

New scorecard shows inequalities in osteoporosis care in the EU

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Today a panel of international experts working in cooperation with the International Osteoporosis Foundation (IOF) have published SCOPE – or Scorecard for Osteoporosis in Europe.

Focusing on key aspects of service provision and uptake, the Scorecard compares how the 27 different countries within the European Union (EU) care for people with osteoporosis to reduce their risk of [bone fractures](#). Fractures, which mostly affect [older adults](#), can result in pain, long-term disability and even [premature death](#).

The Scorecard presents, measures and compares data in a way that is simple to see and interpret, sets benchmarks, and measures critical indicators of overall performance. SCOPE covers four main indicators of osteoporosis:

- Burden of osteoporosis and fractures, including forecasts for the future
- [Policy framework](#) – availability of public health programmes
- Service provision – assessment and treatments of osteoporosis
- Service uptake – e.g. treatment gap, the proportion of men and women at [high risk](#) who don't receive treatment

The Scorecard reveals that countries with a higher risk of fracture and incidence of osteoporosis do not always make the largest investment in fracture reduction and treatment. This indicates that services are not

aligned or operating efficiently enough to reduce the risk of fractures, which cost in excess of €37 billion and cause about 43,000 deaths each year in Europe. It is hoped that the scorecard will help to inform a Europe-wide strategy for osteoporosis that aims to reduce fractures, costs and the burden in the population.

Several of the key findings of the Scorecard are:

- The majority of high-risk individuals remain untreated. Less than half of women at high risk of fracture are treated despite the high cost of fractures and the availability of effective medications;
- Facilities and access to testing for osteoporosis, as well as utilization of [fracture risk](#) algorithms, are inadequate in the majority of countries;
- In some countries individuals with osteoporosis are restricted from accessing effective treatment options;
- Access to drug treatment that can help prevent fractures varies significantly from country to country;
- Fracture incidence is poorly documented in the EU; national hip fracture registries for both sexes are available in only 15 of the 27 member states and only two countries have data on the incidence of clinical vertebral fractures;
- There is a nearly three-fold range of hip fractures throughout the EU ranging from 198 per 100,000 people in Romania to 574 per 100,000 in Denmark;

The SCOPE Scorecard can be accessed at

<http://www.iofbonehealth.org/scope-scorecard-osteoporosis-europe>

"This scorecard draws attention to gaps and inequalities in the provision of primary and secondary prevention of fractures due to osteoporosis in all 27 member states of the EU," said IOF President Professor John

Kanis of the WHO Collaborating Centre for Metabolic Bone Diseases, University of Sheffield Medical School. "We call on policymakers at all levels to develop Europe-wide strategies and parallel national strategies to provide coordinated osteoporosis care and to reduce debilitating fractures and their impact on individual lives and the healthcare system."

Professor Juliet Compston, Professor of Bone Medicine at the University of Cambridge and Chair of the European Osteoporosis Consultation Panel commented, "Fractures due to osteoporosis are a major cause of disability and early death in Europe's older population. There are currently around 3.5 million new fractures per year at a direct cost of approximately € 37.4 billion. These costs do not reflect the enormous human costs in terms of pain, disability, loss of quality of life or the need for long-term nursing care. Unless preventive strategies are put in place, this burden will grow significantly as projections show that by 2025 the population of women and men over the age of 50 will increase by 22% and 17% respectively."

More than 100 national osteoporosis and bone-related societies in Europe are members of the International [Osteoporosis](#) Foundation– and many participated actively in the compilation of the Scorecard.

Speaking at the media launch of the report in Rome, Professor Maria Luisa Brandi, President of IOF member society F.I.R.M.O (Fondazione Raffaella Becagli), stated, " This Scorecard should be used by EU member states to identify which areas of policy and service provision require improvement in order to reduce the current and future burden of [fractures](#). It is evident that for most countries, more data are needed and certain targeted strategies, such as Fracture Liaison Services, must be put in place to identify and treat patients at high risk."

Provided by International Osteoporosis Foundation

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