

Fracture Prediction and the Definition of Osteoporosis in Children and Adolescents Task Force

1+ vertebral compression fracture(s) (>20% loss of height) in the absence of local disease or high energy trauma

OR

Low BMC or BMD defined as a BMC or areal BMD Z-score ≤ -2.0 SD, adjusted for age, gender, and body size, as appropriate.

AND

Fractures following mild to moderate trauma:

- **2+ long bones by age 10yrs**
- **3+ long bones by age 19yrs**

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Low BMC or BMD defined as a BMC or areal BMD Z-score ≤ -2.0 SD, adjusted for age, gender, and body size, as appropriate.

Fractures following mild to moderate trauma:

- 2+ long bones by age 10yrs
- 3+ long bones by age 19yrs

**A Z-score > -2.0 SD
does not preclude
the possibility of
skeletal fragility
and fracture**



Bone Health in Children and Adolescents With Chronic Diseases That May Affect the Skeleton Task Force

Who should get a DXA?



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**Anyone at high risk for fracture and
poor bone mass accrual **IF** it will
influence clinical management.**

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- **Primary bone disease (OI, IJO)**

Stagi et al. Italian Journal of Pediatrics 2014, 40:55

- **Endocrine Diseases**

- No increased risk for fracture with GH deficiency
- Type 1 DM if poorly controlled and/or celiac disease
- Lower BMD in children with congenital hypothyroidism, but not acquired

- **Neuromuscular Disorders/immobilization**

- **Hematologic Diseases**

- Thalassemia with lower BMD, but inconsistent findings on fracture risk; DXA at first fracture or age 10yrs, whichever first
- Reduced BMD in sickle cell disease
- ALL high risk for vertebral fracture; LS BMD Z-score predicts future risk

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- **Cystic Fibrosis**

Aris RM et al. Consensus statement: Guide to bone health and disease in cystic fibrosis. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2005; 90:1888-96.

Baseline DXA scans > 8years if:

<90% ideal body weight

FEV1<50% predicted

Glucocorticoids of $\geq 5\text{mg/day}$ for ≥ 90 days/year

Delayed puberty

History of fractures

Baseline DXA at 18 years no risk factors

If normal baseline DXA, repeat every 2–5 years

If low baseline Z-score (≤ -2 SD), repeat yearly and consider
bisphosphonate therapy

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- **GI Disorders**

- **IBD guidelines:**

Pappa H et al. Skeletal health of children and adolescents with inflammatory bowel disease. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr* 2011; 53

DXA scans if any of following risk factors:

Suboptimal growth velocity or height z score < -2.0 SD

Weight or BMI Z-score < -2.0 SD or downward crossing percentiles

Secondary or primary amenorrhea

Delayed puberty

Severe inflammatory disease course, especially when associated with
decreased albumin level (< 3 g/dL)

6 months or longer of continuous use of systemic glucocorticoids

- No data to support DXA screening in celiac disease unless refractory to diet

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- **Chronic Kidney Disease**
 - DXA not recommended in 2007
 - Studies in adults demonstrate that hip BMD predicts incident fracture; no studies in children
- **Transplant**
 - Impaired pre-transplant BMD due to disease and post-transplant due to steroids
 - 160x increased vertebral fracture risk; 6x increased all fracture risk