale nonostante trattamento in Nota 79 da almeno 1 anno		Denosumab ^e Zoledronato ^d	Alendronato (± vit.D) Risedronato, Ibandronato
Pazienti di sesso femminile in postmenopausa con T-score colonna o femore <-2,5 e > -5.0 (T-score <-2,0 e > -5.0 se di età superiore a 65 anni) + ≥2 fratture vertebrali lievi o almeno 1 moderata o storia di frattura ad avambraccio, omero, sacro, pelvi, anca, femore, o tibia negli ultimi 5 anni.	Abaloparatide ^h		

Pazienti di sesso femminile con T-score colonna o femore <-2,5 (<-2,0 se ≥2 fratture vertebrali moderate o gravi oppure se frattura femorale nei 2 anni precedenti)

+ anamnesi ≥1 fratture vertebrali moderate o gravi oppure ≥2 fratture vertebrali lievi oppure frattura femorale

+ rischio di frattura a 10 anni (determinato con calcolatore validato) elevato ≥20%

+ impossibilità a seguire altri trattamenti efficaci (intolleranza, inefficacia o scadenza del periodo di impiego autorizzato)

Romozosumab^f per max 12 mesi, seguito da farmaci antirassorbitivi (bisfosfonati o denosumab)

- Fratture non vertebrali e non femorali

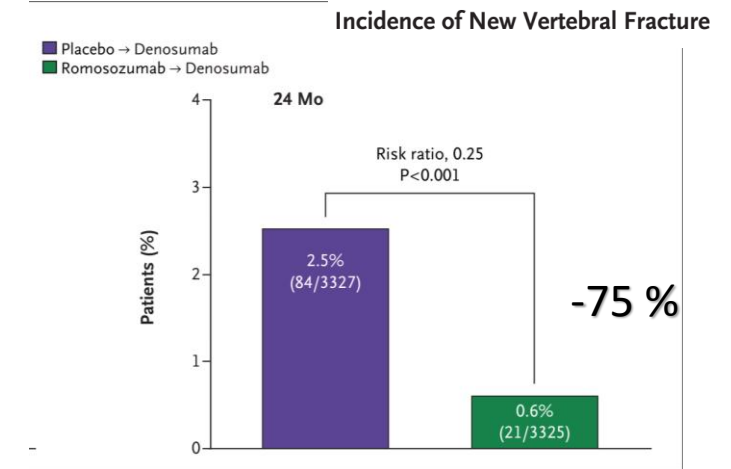
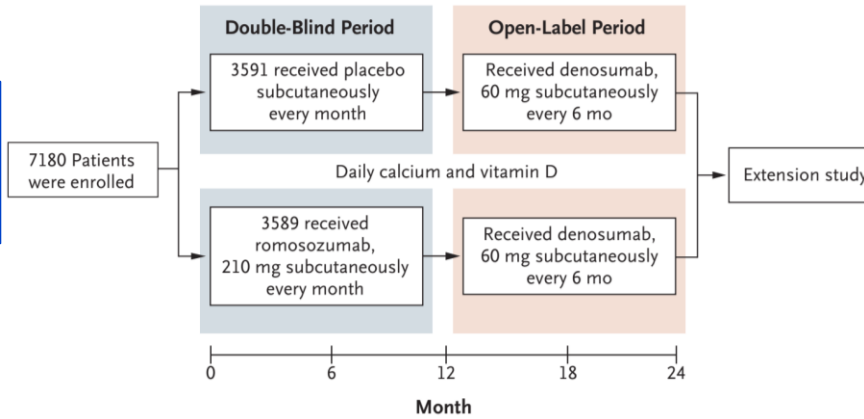
+ T-score colonna o femore ≤ -3	Alendronato (± vit.D), Risedronato, Zoledronato ^d	Denosumab ^e Ibandronato, Raloxifene, Bazedoxifene	
Pazienti di sesso femminile con T-score colonna o femore <-2,5 + anamnesi ≥2 fratture non vertebrali + rischio di frattura a 10 anni (determinato con calcolatore validato) elevato ≥20% + impossibilità a seguire altri trattamenti efficaci (intolleranza, inefficacia o scadenza del periodo di impiego autorizzato)	Romozosumab ^f per max 12 mesi, seguito da farmaci antirassorbitivi (bisfosfonati o denosumab)		

FRAME trial

Romosozumab → Denosumab

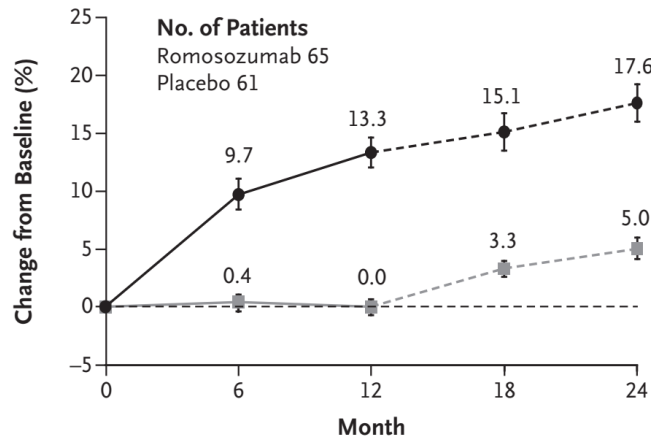
Osteoanabolico → Antirassorbitivo

postmenopausal women who had a T score of -2.5 to -3.5 at the total hip or femoral neck

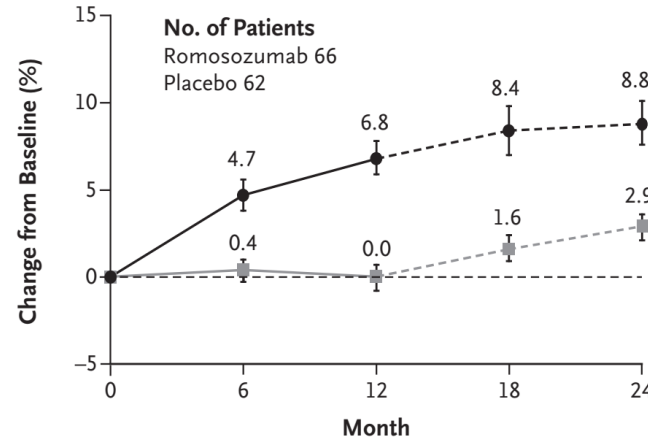


— Placebo - - - Placebo → Denosumab — Romosozumab - - - Romosozumab → Denosumab

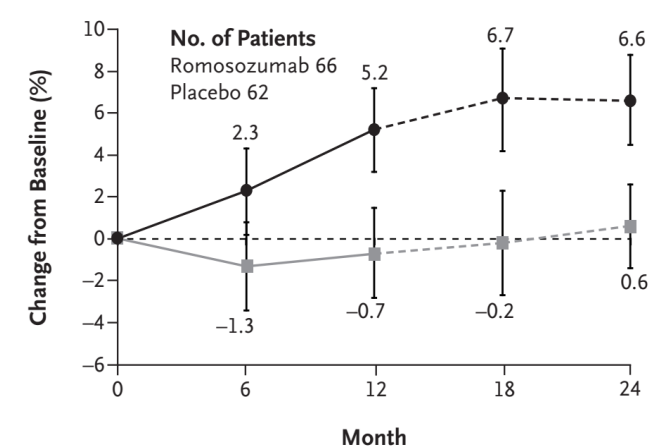
A Change in Bone Mineral Density at Lumbar Spine



B Change in Bone Mineral Density at Total Hip



C Change in Bone Mineral Density at Femoral Neck

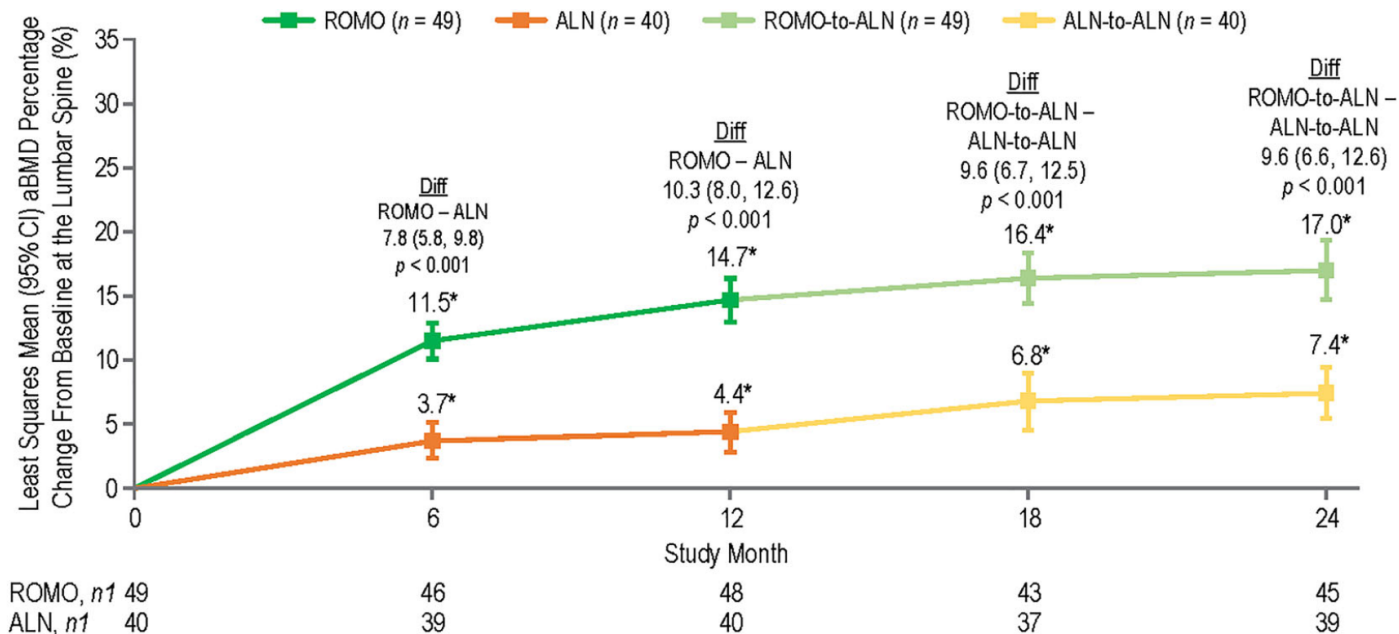


ARCH study

Romsozumab → Alendronato

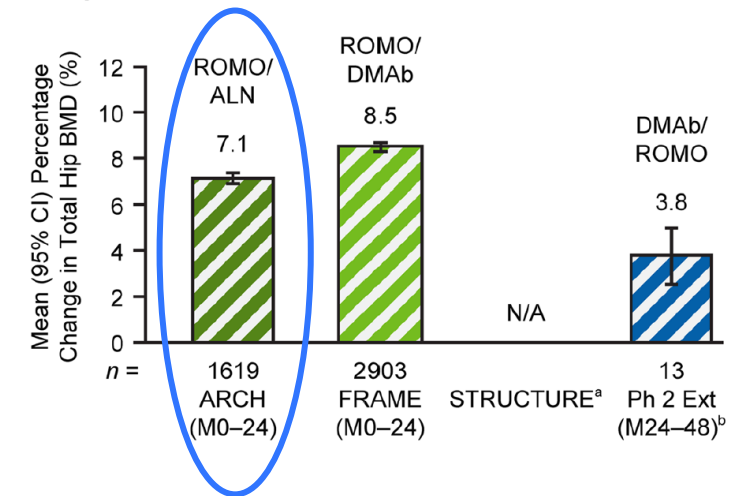
Osteoanabolico → Antirassorbitivo

4093 postmenopausal women with severe osteoporosis received monthly romsozumab 210 mg sc or weekly oral alendronate 70 mg for 12 months, followed by open-label weekly oral alendronate 70 mg for ≥12 months



*p < 0.001 vs baseline

b. Cumulative 2 Year Gains After Sequential Treatment



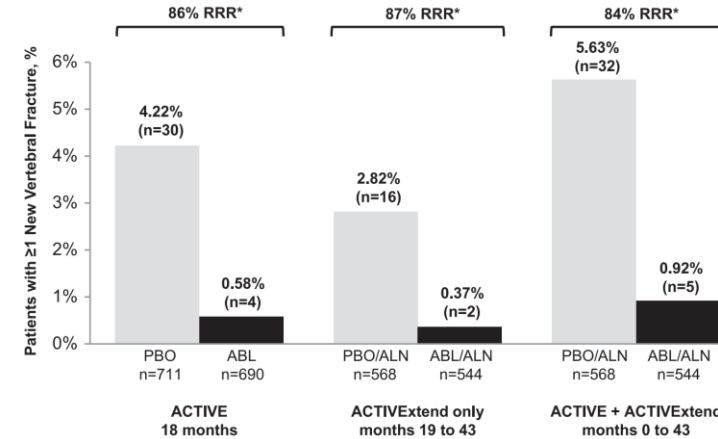
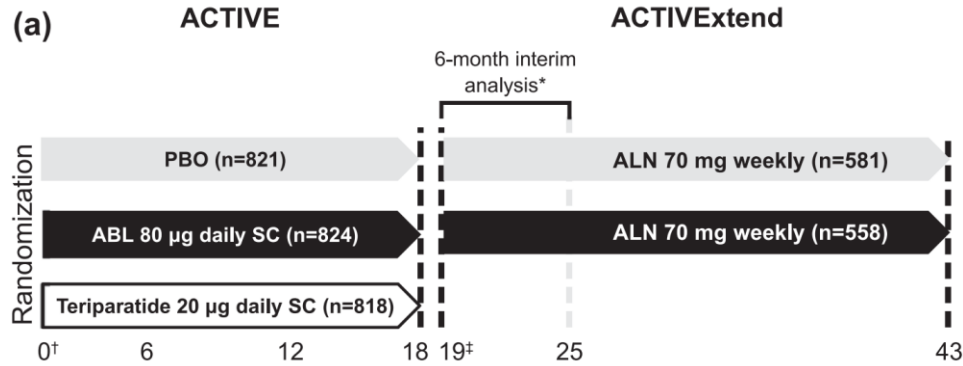
Brown, J. P. JBMR (2021)

Cosman, F. Osteoporosis (2022)

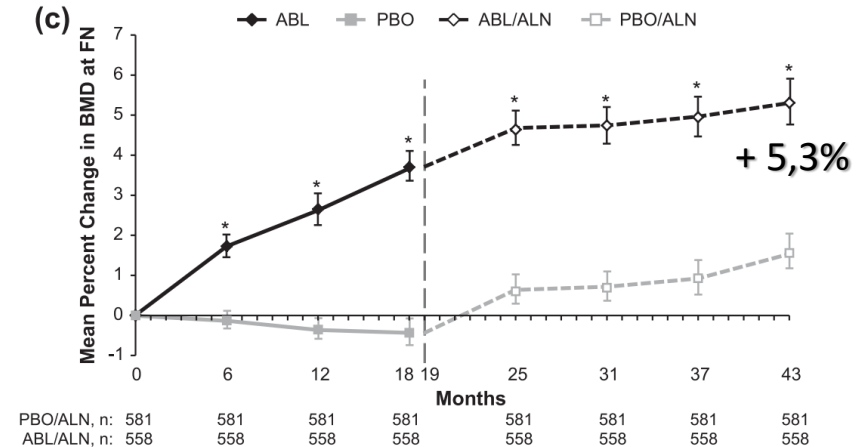
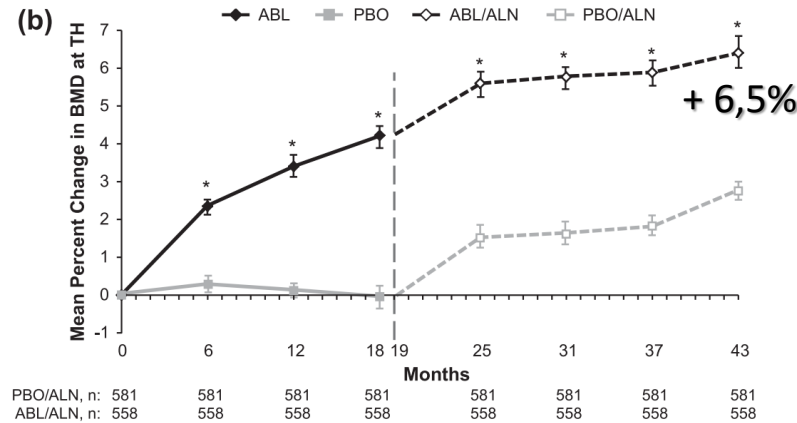
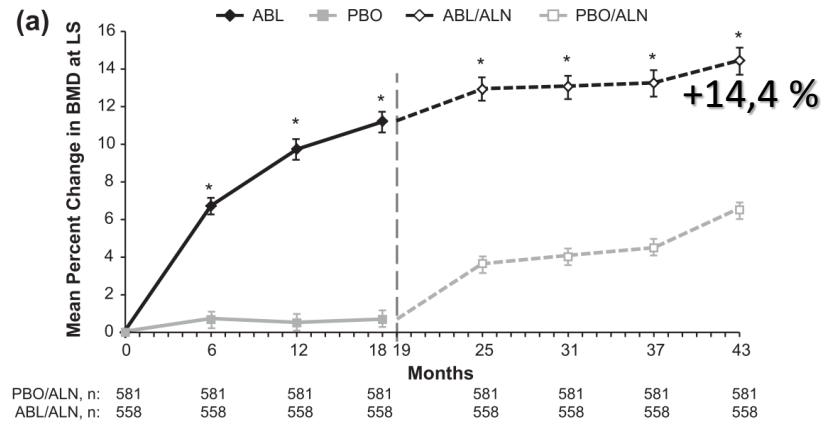
ACTIVEExtend

Abaloparatide → Alendronato

Osteoanabolico → Antirassorbitivo



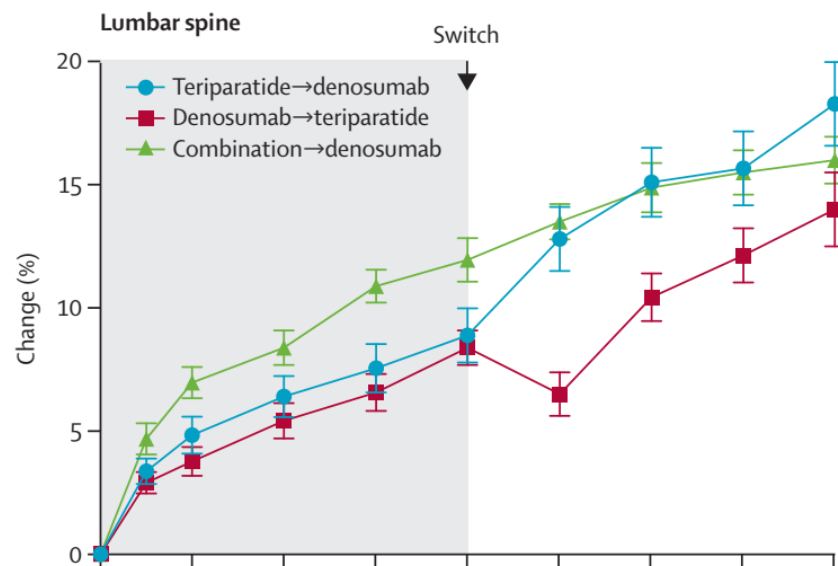
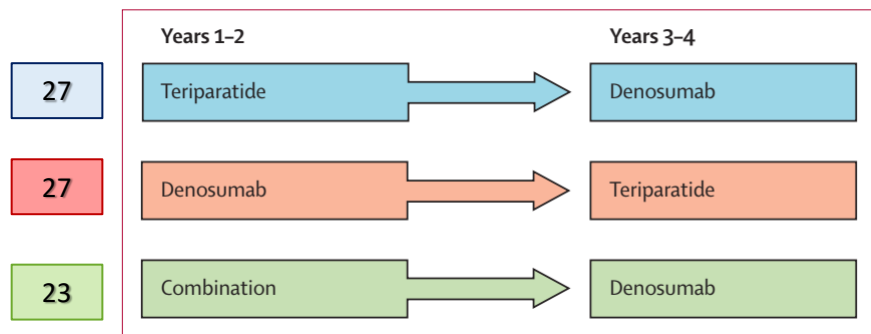
- -39 % nuove fratture vertebrali
- -34 % fratture cliniche
- -50 % fratture osteoporotiche maggiori



DATA Switch

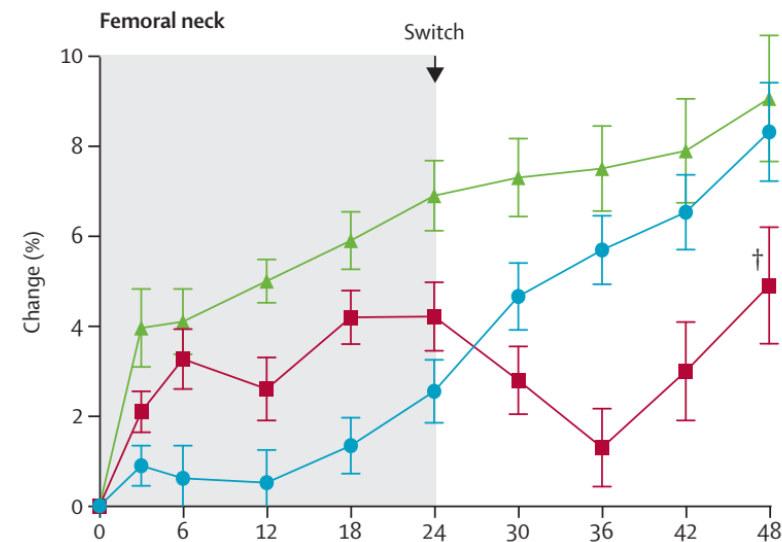
Teriparatide ➡ Denosumab

Osteoanabolico ➡ Antirassorbitivo

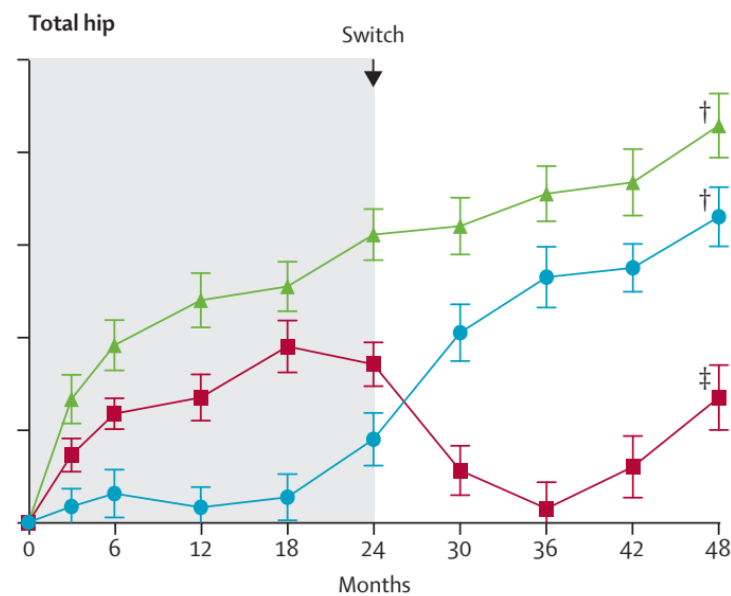


+18,3 %

Leder, B. Z., et al *Lancet* (2015)



+6,6 %

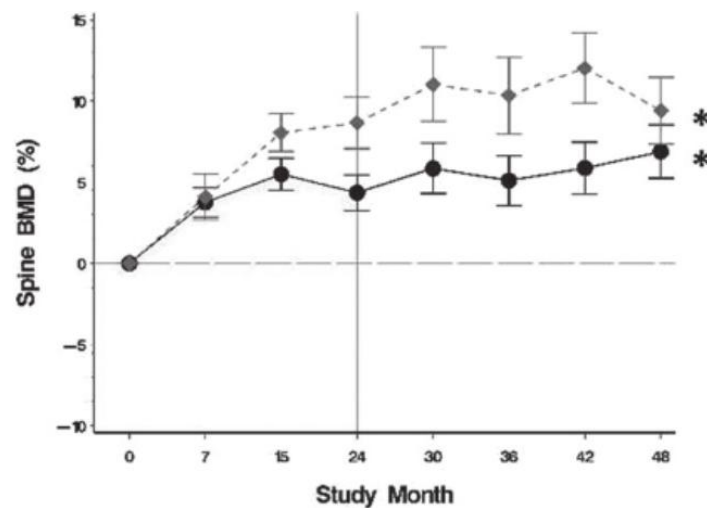


+8,3 %

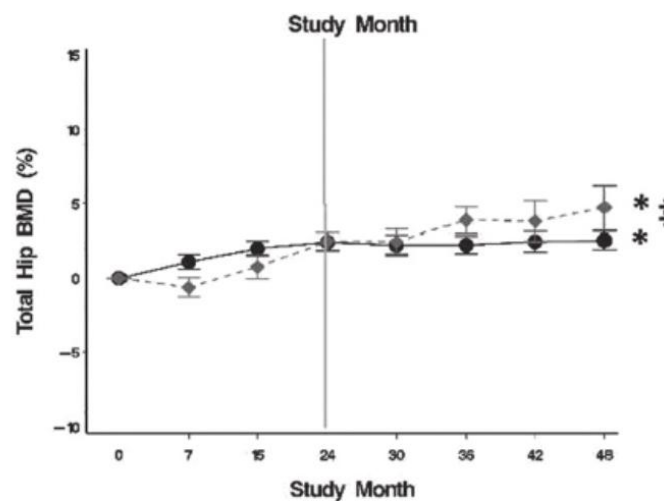
Teriparatide → Alendronato

Osteoanabolico → Antiriassorbitivo

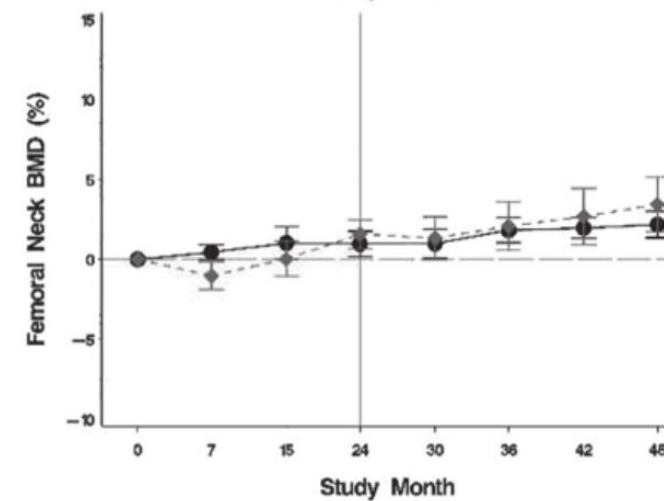
23 donne in post menopausa trattate con teriparatide per 2 anni seguito da 2 anni di alendronato



+ 9,4 %



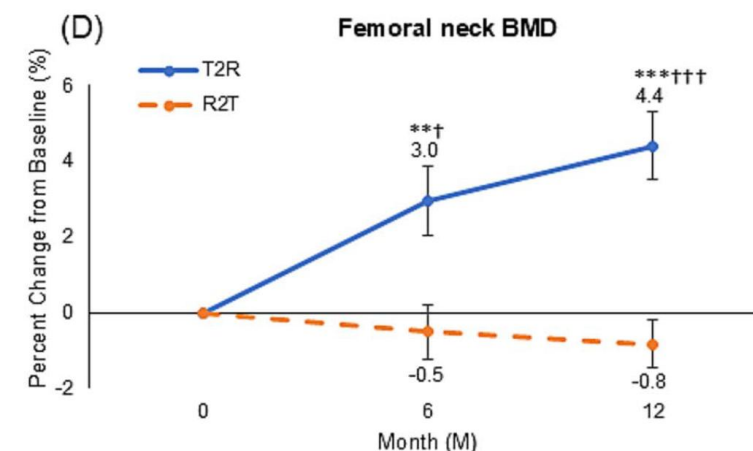
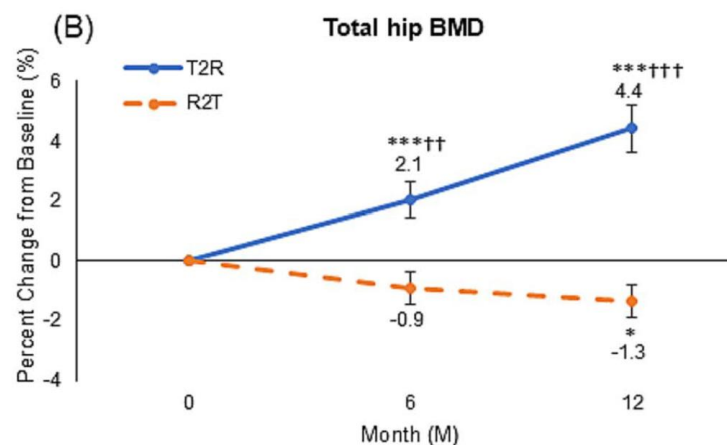
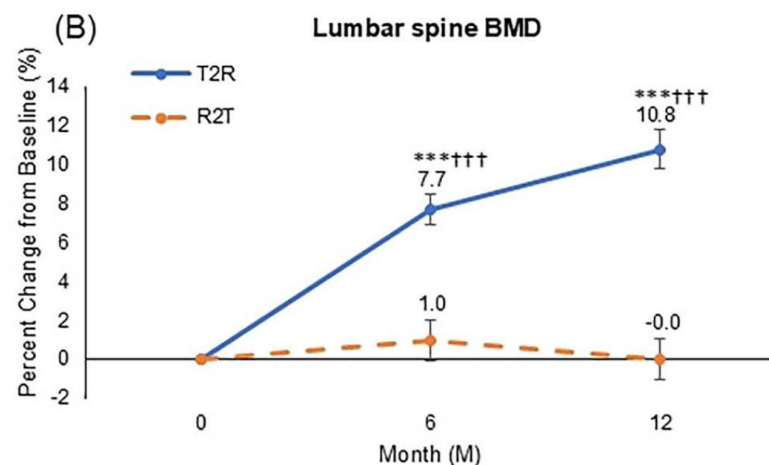
+ 4,7 %



+ 3,4 %

Osteoanabolico → Osteoanabolico

In uno studio retrospettivo su 94 donne in post-menopausa con OP severa quelle trattate con teriparatide prima e romosozumab poi (69) avevano un aumento della BMD al LS di + 10,8 % e al TH e al FN di +4,4, mentre quelle trattate con romosozumab prima e teriparatide poi (25) non mostravano alcun incremento della BMD alla LS e un decremento al TH (-1,3 %) e al FN (-0,8%)





Osteoanabolico → Osteoanabolico

- ✓ In uno studio osservazione prospettico si 138 donne in post-menopausa con OP severa già trattate con teriparatide la somministrazione successiva di romosozumab determina un incremento significativo della BMD a 12 mesi a livello della LS (+7,9 %) e un incremento non significativo (+2,1 %) al TH; a livello lombare la risposta in termini di incremento della BMD è maggiore nelle forme primarie di OP rispetto alle secondarie

Mineta, K., et al; Bone (2025)

- ✓ In uno studio retrospettivo caso controllo su 88 donne in post menopausa con OP severa, 44 naive e 44 pretrattate con teriparatide, l'aumento della BMD a livello della LS è significativamente maggiore nel gruppo naive (+17,3 %) rispetto al gruppo già trattato con TPD (+10,3 %); stessi risultati sulla BMD del TH (+7,8 % vs 3,1 %); nel gruppo naive è stato osservato un maggiore aumento del P1NP rispetto al gruppo pretrattato

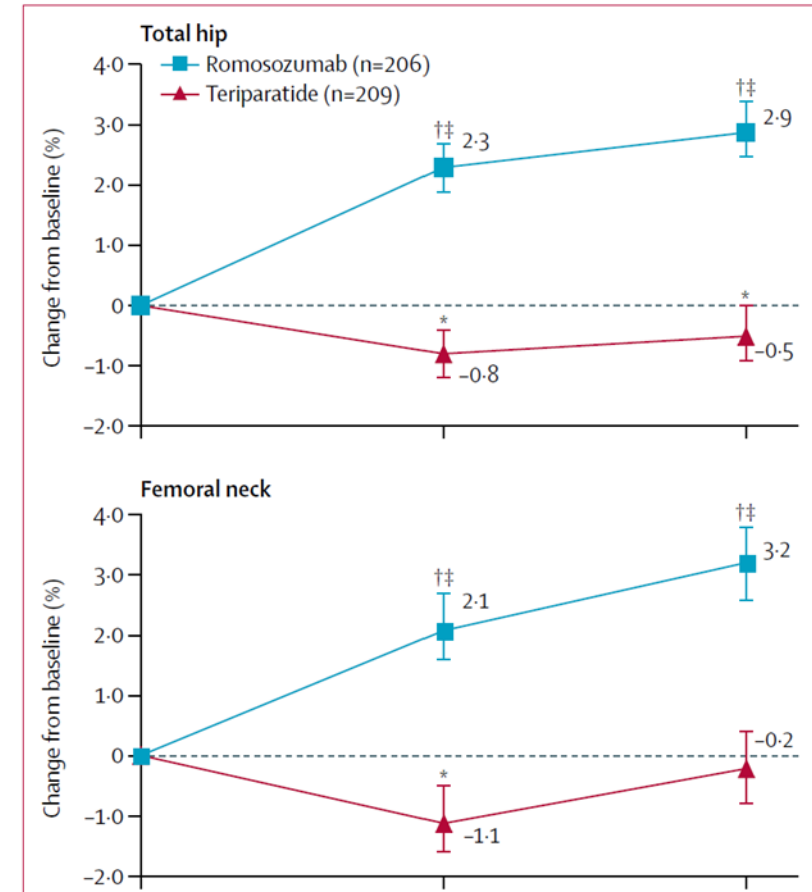
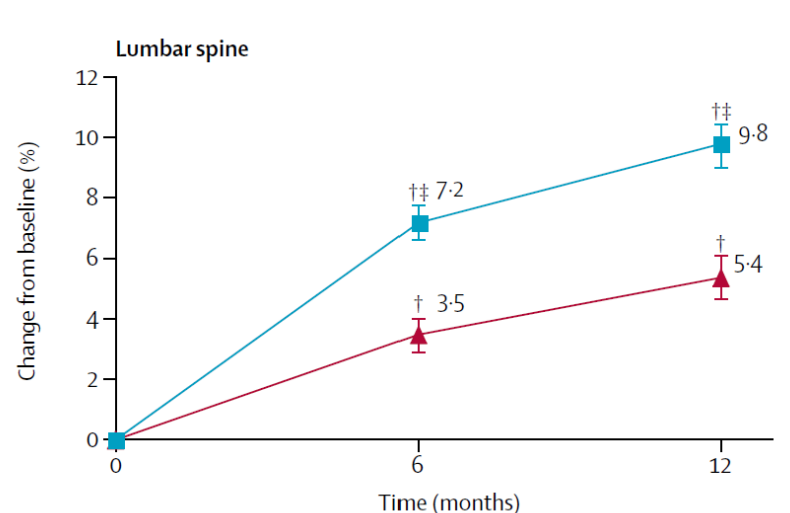
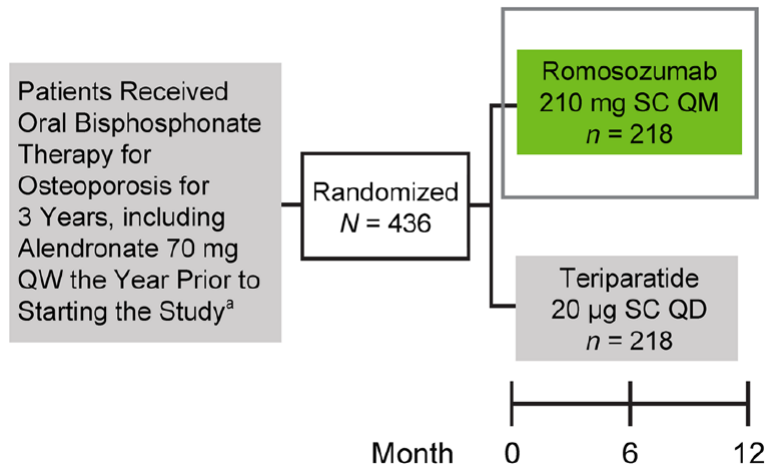
Ebina K., et al, Bone (2025)



Antiriassorbitivo → Osteoanabolico

STRUCTURE Study

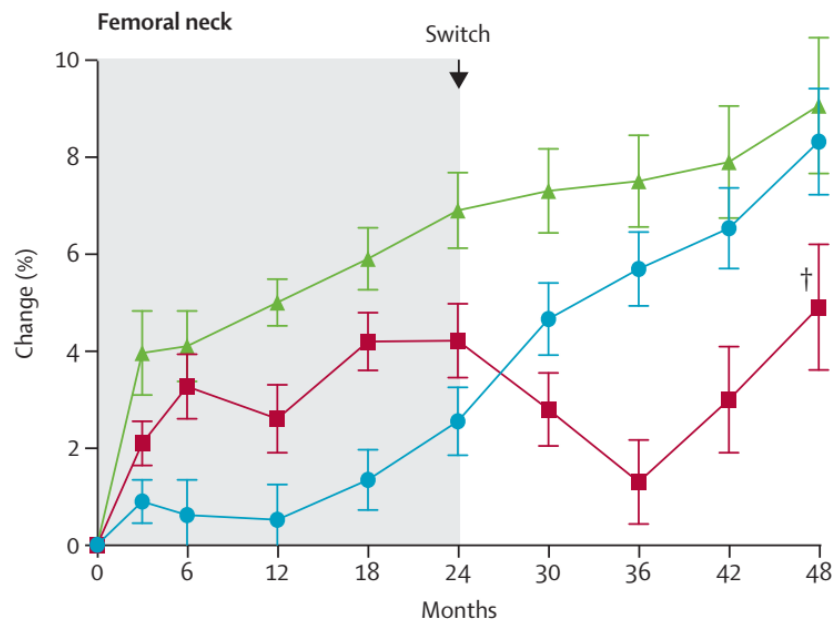
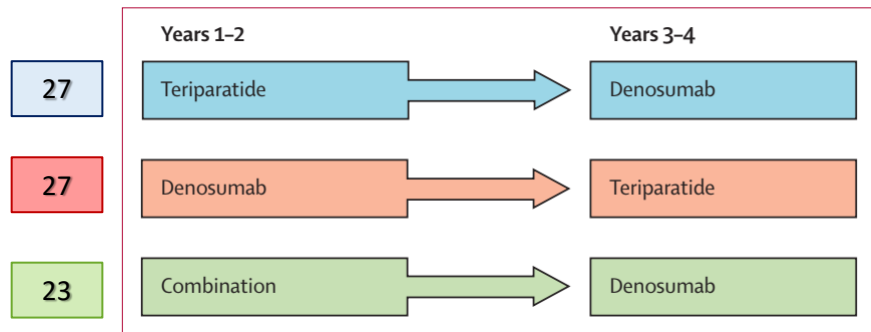
Antirassorbitivo → Osteoanabolico



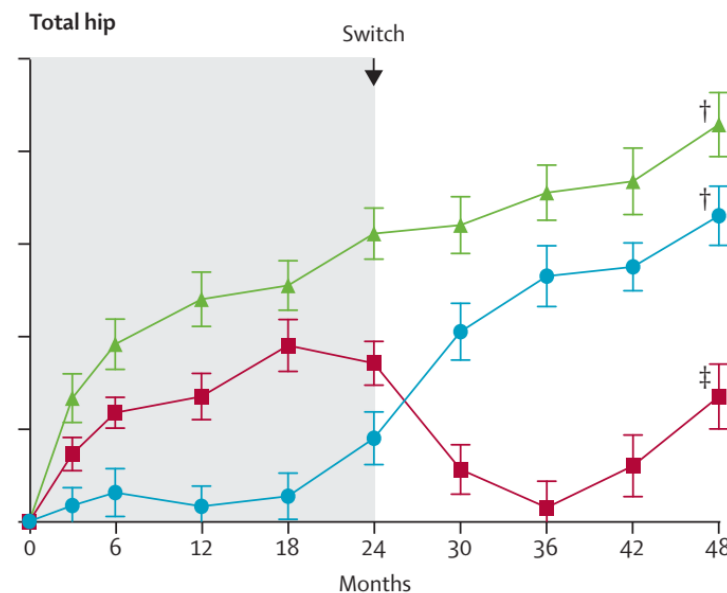
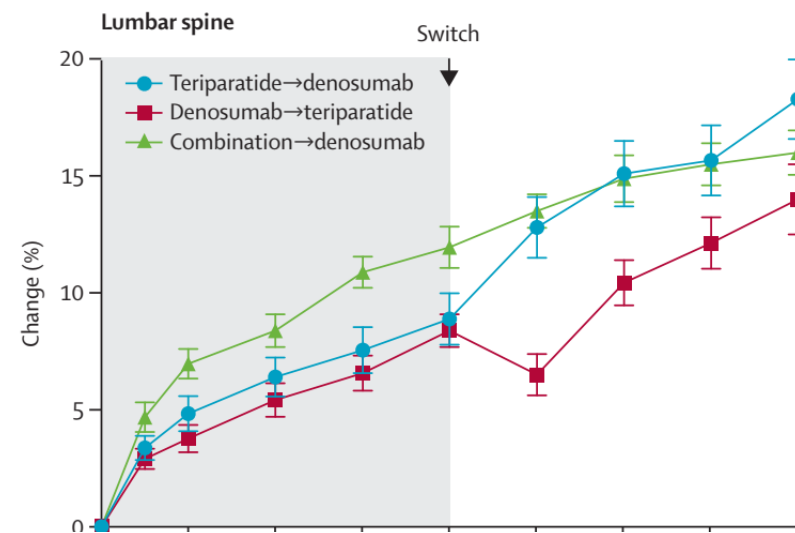
DATA Switch

Denosumab → Teriparatide

Antirassorbitivo → Osteoanabolico



Leder, B. Z., et al *Lancet* (2015)

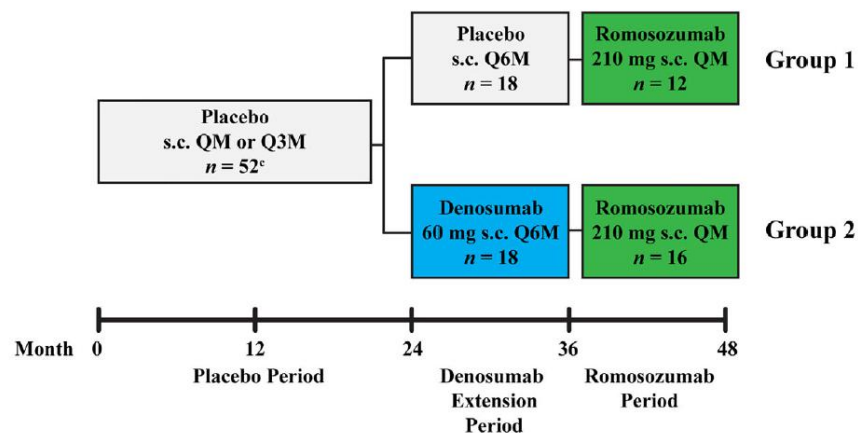


Denosumab → Romosozumab

Antirassorbitivo → Osteoanabolico

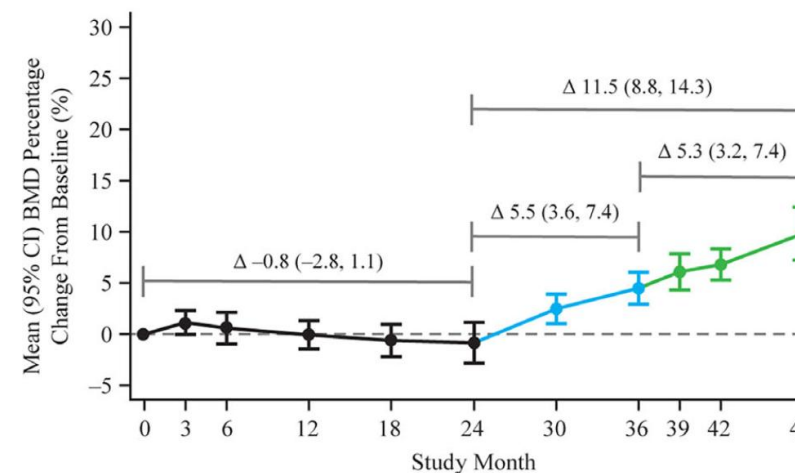
—●— Placebo —●— Denosumab 60 mg Q6M —●— Romosozumab 210 mg QM

B. Treatment-naïve patients (n = 52)

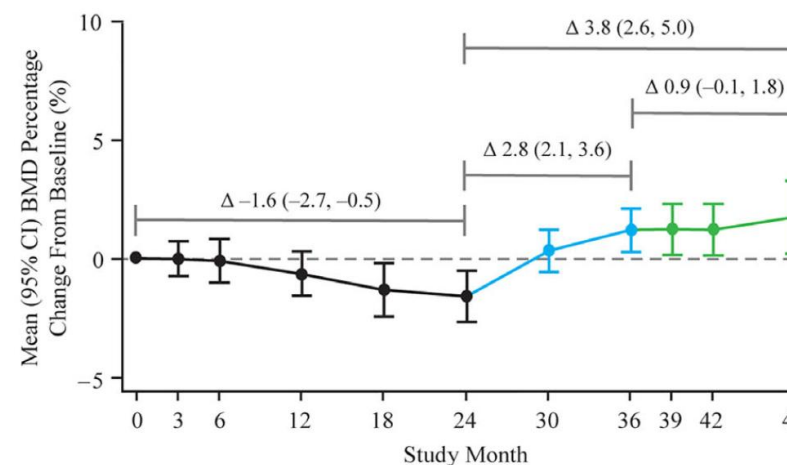


Group 2: Placebo-to-denosumab-to-romosozumab (n = 16)

B. Lumbar spine

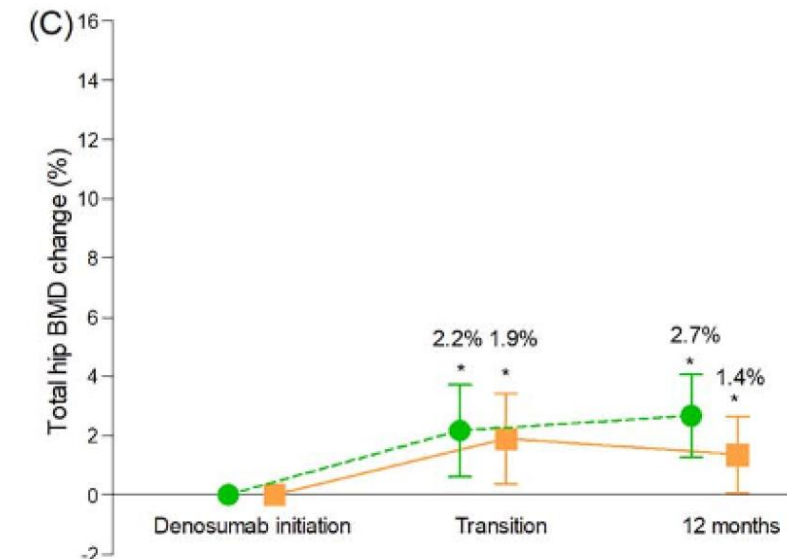
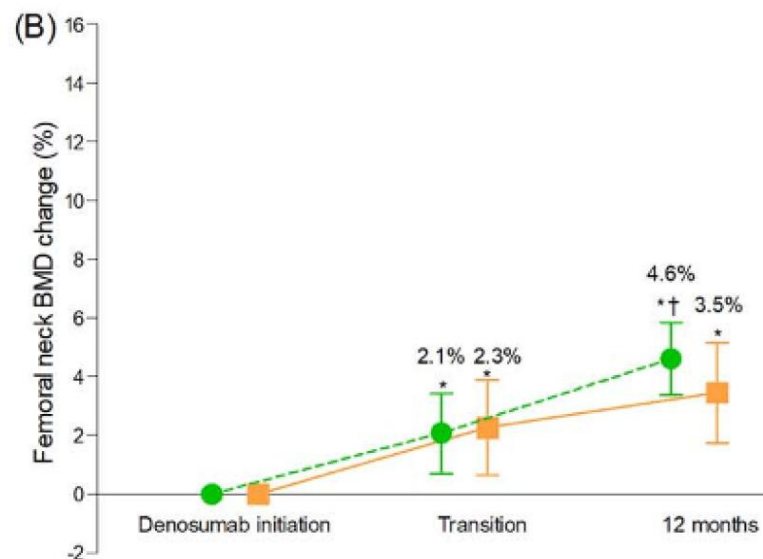
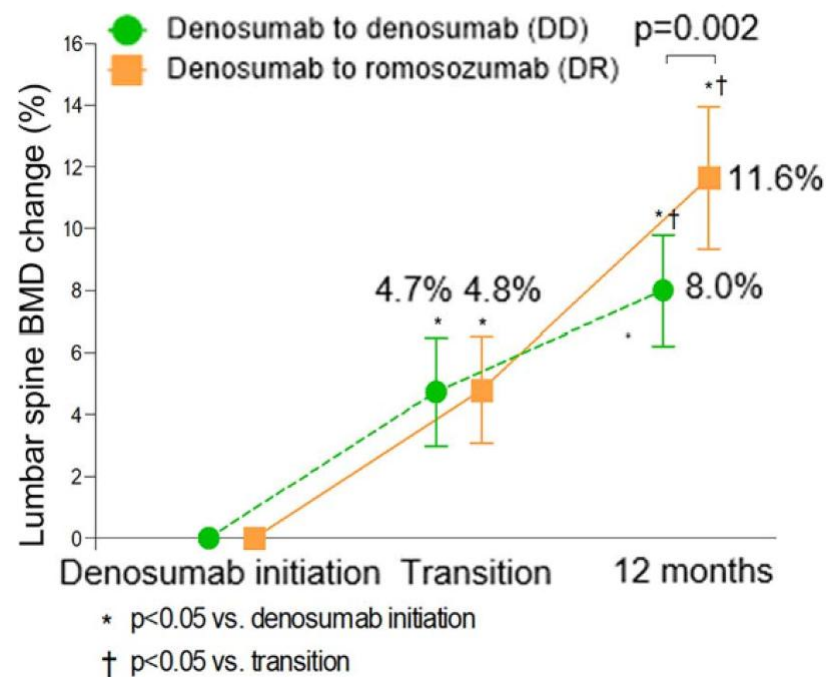
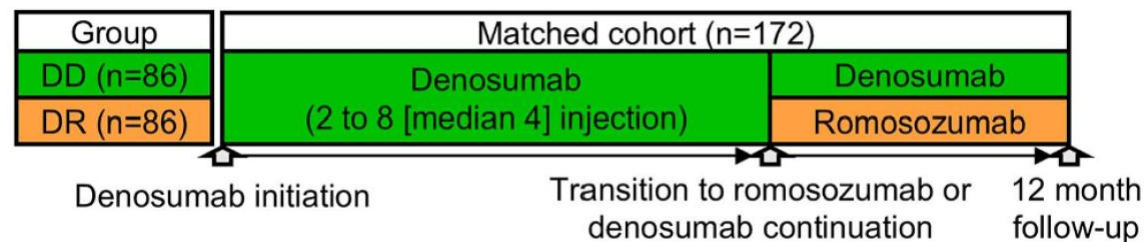


D. Total hip



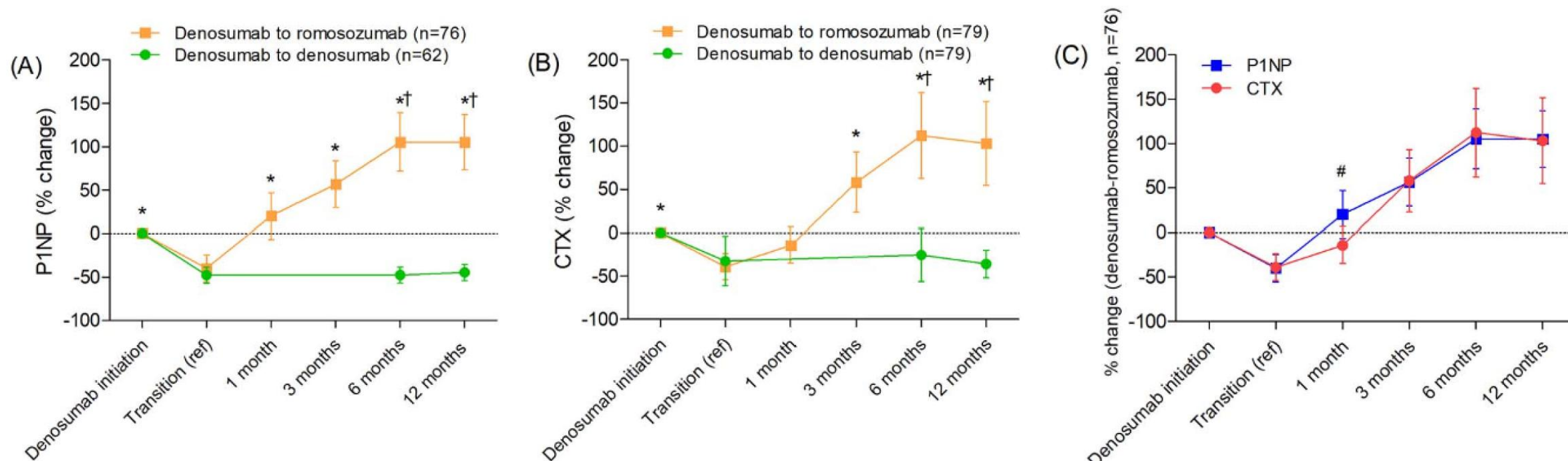
Denosumab → Romosozumab

Antirassorbitivo → Osteoanabolico



Denosumab → Romosozumab

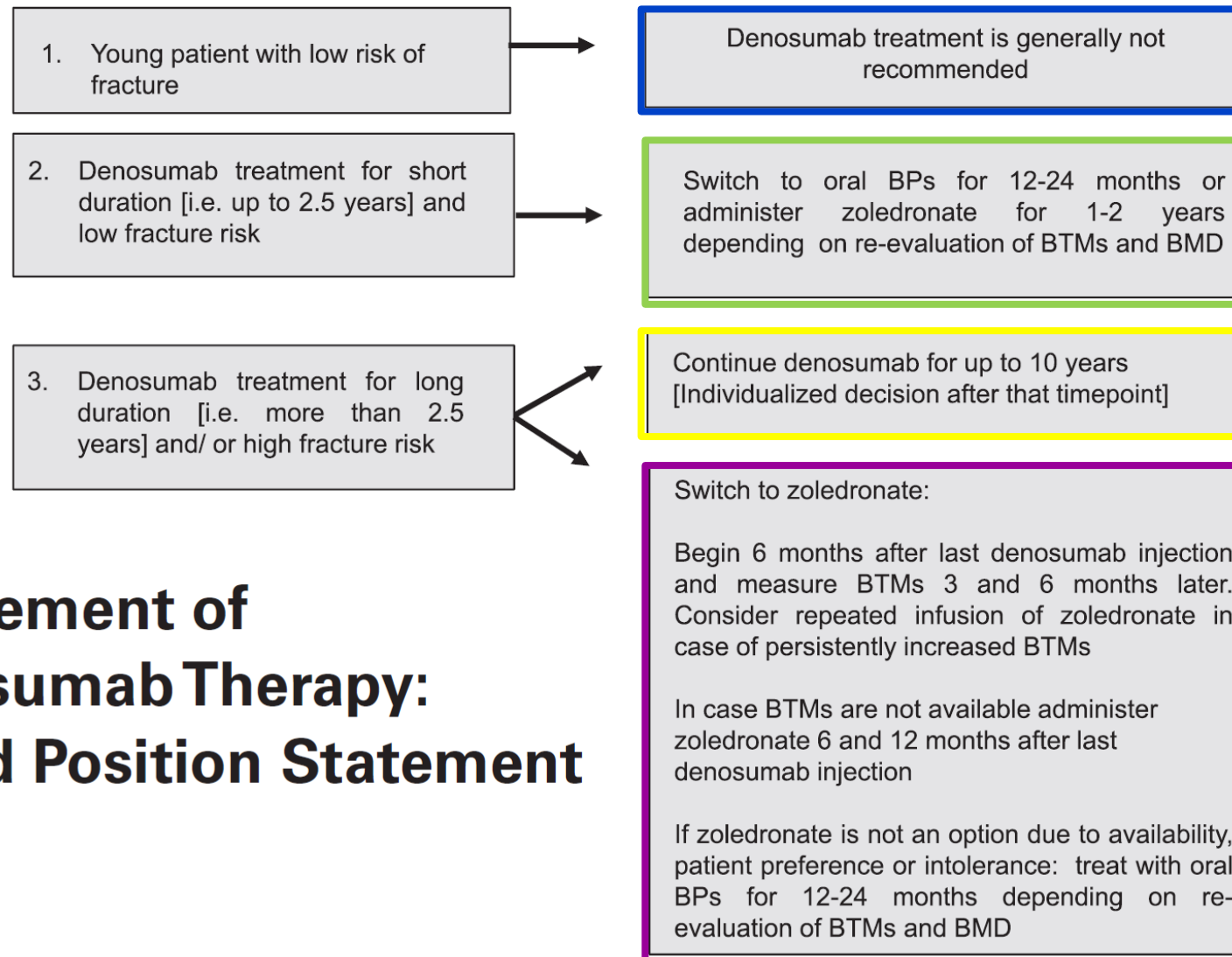
Antirassorbitivo → Osteoanabolico



Sospensione denosumab

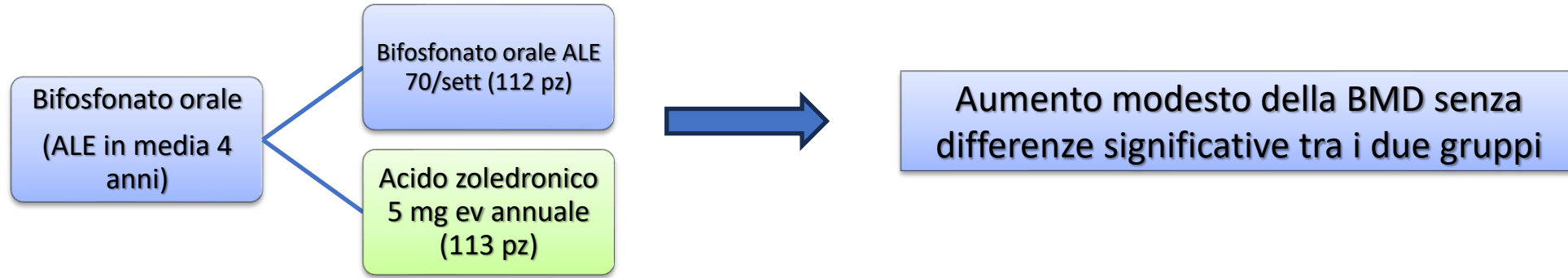
Antirassorbitivo

Antirassorbitivo

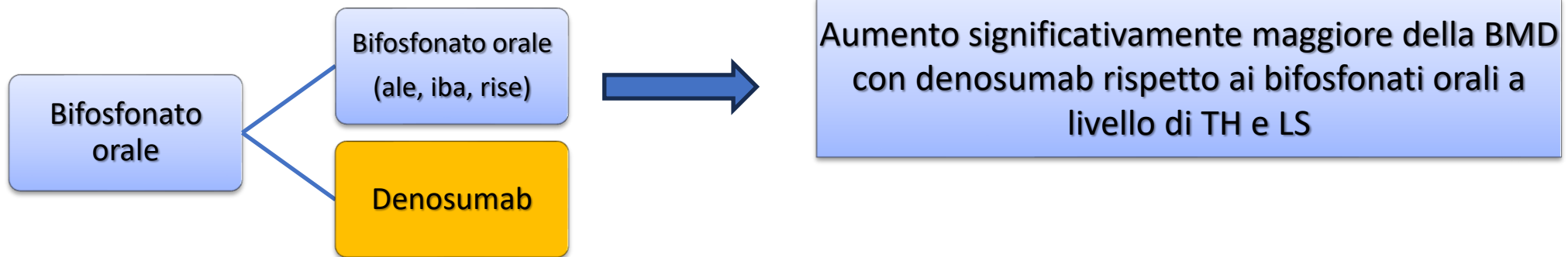


Fracture Risk and Management of Discontinuation of Denosumab Therapy: A Systematic Review and Position Statement by ECTS

Antirassorbitivo → Antirassorbitivo



McClung et al, *Bone* (2007)



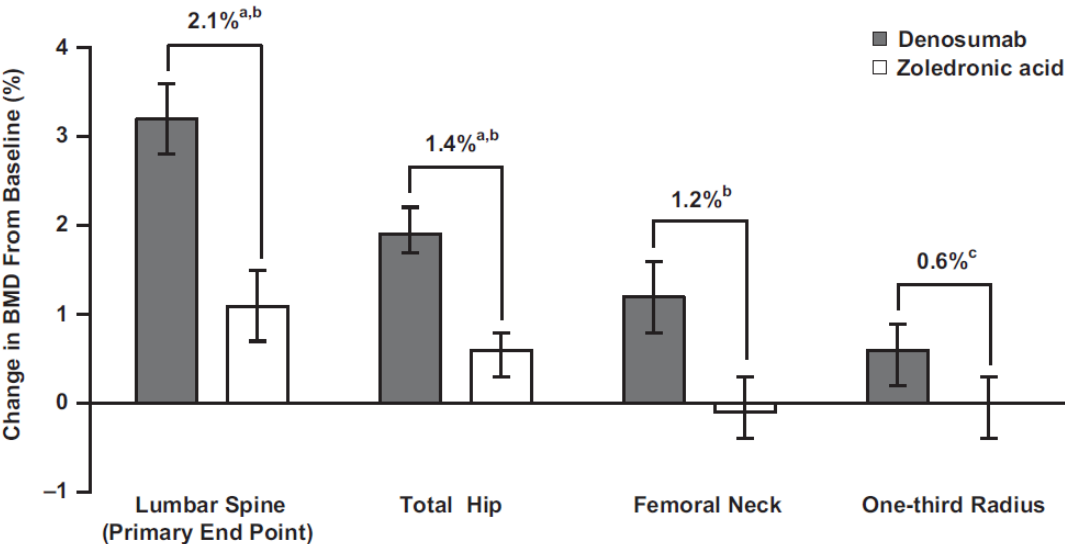
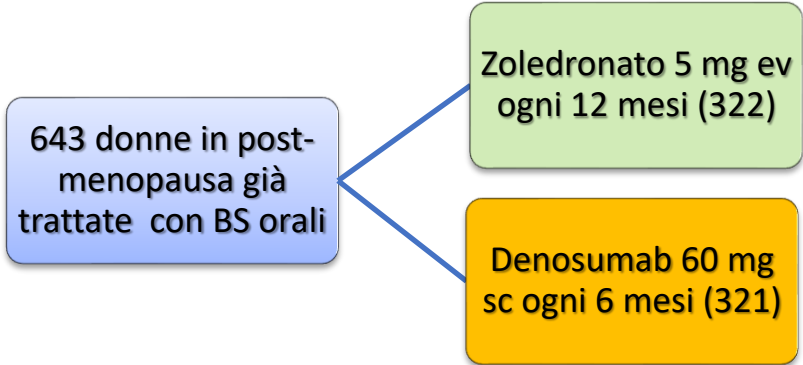
Kendler, D. et al *JBMR* (2010)

Recknor, C et al *Obstetrics and gynecology* (2013)

Roux, C et al *Bone* (2014)

Denosumab or Zoledronic Acid in Postmenopausal Women With Osteoporosis Previously Treated With Oral Bisphosphonates

Antiriassorbitivo ➡ Antiriassorbitivo



Miller, P. D. et al; JCEM (2016)

Table 1. Baseline Demographics and Characteristics

	Denosumab (n = 321)	Zoledronic Acid (n = 322)
Age, y, mean (SD)	68.5 (7.1)	69.5 (7.7)
Race/ethnic group, n, %		
White or Caucasian	309 (96.3)	314 (97.5)
Asian	5 (1.6)	4 (1.2)
Black or African American	1 (0.3)	0
Other ^a	6 (1.8)	4 (1.2)
BMI, kg/m ² , mean (SD)	24.3 (4.0)	24.3 (4.2)
Years since menopause, mean (SD)	19.9 (8.2)	20.8 (8.9)
History of fracture, n, %		
Any	169 (52.6)	159 (49.4)
Osteoporotic	120 (37.4)	121 (37.6)
Nonvertebral	109 (34.0)	106 (32.9)
Vertebral	24 (7.5)	28 (8.7)
Lumbar spine BMD T-score		
Mean (SD)	−2.74 (0.83)	−2.64 (0.86)
≤ −2.5, n, %	230 (71.7)	229 (71.1)
> −2.5, n, %	91 (28.3)	91 (28.3)
Total hip BMD T-score		
Mean (SD)	−1.93 (0.74)	−1.93 (0.80)
≤ −2.5, n, %	74 (23.1)	75 (23.3)
> −2.5, n, %	246 (76.6)	243 (75.5)
Prior oral bisphosphonate treatment duration, y, mean (SD)	6.2 (3.8)	6.4 (3.7)
Serum CTX, pg/mL, median (Q1, Q3)	209 (146, 303)	212 (151, 297)
Serum CTX, ^b pg/mL, median (Q1, Q3)	211 (134, 303)	194 (133, 292)
Serum P1NP, ^b ng/mL, median (Q1, Q3)	26 (16, 34)	23 (19, 32)
Serum iPTH, ^b ng/mL, median (Q1, Q3)	39 (29, 49)	36 (29, 51)

Conclusioni

La terapia sequenziale:

- deve essere personalizzata sulla base del rischio fratturativo (n° fratture, tempo intercorso dalle fratture, BMD di partenza)
- deve essere finalizzata al raggiungimento di un target (treat to target)
- deve iniziare con l'uso di un anabolico (quando possibile)
- deve terminare con l'uso di un bifosfonato
- va sempre rivalutata sulla base del rischio fratturativo del paziente



Grazie per
l'attenzione!

