Osteoporosis is the most common bone disease in the United States (US), over 53 million people either have osteoporosis or are at high risk [1]. An estimated $19 billion was spent on the care of patients who suffered a osteoporosis related fracture [2]. NCQA proposed changes to the 2015 Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS) osteoporosis quality measure due to sustained gaps in care [3].

- Osteoporosis is severely underdiagnosed in the US, and rates of treatment remain low:
  - Testing/treatment rate in women who had a fracture remains <30% for Medicare beneficiaries in 2015 [4]
  - There is still a big gap and many opportunities to increase awareness and implement a system based approach to manage osteoporosis in older women who had a fracture.

**AIM**

Increase awareness and develop a system process to address gaps in care for patients with fragility fracture.

**Emphasis on quality measures, including screening, treatment, and management of Osteoporosis**

- Screening-Osteoporosis Testing in Older Women: Assess women 67-85 years of age who have completed a bone density test to screen for osteoporosis [4]
- Treatment- Initiating treatment of bisphosphonates within 180 days after fracture is estimated to reduce subsequent fractures by 50% in the first 5 years of treatment [5]
- Management- Joint Commission recognized osteoporosis management requires system way of thinking and integrating measures within inpatient and ambulatory care [6]
  - Inputs- patients, providers, technology, pharmacologic and non pharmacologic therapy
  - Throughput- process of care, care coordination
  - Outputs- patient outcomes, patient satisfaction, and health system utilization

**BACKGROUND**

- Osteoporosis is the most common bone disease in the United States (US), over 53 million people either have osteoporosis or are at high risk [1]
- An estimated $19 billion was spent on the care of patients who suffered a osteoporosis related fracture [2].
- NCQA proposed changes to the 2015 Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS) osteoporosis quality measure due to sustained gaps in care [3].
- NCQA 2017 HEDIS Measure Guidelines:
  - Osteoporosis Management in Women Who Had a Fracture [3]
    - Assess women 67-85 years of age who suffered a fracture and have had either a BMD or prescription to treat osteoporosis 6months after fracture
  - Osteoporosis is severely underdiagnosed in the US, and rates of treatment remain low:
    - Testing/treatment rate in women who had a fracture remains <30% for Medicare beneficiaries in 2015 [4]
  - There is still a big gap and many opportunities to increase awareness and implement a system based approach to manage osteoporosis in older women who had a fracture.

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS**

Our team published results from February 1, 2013 to July 31, 2014. During that time 1,219 patients >67 years old sustained a non-traumatic fracture at the University of Kansas Medical Center. When evaluating osteoporosis screening and treatment after fracture, 48 (12%)of the 399 males received screening with bone mineral density (BMD) or treatment. Additionally, 208 (25.4%) of the 820 females received BMD evaluation or treatment [7].

**CONCLUSION**

- Efforts are ongoing to develop effective and efficient post-fracture treatment practices for osteoporosis. Our data reflects the results of the national data and that oftentimes, following the fracture, medical management for osteoporosis is not started.
- Further action is being developed at a system level to identify missed treatment opportunities at multiple points of care from the inpatient stay ,to skilled nursing and rehab facilities, to the PCP.
- The patient population with fragility fractures has many opportunities for timely identification and treatment of osteoporosis.

**REFERENCES**