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Diagnosis and Treatment of Patients with early and advanced Breast Cancer

Osteooncology and Bone Health



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■ Versionen 2002–2021:

Banys-Paluchowski / Bischoff / Böhme / Brunnert / Dall / Diel / Fehm
/ Fersis / Friedrich / Friedrichs / Hanf / Huober / Jackisch / Janni /
Kolberg-Liedtke / Lux / Maas / Nitz / Oberhoff / Schaller / Scharl /
Schütz / Seegenschmiedt / Solbach / Solomayer / Souchon

■ Version 2022:

Reimer / Solomayer

Bisphosphonates in Metastatic Breast Cancer			
	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Therapy of hypercalcemia	1a	A	++
▪ Reduction of skeletal events / complications	1a	A	++
▪ Reduction of bone pain	1a	A	++
▪ Increasing bone pain-free survival	1a	A	++
▪ Treatment beyond osseous progression	5	D	++
▪ Use of bone resorption marker for therapy monitoring	5	D	-
▪ Bisphosphonates alone for pain control	5	D	-

Meta-analyses and Reviews (metastatic breast cancer)

1. Coleman R, Hadji P, Body JJ et al. Bone health in cancer: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines. Ann Oncol 2020; 31(12):1650-1663. doi: 10.1016/j.annonc.2020.07.019.
2. O'Carrigan B, Wong MH, Willson ML et al. Bisphosphonates and other bone agents for breast cancer. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2017 Oct 30;10:CD003474. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD003474.pub4.
3. Van Poznak C, Somerfield MR, Barlow WE et al. Role of Bone-Modifying Agents in Metastatic Breast Cancer: An American Society of Clinical Oncology-Cancer Care Ontario Focused Guideline Update. J Clin Oncol 35(35):3978-3986, 2017
4. Tesfamariam Y, Jakob T, Wöckel A et al. Adjuvant bisphosphonates or RANK-ligand inhibitors for patients with breast cancer and bone metastases: A systematic review and network meta-analysis. Crit Rev Oncol Hematol. 2019;137:1-8.

Results of Phase III trials (metastatic breast cancer)

1. Body JJ, Diel IJ, Lichinitser MR et al. Intravenous ibandronate reduces the incidence of skeletal complications in patients with breast cancer and bone metastases. Ann Oncol 14:1399-1405,2003
2. Diel IJ, Body JJ, Lichinitser MR et al. Improved quality of life for long-term treatment with the bisphosphonate ibandronate in patients with metastatic bone disease due to breast cancer. Eur J Cancer 40:1704-1712, 2004
3. Body JJ, Diel IJ, Lichinitser M et al. Oral ibandronate reduces the risk of skeletal complications in breast cancer patients with with

metastatic bone disease; results from two randomized, placebo-controlled phase III studies. Br J Cancer 90:1133-1137., 2004

4. Tripathy D, Lichinitser M, Lazarev A et al. Oral ibandronate for the treatment of metastatic bone disease in breast cancer: efficacy and safety results from a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. Ann Oncol 15:743-750, 2004
5. Rosen LS, Gordon D, Kaminski M et al. . Long-term efficacy and safety of zoledronic acid compared with pamidronate disodium in the treatment of skeletal complications in patients with advanced multiple myeloma or breast cancer. Cancer 98:1735-1744, 2003
6. Rosen LS, Gordon DH, Dugan W et al. Zoledronic acid is superior to pamidronate for the treatment of bone metastases in breast carcinoma patients with at least one osteolytic lesion. Cancer 100:36-43, 2004

Clinical relevance of bone resorption marker

1. Van Poznak C, Somerfield MR, Barlow WE et al. Role of Bone-Modifying Agents in Metastatic Breast Cancer: An American Society of Clinical Oncology-Cancer Care Ontario Focused Guideline Update. J Clin Oncol 35(35):3978-3986, 2017

Bisphosphonates for bone pain control

1. Van Poznak C, Somerfield MR, Barlow W. et al. Role of Bone-Modifying Agents in Metastatic Breast Cancer: An American Society of Clinical Oncology-Cancer Care Ontario Focused Guideline Update. J Clin Oncol 35(35):3978-3986, 2017

Denosumab in Metastatic Breast Cancer			
	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Therapy of hypercalcemia	1a	A	++
▪ Reduction of skeletal events / complications	1a	A	++
▪ Reduction of bone pain	1a	A	++
▪ Increasing bone pain-free survival	1b	A	++
▪ Treatment beyond progression	5	D	+
▪ Progression while on bisphosphonates	4	C	+/-
▪ Use of bone resorption markers for therapy monitoring	5	D	-
▪ Denosumab alone for pain control	5	D	-

Denosumab - Therapy of bone metastases and skeletal related complications

1. Stopeck AT, Lipton A, Body JJ et al. Denosumab Compared With Zoledronic Acid for the Treatment of Bone Metastases in Patients With Advanced Breast Cancer: A Randomized, Double-Blind Study, J Clin Oncol 28:5132-5139, 2010
2. Lipton A, Steger GG, Figueroa J, et al. Extended efficacy and safety of denosumab in breast cancer patients with bone metastases not receiving prior bisphosphonate therapy. Clin Cancer Res 14:6690–6699, 2008
3. Lipton A, Steger GG, Figueroa J, et al. Randomized active-controlled phase II study of denosumab efficacy and safety in patients with breast cancer-related bone metastases. J Clin Oncol 25:4431–4437, 2007
4. O'Carrigan B, Wong MH, Willson ML et al. Bisphosphonates and other bone agents for breast cancer. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2017 Oct 30;10:CD003474. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD003474.pub4.
5. Tesfamariam Y, Jakob T, Wöckel A et al. Adjuvant bisphosphonates or RANK-ligand inhibitors for patients with breast cancer and bone metastases: A systematic review and network meta-analysis. Crit Rev Oncol Hematol. 2019;137:1-8.

Progression under bisphosphonates

1. Fizazi, K, Lipton, A, Mariette X, et al. Randomized phase II trial of denosumab in patients with bone metastases from prostate cancer, breast cancer, or other neoplasms after intravenous bisphosphonates. J Clin Oncol 27:1564-71, 2009
2. Mjelstad A, Zakariasson G, Valachis A et al. Optimizing antiresorptive treatment in patients with bone metastases: time to initiation,


switching strategies, and treatment duration. Support Care Cancer. 2019;27(10):3859-3867. doi: 10.1007/s00520-019-04676-6.

Clinical relevance of bone resorption marker

1. Van Poznak C, Somerfield MR, Barlow WE et al. Role of Bone-Modifying Agents in Metastatic Breast Cancer: An American Society of Clinical Oncology-Cancer Care Ontario Focused Guideline Update. J Clin Oncol 35(35):3978-3986, 2017

Bisphosphonates for bone pain control

1. Van Poznak C, Somerfield MR, Barlow WE et al. Role of Bone-Modifying Agents in Metastatic Breast Cancer: An American Society of Clinical Oncology-Cancer Care Ontario Focused Guideline Update. J Clin Oncol 35(35):3978-3986, 2017



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Longer-Interval vs. Standard Dosing of Bone-Targeted Agents

- **CALGB 70604 trial:** n = 1822 patients with metastatic breast cancer, metastatic prostate cancer, or multiple myeloma, 795 completed the study
 SRE after 2 years: 29.5% zoledronic acid every 4 weeks
 28.6% zoledronic acid every 12 weeks

- **OPTIMIZE-2 trial:** n = 416 women with metastatic breast cancer, prior exposure to zoledronate or pamidronate for approx. 1 year or more
 SRE after 1 year: 22.0% zoledronic acid every 4 weeks
 23.2% zoledronic acid every 12 weeks

- **REaCT-BTA trial:** n = 263 metastatic cancer (160 breast, 103 prostate)
 Denosumab (n = 148), zoledronate (n = 63) or pamidronate (n = 52) q4w vs. q12w
 Primary endpoint (non-inferiority of q12w vs. q4w in HRQoL) reached
 Cumulative SSE after 1 year: 7.6% bone-targeted agent every 4 weeks
 16.6% bone-targeted agent every 12 weeks (p = 0.27)

Randomized trials – Zoledronic acid:

1. CALGB 70604: Himelstein AL, Foster JC, Khatcheressian JL et al. Effect of Longer-Interval vs Standard Dosing of Zoledronic Acid on Skeletal Events in Patients With Bone Metastases: A Randomized Clinical Trial. JAMA 317(1):48-58, 2017
2. OPTIMIZE-2: Hortobagyi GN, Van Poznak C, Harker WG et al. Continued Treatment Effect of Zoledronic Acid Dosing Every 12 vs 4 Weeks in Women With Breast Cancer Metastatic to Bone: The OPTIMIZE-2 Randomized Clinical Trial. JAMA Oncol 3(7):906-912, 2017
3. Amadori D, Aglietta M, Alessi B et al. Efficacy and safety of 12-weekly versus 4-weekly zoledronic acid for prolonged treatment of patients with bone metastases from breast cancer (ZOOM): a phase 3, open-label, randomised, non-inferiority trial. Lancet Oncol 14(7):663-70, 2013

Randomized trials – Other bone-targeted agents

1. REaCT-BTA: Clemons M, Ong M, Stober C et al. A randomised trial of 4- versus 12-weekly administration of bone-targeted agents in patients with bone metastases from breast or castration-resistant prostate cancer. Eur J Cancer 2021; 142: 132-140
2. Amir E, Freedman O, Carlsson L et al. Randomized Feasibility Study of De-escalated (Every 12 wk) Versus Standard (Every 3 to 4 wk) Intravenous Pamidronate in Women With Low-risk Bone Metastases From Breast Cancer. Am J Clin Oncol 2013; 36: 436-442
3. Lipton A, Steger GG, Figueroa J et al. Randomized Active-Controlled Phase II Study of Denosumab Efficacy and Safety in Patients With

Breast Cancer-Related Bone Metastases. J Clin Onc 2007; 25 (28): 4431-4437

Non-randomized studies:

1. Addison CL, Bouganim N, Hilton J et al. A phase II, multicentre trial evaluating the efficacy of de-escalated bisphosphonate therapy in metastatic breast cancer patients at low-risk of skeletal-related events. Breast Cancer Res Treat 2014; 144: 615-624

Systematic reviews:

1. Awan AA, Hutton B, Hilton J et al., De-escalation of bone-modifying agents in patients with bone metastases from breast cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2019;176(3):507-517..

Bone Modifying Agents for the Therapy of Bone Metastases			
	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Clodronate PO 1600 mg daily	1a	A	++
▪ Clodronate IV 1500 mg q3w / q4w	1a	A	++
▪ Pamidronate IV 90 mg			
▪ q3w / q4w	1a	A	++
▪ q12w	2b	B	+/-
▪ Ibandronate IV 6 mg q3w / q4w	1a	A	++
▪ Ibandronate PO 50 mg daily	1a	A	++
▪ Zoledronate IV 4 mg			
▪ q4w	1a	A	+
▪ q12w	1a	A	++
▪ Denosumab 120 mg SC			
▪ q4w	1a	A	++
▪ q12w	2b	B	+/-
▪ Other dosing or schedules, e.g. derived from adjuvant studies or therapy of osteoporosis	5	D	--
▪ Planned sequential therapy with multiple agents	2b	B	+/-

Reviews / Guidelines:

1. O'Carrigan B, Wong MH, Willson ML et al. Bisphosphonates and other bone agents for breast cancer. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2017;10:CD003474. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD003474.pub4.
2. Van Poznak C, Somerfield MR, Barlow WE et al. Role of Bone-Modifying Agents in Metastatic Breast Cancer: An American Society of Clinical Oncology-Cancer Care Ontario Focused Guideline Update. J Clin Oncol 35(35):3978-3986, 2017
3. Ibrahim MF, Mazzarello S, Shorr R et al. Should de-escalation of bone-targeting agents be standard of care for patients with bone metastases from breast cancer? A systematic review and meta-analysis. Ann Oncol. 26(11):2205-13, 2015
4. Awan AA, Hutton B, Hilton J et al., De-escalation of bone-modifying agents in patients with bone metastases from breast cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2019;176(3):507-517.
5. Shapiro CL, Moriarty JP, Dusetzina S et al. Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of Monthly Zoledronic Acid, Zoledronic Acid Every 3 Months, and Monthly Denosumab in Women With Breast Cancer and Skeletal Metastases: CALGB 70604 (Alliance). J Clin Oncol. 2017; 35(35):3949-3955.

Zoledronic acid:

1. Himelstein AL, Foster JC, Khatcheressian JL et al. Effect of Longer-Interval vs Standard Dosing of Zoledronic Acid on Skeletal Events in

Patients With Bone Metastases: A Randomized Clinical Trial. JAMA 317(1):48-58, 2017

2. Hortobagyi GN, Van Poznak C, Harker WG et al. Continued Treatment Effect of Zoledronic Acid Dosing Every 12 vs 4 Weeks in Women With Breast Cancer Metastatic to Bone: The OPTIMIZE-2 Randomized Clinical Trial. JAMA Oncol 3(7):906-912, 2017
3. Amadori D, Aglietta M, Alessi B et al. Efficacy and safety of 12-weekly versus 4-weekly zoledronic acid for prolonged treatment of patients with bone metastases from breast cancer (ZOOM): a phase 3, open-label, randomised, non-inferiority trial. Lancet Oncol 14(7):663-70, 2013
4. Santini D, Galvano A, Pantano F et al. How do skeletal morbidity rate and special toxicities affect 12-week versus 4-week schedule zoledronic acid efficacy? A systematic review and a meta-analysis of randomized trials. Crit Rev Oncol Hematol. 2019;142:68-75.

Pamidronate:

1. Amir E, Freedman O, Carlsson L et al. Randomized Feasibility Study of De-escalated (Every 12 wk) Versus Standard (Every 3 to 4 wk) Intravenous Pamidronate in Women With Low-risk Bone Metastases From Breast Cancer. Am J Clin Oncol 2013; 36: 436-442
2. Addison CL, Bouganim N, Hilton J et al. A phase II, multicentre trial evaluating the efficacy of de-escalated bisphosphonate therapy in metastatic breast cancer patients at low-risk of skeletal-related events. Breast Cancer Res Treat 2014; 144: 615-624

Denosumab & bisphosphonates:


1. Clemons M, Ong M, Stober C et al. A randomised trial of 4- versus 12-weekly administration of bone-targeted agents in patients with bone metastases from breast or castration-resistant prostate cancer. Eur J Cancer 2021; 142: 132-140
2. Lipton A, Steger GG, Figueroa J et al. Randomized Active-Controlled Phase II Study of Denosumab Efficacy and Safety in Patients With Breast Cancer-Related Bone Metastases. J Clin Onc 2007; 25 (28): 4431-4437

Denosumab:

1. Templeton AJ, Stalder L, Bernhard J et al. Prevention of symptomatic skeletal events with denosumab administered every 4 weeks versus every 12 weeks: A noninferiority phase III trial (SAKK 96/12, REDUSE). J Clin Oncol 32:5s, 2014 (suppl; abstr TPS5095)

Sequential therapy with different BTAs:

1. Srivastava A, Noguera-Gonzales GM, Geng Y et al. Prevalence of medication related osteonecrosis of the jaw in patients treated with sequential antiresorptive drugs: systematic review and meta-analysis. Support Care Cancer. 2020. doi: 10.1007/s00520-020-05882-3.



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Skeletal Metastases

Treatment with Radionuclids

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
■ Tumor progression after standard treatment of multiple / disseminated metastases and intolerable bone pain	1b	B	+
■ ¹⁸⁶ Rhenium-hydroxyethyliden-diphosphonat	2b	B	+
■ ¹⁵³ Samarium	1b	B	+
■ ⁸⁹ Strontium	1b	B	+
■ ²²³ Radium	2b	C	+
■ ¹⁷⁷ Lu-EDTMP	2b	C	+
■ ¹⁸⁸ Rhenium-HEDP	1b	B	+

Cave: the potential benefits should be weighed against the risk of myelosuppression with pancytopenia

Reviews / Overview

1. Hoskin PJ: Radioisotopes for metastatic bone pain. Lancet Oncol 6(6):353-4, 2005
2. Bauman G, Chrrette M, Reid R, Sathya J. Radiopharmaceuticals for the palliation of painful bone metastasis-a systemic review. Radioth Oncol 75: 258-70, 2005
3. Roque i Figuls M, Martinez-Zapata MJ, Scott-Brown M et al. Radioisotopes for metastatic bone pain (Cochrane Review). In: The Cochrane Library 2011, Issue 7. John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. Art. No.: CD003347. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD003347.pub2

¹⁸⁶Rhenium (¹⁸⁶Re-HEDP)

1. de Klerk JM, van het Schip AD, Zonnenberg BA et al. Phase 1 study of rhenium-186-HEDP in patients with bone metastases originating from breast cancer. J Nucl Med 137:244-49, 1996
2. Han SH, Zonneberg BA, de Klerk JM et al. ¹⁸⁶Re-etidronate in breast cancer patients with metastatic bone pain. J Nucl Med 40:639-42, 1999
3. Kolesnikov-Gauthier H, Carpentier P, Depreux P et al. Evaluation of toxicity and efficacy of ¹⁸⁶Re-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate in patients with painful bone metastases of prostate or breast cancer. J Nucl Med 41:1689-94, 2004
4. Limouris GS, Shukla SK, Condi-Paphiti A et al. Palliative therapy using rhenium-186-HEDP in painful breast osseous metastases. Anticancer Res 17:1767-72, 1997

¹⁵³Samarium (¹⁵³Sm-EDTMP)

1. Anderson PM, Wiseman GA, Dispenzieri A et al. High-dose samarium-153 ethylene diamine tetramethylene phosphonate: low toxicity of skeletal irradiation in patients with osteosarcoma and bone metastases. J Clin Oncol 20:189-96, 2002
2. Serafini AN. Systemic metabolic radiotherapy with samarium-153 EDTMP for the treatment of painful bone metastasis. Q J Nucl Med. 45:91-9, 2001
3. Kolesnikov-Gauthier H, Lemoine N, Tresch-Bruneel E et al. Efficacy and safety of ¹⁵³Sm-EDTMP as treatment of painful bone metastasis: a large single-center study. Support Care Cancer. 2017 Sep 17. doi: 10.1007/s00520-017-3885-3

⁸⁹Strontium (⁸⁹Sr-Chlorid)


1. Baziotis N, Yakoumakis E, Zissimopoulos A et al. Strontium-89 chloride in the treatment of bone metastases from breast cancer. Oncology 55:377-81, 1998
2. Fuster D, Herranz D, Vidal-Sicart S et al. Usefulness of strontium-89 for bone pain palliation in metastatic breast cancer patients. Nucl Med Commun 21:623-26, 2002
3. Kasalicky J, Krajska V. The effect of repeated strontium-89 chloride therapy on bone pain palliation in patients with skeletal cancer metastases. Eur J Nucl Med 25:1362-67, 1998
4. Sciuto R, Festa A, Pasqualoni R et al. Metastatic bone pain palliation with ⁸⁹Sr and ¹⁸⁶Re-HEDP in breast cancer patients. Breast Cancer Res Treat 66:101-19, 2001

²²³Ra-dichloride:

1. Pandit-Taskar N, Larson SM, Carrasquillo JA. Bone-seeking radiopharmaceuticals for treatment of osseous metastases, Part 1: α therapy with ²²³Ra-dichloride. J Nucl Med 55(2):268-74, 2015

¹⁷⁷Lu (Lutetium)-EDTMP

1. Agarwal KK, Singla S, Arora G, Bal C. (¹⁷⁷)Lu-EDTMP for palliation of pain from bone metastases in patients with prostate and breast cancer: a phase II study. Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. 42(1):79-88,2015
2. Sharma S, Singh B, Koul A et al. Comparative Therapeutic Efficacy of ¹⁵³Sm-EDTMP and ¹⁷⁷Lu-EDTMP for Bone Pain Palliation in Patients with Skeletal Metastases: Patients' Pain Score Analysis and Personalized Dosimetry. Front Med (Lausanne). 2017 May 1;4:46. doi: 0.3389/fmed.2017.00046. eCollection 2017.



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Metastatic Bone Disease of the Spine

Indications for surgery

Oxford LoE: 2b
GR: C
AGO: ++

- **Spinal cord compression**
 - With progressive neurological symptoms
 - With pathological fractures
- **Instability of the spine**
- **Lesions in pre-irradiated parts of the spine**

1. Wood TJ, Racano A, Yeung H et al. Surgical management of bone metastases: quality of evidence and systematic review. *Ann Surg Oncol* 21(13):4081-9, 2014
2. Ju DG, Yurter A, Gokaslan ZL et al. Diagnosis and surgical management of breast cancer metastatic to the spine. *World J Clin Oncol* 10;5(3):263-71, 2014
3. Rades D, Veninga T, Stalpers LJ et al. Prognostic factors predicting functional outcomes, recurrence-free survival, and overall survival after radiotherapy for metastatic spinal cord compression in breast cancer patients. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 64(1):182-8, 2006
4. Walker MP, Yaszemski MJ, Kim CW et al. Metastatic disease of the spine: evaluation and treatment. *Clin Orthop* 2003;415 Suppl:S165-75
5. Guideline Program Oncology (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive care of oncological patients – Version 1.3 – 2020 AWMF-Register Nr.: 032/054OL. https://www.leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Downloads/Leitlinien/Supportivtherapie/LL_Supportiv_Langversion_1.3.pdf
6. Ahangar P, Aziz M, Rosenzweig DH et al. Advances in personalized treatment of metastatic spine disease. *Ann Transl Med.* 2019;7(10):223. Review.
7. Conti A, Acker G, Kluge A et al., Decision Making in Patients With Metastatic Spine. The Role of Minimally Invasive Treatment Modalities. *Front Oncol.* 2019;19;9:915.

8. Schoenfeld AJ, Le HV, Marjoua Y et al. Assessing the utility of a clinical prediction score regarding 30-day morbidity and mortality following metastatic spinal surgery: the New England Spinal Metastasis Score (NESMS). *Spine J.* 2016;16(4):482-90, doi: 10.1016/j.spinee.2015.09.043
9. Rothrock RJ, Barzilai O, Reiner AS et al. Survival Trends After Surgery for Spinal Metastatic Tumors: 20-Year Cancer Center Experience. *Neurosurgery* 2020;nyaa380, doi: 10.1093/neuros/nyaa380.

Bone Metastases Acute Spinal Cord Compression / Paraplegia			
	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decompression surgery, reduction of tumor volume, stabilization surgery (< 24 h) and irradiation of the spine 	2b	C	++
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irradiation of the spine (< 24 h) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radiation therapy regimen (1 x 8-10 Gy vs. multiple fractions) depending on prognosis, performance status and patient's preference 	3b	C	++
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediate start of treatment 	1c	D	++
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steroids (start at first symptoms) 	2a	C	+
Clinical trials have included patients with different tumor entities!			

Recommendations and Clinical Practice Guidelines:

1. Loblaw DA, Mitera G, Ford M et al. A 2011 Updated Systematic Review and Clinical Practice Guideline for the Management of Malignant Extradural Spinal Cord Compression. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys. 2012;84(2):312-7. doi: 10.1016/j.ijrobp.2012.01.014.
2. Souchon R, Feyer P, Thomssen C et al. Clinical recommendations of DEGRO and AGO on preferred standard palliative radiotherapy (RT) of bone and cerebral metastases, metastatic spinal cord compression, and leptomeningeal carcinomatosis in breast cancer. Breast Care 5:401-7 , 2010
3. Souchon R, Wenz F, Sedlmayer F et al. DEGRO practice guidelines for palliative radiotherapy of metastatic breast cancer: Bone metastases and metastatic spinal cord compression (MSCC). Strahlenther Onkol 185:417-424, 2009
4. Groenen KHJ, van der Linden YM, Brouwer T et al. The Dutch national guideline on metastases and hematological malignancies localized within the spine; a multidisciplinary collaboration towards timely and proactive management. Cancer Treat Rev 2018;69:29-38. doi: 10.1016/j.ctrv.2018.05.013.
5. Guideline Program Oncology (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive care of oncological patients – Version 1.3 – 2020 AWMF-Register Nr.: 032/054OL. https://www.leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Downloads/Leitlinien/Supportivtherapie/LL_Supportiv_Langversion_1.3.pdf

Reviews:

1. Loblaw A, George KJ, Misra V. Surgical and Radiotherapeutic Management of Malignant Extradural Spinal Cord Compression. Clin Oncol (R Coll Radiol) 2020;32(11):745-752. doi: 10.1016/j.clon.2020.07.022.

Operative therapy:

1. Patchell RA, Tibbs PA, Regine WF et al. Direct decompressive surgical resection in the treatment of spinal cord compression caused by metastatic cancer: a randomised trial. Lancet 2005 Aug 20-26;366(9486):643-8, doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(05)66954-1.
2. Yang XG, Lun DX, Hu YC et al. Prognostic effect of factors involved in revised Tokuhashi score system for patients with spinal metastases: a systematic review and Meta-analysis. BMC Cancer 2018;18(1):1248. doi: 10.1186/s12885-018-5139-2.
3. Alpantaki K, Ioannidis A, Raptis K et al. Surgery for spinal metastatic tumors: Prognostication systems in clinical practice (Review). Mol Clin Oncol. 2020;12(5):399-402, doi: 10.3892/mco.2020.2008

Radiation therapy: Randomized studies:

1. Hoskin PJ, Hopkins K, Misra V et al. Effect of Single-Fraction vs Multifraction Radiotherapy on Ambulatory Status Among Patients With Spinal Canal Compression From Metastatic Cancer: The SCORAD Randomized Clinical Trial. JAMA 2019;322(21):2084-2094, doi: 10.1001/jama.2019.17913.
2. Rades D, Segedin B, Conde-Moreno AJ et al. Radiotherapy With 4 Gy x 5 Versus 3 Gy x 10 for Metastatic Epidural Spinal Cord Compression: Final Results of the SCORE-2 Trial (ARO 2009/01)
3. Thirion PG, Dunne MT, Kelly PJ et al. Non-inferiority randomised phase 3 trial comparing two radiation schedules (single vs. five fractions) in malignant spinal cord compression. Br J Cancer. 2020;122(9):1315-1323. doi: 10.1038/s41416-020-0768-z
4. Maranzano E, Bellavita R, Rossi R et al. Short-Course Versus Split-Course Radiotherapy in Metastatic Spinal Cord Compression: Results of a Phase III, Randomized, Multicenter Trial. J Clin Oncol. 2005;23(15):3358-65. doi: 10.1200/JCO.2005.08.193.
5. Maranzano E, Trippa F, Casale M et al. 8Gy single-dose radiotherapy is effective in metastatic spinal cord compression: results of a phase III randomized multicentre Italian trial. Radiother Oncol. 2009;93(2):174-9, doi: 10.1016/j.radonc.2009.05.012.

Radiation therapy: Non-randomized studies:

1. Rades D, Cacicedo J, Conde-Moreno AJ et al. Precision Radiation Therapy for Metastatic Spinal Cord Compression: Final Results of the PRE-MODE Trial. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2020;106(4):780-789. doi: 10.1016/j.ijrobp.2019.11.401.
2. Rades D, Conde-Moreno AJ, Cacicedo J et al. 1x8 Gy versus 5x4 Gy for metastatic epidural spinal cord compression: a matched-pair study of three prognostic patient subgroups. Radiat Oncol 2018;13(1):21. doi: 10.1186/s13014-018-0968-3.
3. Rades D, Lange M, Veninga T et al. Final results of a prospective study comparing the local control of short-course and long-course radiotherapy for metastatic spinal cord compression. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2011;79(2):524-30
4. Rades D, Karstens JH, Hoskin PJ, et al. Escalation of radiation dose beyond 30 Gy in 10 fractions for metastatic spinal cord compression. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 67:525-31, 2007
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Steroids: Systematic review:

1. Kumar A, Weber MH, Gokaslan Z et al. Metastatic Spinal Cord Compression and Steroid Treatment A Systematic Review. Clin Spine Surg. 2017;30(4):156-163. doi: 10.1097/BSD.0000000000000528.

Metastatic Bone Disease: Radiotherapy (RT)			
	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
Bone metastases			
▪ With fracture risk	1a	B	++
▪ With functional impairment	1a	B	++
▪ With bone pain	1a	B	++
Single dose RT = fractionated RT	2a	B	++
▪ With neuropathic bone pain	1b	B	++
▪ Asymptomatic isolated bone metastasis	5	D	+/-
▪ Reduction of radiation induced pain flare-up by dexamethasone	1b	B	+
▪ Radiotherapy in combination with hyperthermia	2b	B	+/-
Limited studies included breast cancer patients!			

1. Souchon R, Feyer P, Thomssen C et al. Clinical recommendations of DEGRO and AGO on preferred standard palliative radiotherapy (RT) of bone and cerebral metastases, metastatic spinal cord compression, and leptomeningeal carcinomatosis in breast cancer. Breast Care 5:401-7, 2010
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bone metastases: a double-blind, randomised placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 16(15):1463-72, 2015

9. Chi MS, Yang KL, Chang YC et al. Comparing the Effectiveness of Combined External Beam Radiation and Hyperthermia Versus External Beam Radiation Alone in Treating Patients With Painful Bony Metastases: A Phase 3 Prospective, Randomized, Controlled Trial. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 100(1):78-87, 2018
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11. Pin Y, Paix A, Le Fevre C et al. A systematic review of palliative bone radiotherapy based on pain relief and retreatment rates. *Crit Rev Oncol Hematol*. 2018;123:132-137. doi: 10.1016/j.critrevonc.2018.01.006.

Metastatic Bone Disease Recurrent Bone Pain after RT			
	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
Recurrent bone pain in pre-irradiated parts of skeleton			
▪ Single dose RT *	3b	C	++
▪ Fractionated RT *	3b	C	++
▪ Radionuclide therapy	2b	B	+
▪ Magnetic resonance-guided focused ultrasound	1b	B	+
▪ Radiofrequency ablation	4	C	+
▪ Cryoablation	4	C	+

* Dose and fractionation depending on location, interval from first RT, and dose and fractionation of first radiotherapy.

Recurrent bone pain in pre-irradiated parts of the skeleton

1. Souchon R, Wenz F, Sedlmayer F et al. DEGRO practice guidelines for palliative radiotherapy of metastatic breast cancer: Bone metastases and metastatic spinal cord compression (MSCC). Strahlenther Onkol 185:417-424, 2009
2. Souchon R, Feyer P, Thomssen C et al. Clinical recommendations of DEGRO and AGO on preferred standard palliative radiotherapy (RT) of bone and cerebral metastases, metastatic spinal cord compression, and leptomeningeal carcinomatosis in breast cancer. Breast Care 5:401-7, 2010
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Magnetic resonance-guided focused ultrasound

1. Hurwitz MD, Ghanouni P, Kanaev SV, et al. Magnetic resonance-guided focused ultrasound for patients with painful bone metastases: phase III trial results. J Natl Cancer Inst 2014; 106.

Cryoablation / Radiofrequency ablation

1. Dechamps F, Farouil G, Ternes N et al.: Thermal ablation techniques: a curative treatment of bone metastases in selected patients? Eur Radiol 24(8):1971-80, 2014
2. Hegg RM, Kurup AN, Schmit GD et al.: Cryoablation of sternal metastases for pain palliation and local tumor control. J Vasc Interv Radiol 25(11):1665-70, 2014
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Side-Effects and Toxicity: Bisphosphonates (BP) and Denosumab (Dmab)	
	LoE
▪ Renal function deterioration due to IV-aminobisphosphonates	1b
▪ Osteonecrosis of the jaw (ONJ) mostly under IV-BP and Dmab therapy (1.4 – 2.8% / 1.3 – 3.2%)	1b
▪ Association with (simultaneous) anti-angiogenic therapies	3b
▪ Severe hypocalcemia (Dmab > BPs)	1b
▪ Acute Phase Reaction (IV Amino-BPs, Dmab) 10–30%	1b
▪ Gastrointestinal side effects (oral BPs) 2–10%	1b
▪ Atypical femur fractures (absolute risk of 11 per 10,000 person years of BP use)	2b
▪ Extremely rare: Uveitis / Scleritis under BP treatment	4


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Bisphosphonates

- Schilcher, J., V. Koeppen, P. Aspenberg et al. Risk of atypical femoral fracture during and after bisphosphonate use. Acta Orthop 100-107, 2015
- Body JJ. Breast Cancer: Bisphosphonate therapy for metastatic bone disease. Clin Cancer Res. 2006; 12(20 Suppl):6258s-6263s.
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- Tralongo, P, Repetto, L, Di Mari, A, et al. Safety of long-term administration of bisphosphonates in elderly cancer patients. Oncology 67:11216, 2004
- Chang, JT, Green, L, Beitz, J. Renal failure with the use of zoledronic acid. N Engl J Med 349(17):1676-9, 2003
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- Aapro M, Abrahamsson PA, Body JJ et al. Guidance on the use of bisphosphonates in solid tumours: recommendations of an international expert panel. Ann Oncol 19(3):420-32, 2008
- Clark EM, Durup D: Inflammatory eye reactions with bisphosphonates and other osteoporosis medications: What are the risks? Ther Adv Musculoskelet Dis 7:11-16, 2015.

Denosumab

1. Stopeck AT et al. Denosumab Compared With Zoledronic Acid for the Treatment of Bone Metastases in Patients With Advanced Breast Cancer: A Randomized, Double-Blind Study, J Clin Oncol 28:5132-5139, 2010
2. Taylor KH, Middlefell LS, and Mizen KD, "Osteonecrosis of the Jaws Induced by Anti-RANK Ligand Therapy," Br J Oral Maxillofac Surg 48(3):221-3, 2010

Sequential therapy

1. Srivastava et al., Prevalence of medication related osteonecrosis of the jaw in patients treated with sequential antiresorptive drugs: systematic review and meta-analysis. Support Care Cancer. 2020 Nov 15. doi: 10.1007/s00520-020-05882-3. Online ahead of print.

Frequent side effects under treatment with BPs / Denosumab						
Drug	Acute phase- reaction	Kidney Tox.	Upper GI	Diarrhea	ONJ	
Clodronate 1500 IV	0	+	0	0	0	Non-Amino.
Clodronate 1600 PO	0	0	+	+	0	Non-Amino.
Ibandronate 50 mg PO	0	0	+	0	0	Aminobisph.
Ibandronate 6 mg IV	+	0	0	0	+	Aminobisph.
Zoledronate 4 mg IV (q4w or q12w)	+	+	0	0	+	Aminobisph.
Pamidronate 90 mg IV	+	+	0	0	+	Aminobisph.
Zoledronate 4 mg IV q6m	+	0	0	0	0	Aminobisph.
Denosumab 120 mg SC q4w	+	0	0	+	+	

Cave: Hypocalcemia under antiresorptive therapy in pts with bone metastases!



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Bisphosphonates

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Denosumab

1. Stopeck AT et al. Denosumab Compared With Zoledronic Acid for the Treatment of Bone Metastases in Patients With Advanced Breast Cancer: A Randomized, Double-Blind Study, J Clin Oncol 28:5132-5139, 2010
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Recommendations for Prevention of Osteonecrosis of the Jaw (ONJ)

Oxford LoE: 2a
GR: A
AGO: ++

- During bisphosphonate or denosumab treatment, avoid any elective dental procedures involving jaw bone manipulations during treatment with bisphosphonates or denosumab (LoE 2a, recommendation grade A)
- Optimize dental status before start of bisphosphonate or denosumab treatment (LoE 2a, recommendation grade A)
- Inform patients about ONJ risk and educate about early symptom reporting
- In case of high risk for ONJ, use oral bisphosphonate
- Good oral hygiene, limiting of alcohol intake and stopping smoking should be recommended
- In adjuvant bisphosphonate therapy, ONJ was rare (< 1%)

ASORS Evaluation
<https://www.onkosupport.de/asors/content/e4126/e1743/e1861/e1862/e4628/LaufzettelAGSMOFarbefinal.pdf>

1. Izzotti A, Menini M, Pulliero A et al. Bisphosphonates-associated osteonecrosis of the jaw: the role of gene-environment interaction. J Prev Med Hyg 54(3): 138-145, 2013
2. Fehm T, Felsenberg D, Krimmel M et al. Bisphosphonate-associated osteonecrosis of the jaw in breast cancer patients: recommendations for prevention and treatment. Breast 18(4):213-7, 2009
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6. Guideline Program Oncology (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive care of oncological patients – Version 1.3 – 2020 AWMF-Register Nr.: 032/054OL. https://www.leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Downloads/Leitlinien/Supportivtherapie/LL_Supportiv_Langversion_1.3.pdf
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J Clin Oncol. 2019; 37(25):2270-2290. doi: 10.1200/JCO.19.01186.

8. S3-Guideline: Antiresorptiva-assoziierte Kiefernekrose (AR-ONJ) AWMF Register Nr 007 – 091, Stand: 02.12.2018 , gültig bis 01.12.2023; https://www.awmf.org/uploads/tx_szleitlinien/007-091l_S3_Antiresorptiva-assoziierte-Kiefernekrosen-AR-ONJ_2018-12.pdf
9. <https://www.onkosupport.de/asors/content/e4126/e1743/e1861/e1862/e4628/LaufzettelAGSMOFarbefinal.pdf>

Adjuvant Bone Targeted Therapy for Improvement of Prognosis			
	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Clodronate (oral) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Postmenopausal patients ■ Premenopausal patients ■ Aminobisphosphonate (IV or oral) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Postmenopausal patients ■ Premenopausal patients ■ Denosumab (6 x 120 mg/3–4w + 14 x 120 mg/3m) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Postmenopausal patients Stage II and III ■ Denosumab (60 mg SC q6m) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Postmenopausal patients undergoing AI therapy 	1a 1a 1a 1a 1b 1b	A B A B B B	+ +/- + +/- - +/-

Clodronate

1. Ben-Aharon I, Vidal L, Rizel S et al. Bisphosphonates in the adjuvant setting of breast cancer therapy--effect on survival: a systematic review and meta-analysis. PLoS One. 2013 Aug 26;8(8):e70044. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0070044. eCollection 2013. Review.
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3. Zhu J, Zheng Y, Zhou Z. Oral adjuvant clodronate therapy could improve overall survival in early breast cancer. Results from an updated systematic review and meta-analysis. Eur J Cancer 49:2086-92, 2013
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Adjuvant Aminobisphosphonates


1. Ben-Aharon I, Vidal L, Rizel S et al. Bisphosphonates in the adjuvant setting of breast cancer therapy--effect on survival: a systematic review and meta-analysis. PLoS One. 2013 Aug 26;8(8):e70044. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0070044. eCollection 2013. Review.
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9. O'Carrigan B, Wong MH, Willson ML et al. Bisphosphonates and other bone agents for breast cancer. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2017 Oct 30;10:CD003474. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD003474.pub4.
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Denosumab

1. Gnant M, Pfeiler G, Steger GG, Austrian Breast and Colorectal Cancer Study Group. Adjuvant denosumab in postmenopausal patients with hormone receptor-positive breast cancer (ABCSG-18): disease-free survival results from a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol. 2019 Mar;20(3):339-351.
2. Coleman R, Finkelstein DM, Barrios C et al. Adjuvant denosumab in early breast cancer (D-CARE): an international, multicentre, randomised, controlled, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol. 2020 21(1):60-72.

Guidelines

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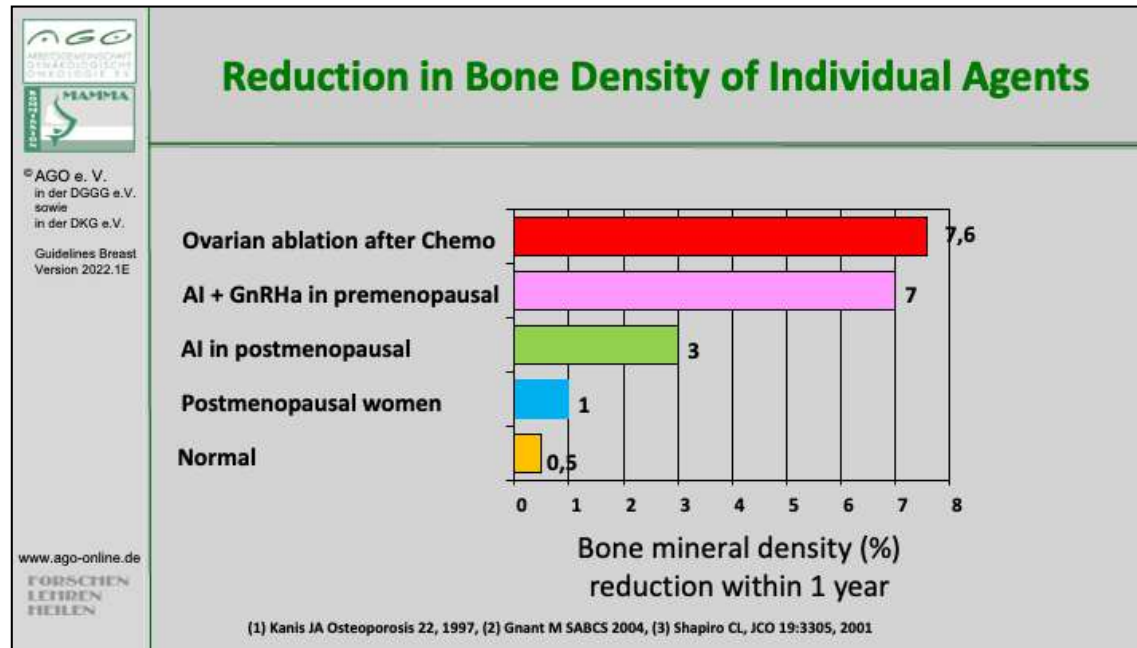
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Dosage of Adjuvant Bisphosphonates for Improvement of Survival

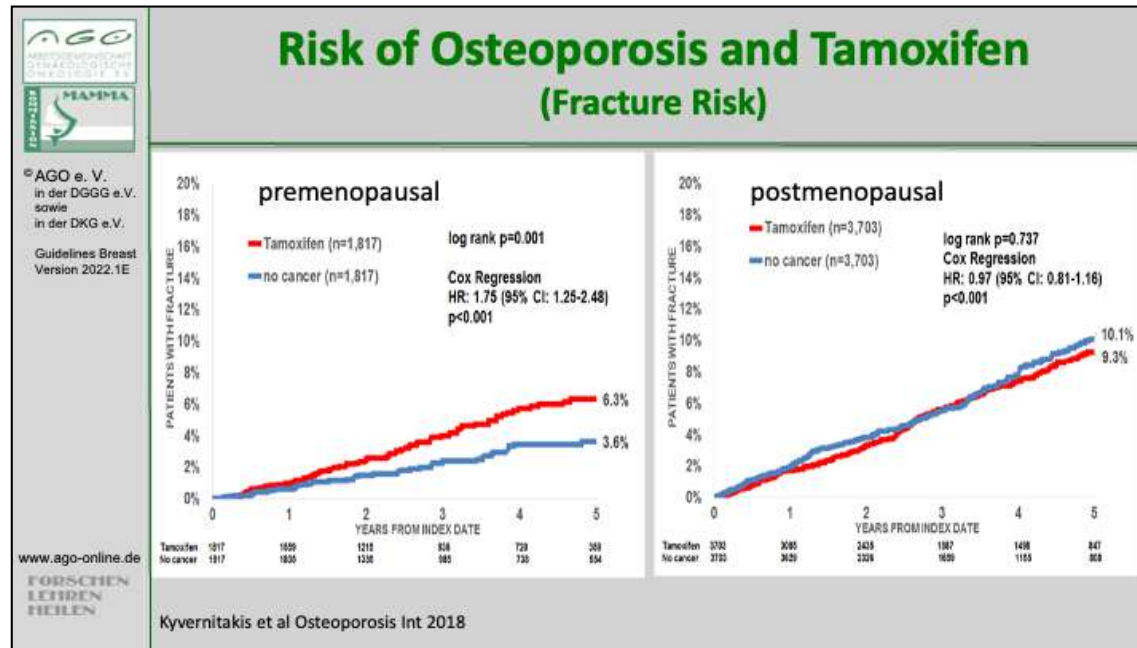
- **Non-Aminobisphosphonates:**
 - Clodronate PO 1600 mg/d (Bonefos / Clodronic acid)
 - Clodronate PO 1040 mg/d (Ostac / Clodronic acid)
- **Aminobisphosphonates:**
 - Zoledronate IV 4 mg/6 m (Zometa / Zoledronic acid)
 - Ibandronate PO 50 mg/d (Bondronat / Ibandronic acid)
 - Pamidronate PO (orally not available in most countries)
 - Risedronate PO 35 mg/w* (Actonel / Risedronic acid)
 - Alendronate PO 70 mg/w (Fosamax / Alendronic acid)
 - Optimal duration yet to be defined; in adjuvant studies duration of BP treatment varied from 2–5 years

Aminobisphosphonates include:
 Zoledronic acid (65%), oral ibandronate (24%), oral pamidronate (8%),
 oral risedronate (2%), oral alendronate (1%) (data from EBCTCG meta-analysis)

1. Coleman R, Hadji P, Body JJ et al. Bone health in cancer: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines. Ann Oncol 2020; 31(12):1650-1663. doi: 10.1016/j.annonc.2020.07.019.
2. Early Breast Cancer Trialists' Collaborative Group (EBCTCG), Coleman R, Powles T et al. Adjuvant bisphosphonate treatment in early breast cancer: meta-analyses of individual patient data from randomised trials. Lancet 3;386(10001):1353-61, 2015
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4. Gralow JR, Barlow WE, Paterson AHG et al. Phase III randomized trial of bisphosphonates as adjuvant therapy in breast cancer: S0307. J Natl Cancer Inst. 2019. pii: djz215. doi: 10.1093/jnci/djz215



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2. Shapiro CL, Manola J, Leboff MJ. Ovarian failure after adjuvant chemotherapy is associated with rapid bone loss in women with early-stage breast cancer. J Clin Oncol. 2001;19(14):3306-11. doi: 10.1200/JCO.2001.19.14.3306.




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Therapy and Prevention of Tumor Therapy-Induced Bone Loss / Osteoporosis			
	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bisphosphonates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Therapy Prevention (2–5 yrs) after discontinuation of Denosumab (1-2 years) Denosumab <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Therapy Prevention (up to max. 3 yrs) Hormone replacement therapy Clinical risk assessment for osteoporosis at baseline according to DVO S3 - guidelines DXA-Scan at baseline in pts with endocrine therapy and / or premature menopause Antiresorptive therapy according to DVO S3 - guidelines Repeat DXA-scan based on risk 	1b 1b 3c 1b 1b 5 5 5	B A C B A D D D	++ + + ++ +/- - ++ ++ +

1. Coleman R, Hadji P, Body JJ et al. Bone health in cancer: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines. Ann Oncol 2020; 31(12):1650-1663. doi: 10.1016/j.annonc.2020.07.019.
2. German guidelines for the treatment of osteoporosis by the DVO: AWMF-Register-Nr.: 183/001; https://www.dv-osteologie.org/uploads/Leitlinie%202017/Finale%20Version%20Leitlinie%20Osteoporose%202017_end.pdf
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Therapy and Prevention of Tumor Therapy- Induced Bone Loss / Osteoporosis

Further recommendations (based on DVO-guidelines for treatment, diagnosis and prevention of osteoporosis)*	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Physical activity	4	C	++
▪ Avoiding immobilisation	4	C	++
▪ Calcium (1000–1500 mg/d)**	4	C	++
▪ Vitamine D3 suppl. (800–2000 U/d or 20,000 U/w)	4	C	++
▪ Stop smoking, reduction of alcohol	2b	B	++
▪ Avoiding BMI < 20 kg/m ²	3b	C	++
▪ Bisphosphonates after discontinuation of Denosumab (1-2 years)	3c	C	+
▪ Drugs approved for osteoporosis treatment in adults (see next slide)			

* <http://www.dv-osteologie.org/osteoporose-leitlinien>
** If nutritional supply is insufficient (in combination with Vit D3 only)

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7. Guideline Program Oncology (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive care of oncological patients – Version 1.3 – 2020 AWMF-Register Nr.: 032/054OL. https://www.leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Downloads/Leitlinien/Supportivtherapie/LL_Supportiv_Langversion_1.3.pdf
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Effect of Denosumab Discontinuation

FREEDOM / FREEDOM Extension Trial

n = 1001, ≥ 2 dose of Denosumab or placebo, follow up ≤ 7 months after discontinuation treatment

Vertebral fracture rate per 100 participant year:

- 1.2 during denosumab therapy
- 7.1 after denosumab therapy
- 8.5 placebo

Non vertebral fracture rate per 100 participant year:

- 2.8 after denosumab vs. 3.8 placebo (n.s.)

Multiple vertebral fracture (% of all vertebral fractures):

60.7% after denosumab therapy vs. 38.7% placebo; p = 0.049

Cummings SR et al. J Bone Miner Res 2017

1. Cummings SR, Ferrari S, Eastell R et al. Vertebral Fractures After Discontinuation of Denosumab: A Post Hoc Analysis of the Randomized Placebo-Controlled FREEDOM Trial and Its Extension. J Bone Miner Res. 2018 Feb;33(2):190-198.

Medical Treatment of Osteoporosis			
	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Alendronate 70 mg PO/w*	1b	B	++
▪ Denosumab 60 mg SC/6m*	1b	B	++
▪ Ibandronate 150 mg PO/m*	1b	B	++
▪ Ibandronate 3 mg IV/3 m	1b	B	++
▪ Parathyroid hormone (1-84) 100 µg SC/d	1b	B	+
▪ Raloxifene 60 mg PO/d (improves spine only)	1b	B	+/-
▪ Risedronate 35 mg PO/w*	1b	B	++
▪ Strontium ranelate 2 g PO/d**	1b	B	+
▪ Teriparatide (1-34) 20 µg SC/d	1b	B	+
▪ Zoledronate 5 mg IV/12m*	1b	B	++

* Drugs tested in clinical studies with breast cancer patients and tumor therapy-induced osteoporosis

** Elevated risk of myocardial infarction. Substance restricted to postmenopausal pts. with severe osteoporosis and high fracture risk.

1. German guidelines for the treatment of osteoporosis by the DVO: AWMF-Register-Nr.: 183/001; https://www.dv-osteologie.org/uploads/Leitlinie%202017/Finale%20Version%20Leitlinie%20Osteoporose%202017_end.pdf
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Raloxifen

1. Seeman E, Crans GG, Diez-Perez A Anti-vertebral fracture efficacy of raloxifene: a meta-analysis. Osteoporos Int 17(2):313, 2006

Strontium ranelate

1. Kaufman JM, Audran M, Bianchi G et al. Efficacy and safety of strontium ranelate in the treatment of osteoporosis in men. J Clin Endocrinol Metab 98(2): 592-601, 2013
2. Reginster, J. Y. Cardiac concerns associated with strontium ranelate. Expert Opin Drug Safe 13(9): 1209-1213, 2014

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https://www.dv-osteologie.org/uploads/Leitlinie%202017/DVO%20Leitlinie_Kitteltaschenversion_16012020.pdf

TABELLE 4.2.: INDIKATION FÜR EINE MEDIKAMENTÖSE OSTEOPOROTHEAPIE NACH RISIKOPROFIL in Abhängigkeit von Geschlecht, Lebensalter, DXA-Knochendichte und weiteren Risikofaktoren.¹

Lebensalter in Jahren		T-Score (Nur anwendbar auf DXA-Werte. Die Wirksamkeit einer medikamentösen Therapie ist für periphere Frakturen bei einem T-Score > -2,0 nicht sicher belegt.)				
Frau	Mann ²	-2,0 bis -2,5	-2,5 bis -3,0	-3,0 bis -3,5	-3,5 bis -4,0	< -4,0
50-60	60-70	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja
60-65	70-75	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja	Ja
65-70	75-80	Nein	Nein	Ja	Ja	Ja
70-75	80-85	Nein	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja
>75	>85	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja

¹ Alternative Risikomodellierungen können bei Bedarf vergleichend zu Rate gezogen werden (siehe Langfassung).
² bei Verwendung eines männlichen Referenzkollektivs für die T-Scores

Therapieindikation auch schon bei um 1,0 höherem T-Score ^{3,4}, wenn:

- Glukokortikoide oral $\geq 2,5$ mg und < 7,5 mg Prednisolonäquivalent tgl. (außer bei rheumatoider Arthritis +0,5)
- Diabetes mellitus Typ 1
- ≥ 3 niedrigtraumatische Frakturen in den letzten 10 Jahren im Einzelfall (mit Ausnahme von Finger-, Zehen-, Schädel- und Knöchelfrakturen)

Diagram courtesy of the DVO

1. German guidelines for the treatment of osteoporosis by the DVO: AWMF-Register-Nr.: 183/001; https://www.dv-osteologie.org/uploads/Leitlinie%202017/Finale%20Version%20Leitlinie%20Osteoporose%202017_end.pdf
2. https://www.dv-osteologie.org/uploads/Leitlinie%202017/DVO%20Leitlinie_Kitteltaschenversion_16012020.pdf