

# OSTEOPOROSIS BY THE NUMBERS

The time is **NOW** to diagnose and treat this silent killer responsible for 2 million fractures and \$52B in societal costs in 2018.



## Osteoporosis is Common.<sup>1</sup>



## Osteoporosis is serious, even deadly.<sup>2</sup>

EACH YEAR IN THE U.S., APPROXIMATELY 300,000 HIP FRACTURES OCCUR

Approximately **75,000** Americans who experience a hip fracture die in the year following the fracture.

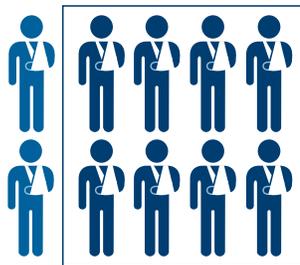
Another **75,000** Americans move from the hospital to a nursing home and never return "home."

The remaining **150,000** Americans never regain their previous function. Six months after a hip fracture, only 15 percent of patients can walk across a room unaided.



## Osteoporosis is treatable, if not preventable.<sup>3</sup>

84% NOT TESTED OR TREATED



The disease is responsible for an estimated two million broken bones per year, yet nearly 84 percent of older Americans who suffer bone breaks are not tested or treated for osteoporosis.

**50%** OF REPEAT FRACTURES COULD BE AVOIDED  
with cost-effective and well-tolerated treatments

## Osteoporosis is Costly.<sup>3</sup>

**\$52 billion** IN 2018

The cost of OSTEOPOROSIS-RELATED bone breaks to patients, their families and the healthcare system.

**\$95 billion**  
ANNUALLY

BY **2040**

Experts predict that osteoporosis will be responsible for over 3.2 MILLION fractures annually over the next 22 years.

**SUMMARY:** Policy-driven increases in diagnosis and treatment of at-risk women could substantially decrease the clinical burden, with increases in treatment preventing up to 6.1 million fractures over the next 22 years. At the same time, efficient methods of case finding leading to higher treatment rates could reduce payer costs by \$21B and total societal costs by \$44B over the same period.

<sup>1</sup> Wright NC, et al. JBMR doi:10.1002/jbmr.2269 | Lindsay et al. Osteoporosis Int. 2005;16:78-85. Wright et al. J Bone Miner Res. 2014;29(11):2520-6. Burge et al. J Bone Miner Res. 2007;22(3):465-75.

<sup>2</sup> Singer A, et al. Mayo Clinic Proc. 2015;90:53-62

<sup>3</sup> Lewiecki, Harmon, doi: 10.1002/jbmr.4.10192