

# Osteoporosis and women with intellectual disability

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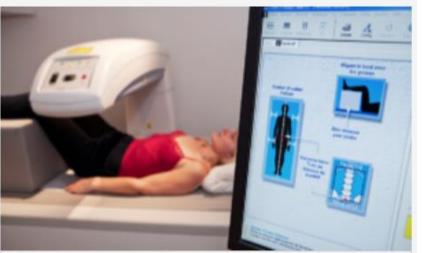
**Carmel Erskien ANP** 

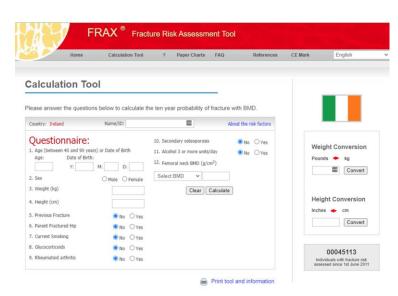


# **Defining and diagnosing osteoporosis**









Osteoporosis progression
The Silent Thief of Bone

Along with DXA scanning

FRAX used in the diagnosis of osteoporosis



# Risk differ and diagnosis can be missed



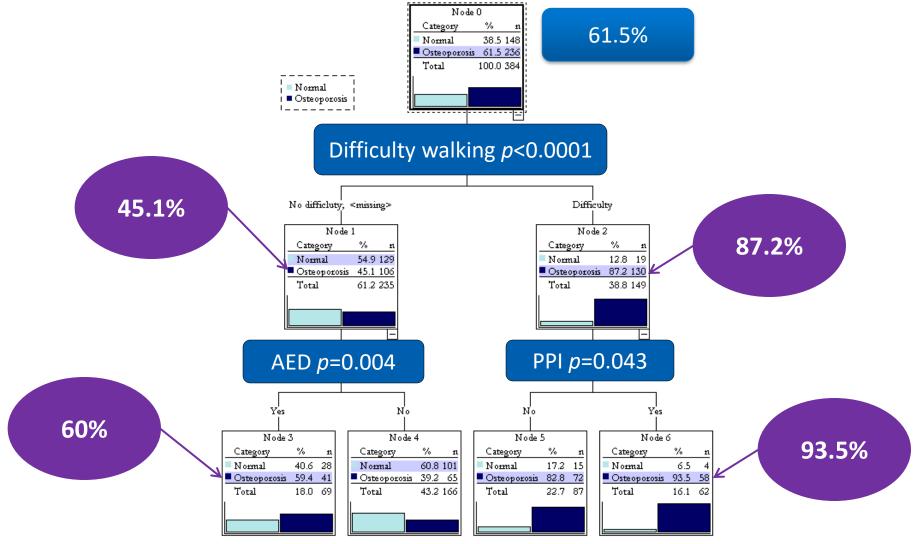
- Smoking and alcohol consumption was negligible
- 0.9% corticosteroids
- 3.5% Identified parental history of fracture
- 74.7% menopause
- 41.6% AED medications
- 34% difficulty walking
- 49.2% below Ca intake recommendations





### **CHAID Osteoporosis**



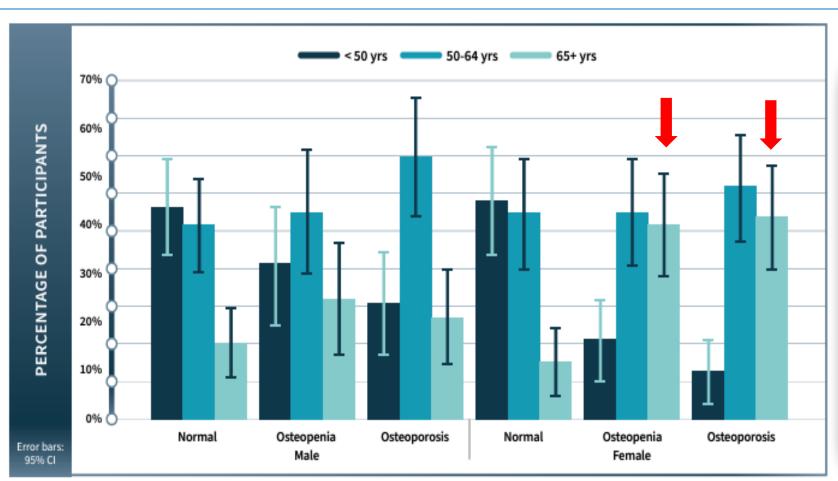


Quantitative Heel Ultrasound (QUS)



# Women and osteoporosis





Older women 65+:
Osteoporosis 42% v
21.2%
Osteopenia 40.5% v 25%

# Attendance at DXA in the last 3 years and Vitamin D supplementation

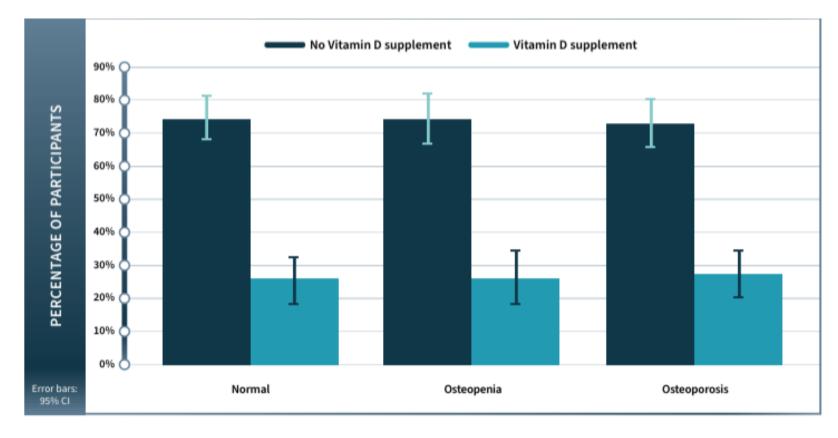




Attendance at DXA



### Vitamin D stratified by objectively measured bone health



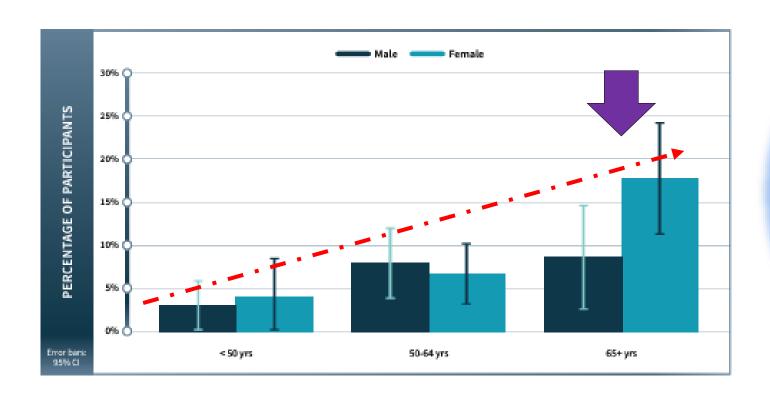


### Fracture, falls and fear of falling

Reported fragility fractures



### Fragility fracture only – wrist, vertebra & hip



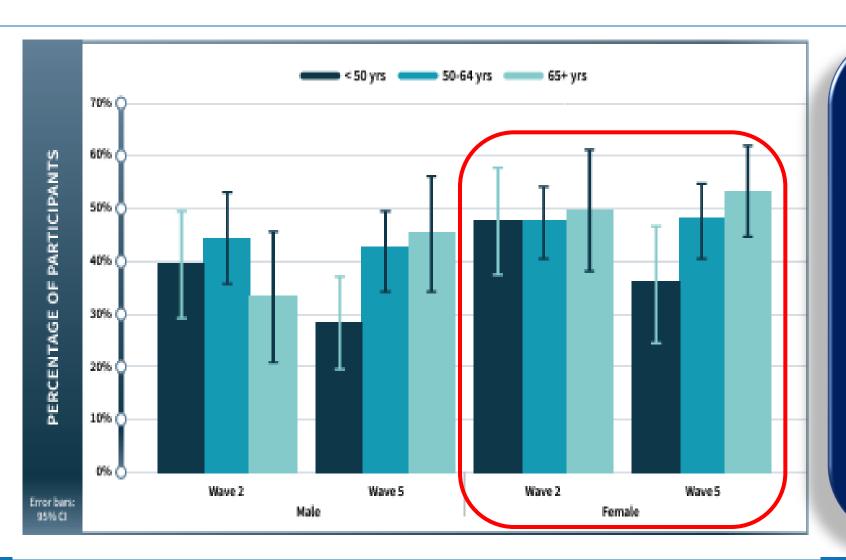
Prevalence increases with age 4% - 6.6% - 17.8%

Higher levels observed among women [specially 65+]

Double the 1 in 10 reported by TILDA for those >65yrs.







Higher levels among females across all ages than males:

Specifically older women 65+ [wave 5] 53% v 45%



# The perfect storm – so what are we going to do about it?





- Prevalence is high
- Risk factors differ
- Rates of falls and fragility fractures are high
- FOF intensifies with age
- A complex challenge demanding urgent attention