

Care gap following osteoporosis-related fractures in Canada

2023



Osteoporosis-related fractures most commonly occur in the forearm, hip, spine, upper arm and pelvis. These are fracture sites most commonly affected by osteoporosis, a condition causing bones to become weak and fracture easily.



Many osteoporosis-related fractures occur with a fall, but simple movements like bending, sneezing, and coughing can also lead to a fracture. Individuals with these fractures have an increased risk of further fractures and often face life changing impacts or even death. The older population and those with a hip fracture are particularly impacted.



The care received in the year following an osteoporosis-related fracture—including screening and treatment—is critical in preventing future fractures. In Canada, and other countries, there is a gap between the recommended care practices and the care provided. Closing this gap would help lower the health impacts and deaths associated with osteoporosis-related fractures, especially with hip fractures, and help prevent future fractures.

According to the data from the Public Health Agency of Canada's Canadian Chronic Disease Surveillance System (CCDSS):¹

THE FRACTURE BURDEN

In 2019–2020, there were 665 osteoporosis-related fractures per 100,000 Canadians aged 40+. Of these fractures, 156 occurred in the hip. Hip fractures are the most serious and most fatal osteoporosis-related fracture.

HIP FRACTURES:

Affect Canadians aged 40+ differently depending on their age and sex:



90% of the hip fractures were sustained by Canadians aged **65+** while **61%** occurred after the **age of 80**



Women were **2.1x** more likely to sustain a hip fracture than men and **over 2.6x** when aged 80+



Men were **1.5x** more likely to die in the year following a hip fracture than women

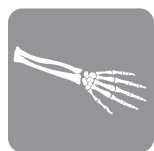
Increase the risk of death:

1 in 5 Canadians aged 40+ died from any cause within the year of sustaining a hip fracture.



THE CARE GAP: BEST PRACTICES VERSUS ACTUAL CARE

In an effort to reduce the risk of future fractures, the Canadian clinical practice guidelines on the diagnosis and management of osteoporosis recommend:²



A **bone mineral density (BMD)** test in adults who had a fragility³ fracture after age 40



Osteoporosis medication for all adults aged 50+ who have experienced a fragility fracture of the hip or the spine, or more than one fracture

In 2018–2019, the majority of Canadians who sustained any osteoporosis-related fractures **did not receive adequate osteoporosis management** within the year following their fracture.



- Only **15%** aged 40+ had a **BMD test**
- Only **21%** aged 65+⁴ received a **prescription** for osteoporosis medication



Among the Canadians who received osteoporosis management care, **men were:**

- **3.5x** less likely to have a BMD test than women
- **3.5x** less likely to receive osteoporosis medication than women

CONNAISSEZ VOS FACTEURS DE RISQUE DE FRACTURE



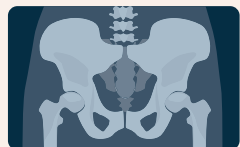
Sex: Female



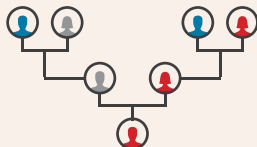
Age: 50+



Body mass index: Low (under 19 kg/m²)



Fractures: Prior fragility fractures³



Family history: Parent had a hip fracture



Medication: Prolonged use of glucocorticoids



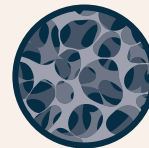
Disease: Rheumatoid arthritis



Tobacco use: Current smoker



Daily alcohol intake: High (3 or more drinks per day)



Bone mineral density measure: Low

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE OSTEOPOROSIS-RELATED FRACTURE CARE GAP

Visit Canada.ca - **Osteoporosis** and search 'Osteoporosis and care gap'

Explore the latest data: **Canadian Chronic Disease Surveillance System**

Osteoporosis Canada and **Fracture Risk Assessment Tool**

SOURCES :

1. Public Health Agency of Canada, Canadian Chronic Disease Surveillance System (CCDSS), August 2022. Available from: <https://health-infobase.canada.ca/ccdss/data-tool/>.
2. Papaioannou A, Morin S, Cheung AM, Atkinson S, Brown JP, Feldman S, et al. 2010 clinical practice guidelines for the diagnosis and management of osteoporosis in Canada: summary. CMAJ 2010 Nov; 182(17):1864-73.
3. Fragility fractures occur during activities such as reaching, bending, twisting, coughing or sneezing or following a minor trauma such as falling from a standing height or at walking speed.
4. The information on osteoporosis medication prescription claims varied extensively across the Canadian provinces and territories and was only available nationally in adults aged 65+.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work was made possible through collaboration between the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) and all Canadian provincial and territorial governments, and expert contribution from the Canadian Chronic Disease Surveillance System Osteoporosis Working Group. This infographic was developed by the Public Health Agency of Canada; no endorsement by the provinces and territories should be inferred.

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Cat.: HP35-149/2023E-PDF | ISBN: 978-0-660-68812-1 | Pub.: 230579