

## Self-assessment questions: Recent advances in the risk assessment and treatment of osteoporosis

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- 1 The following interventions have been shown to reduce hip fracture in postmenopausal women:
  - (a) Zoledronic acid
  - (b) Denosumab
  - (c) Alendronate
  - (d) Ibandronate
  - (e) Strontium ranelate
- 2 The following risk factors act independently of bone mineral density (BMD) to increase the risk of fracture:
  - (a) Glucocorticoids
  - (b) Aromatase inhibitor therapy
  - (c) Falls
  - (d) Premature menopause
  - (e) Family history of hip fracture
- 3 The following statements are true:
  - (a) Obesity is protective against fractures
  - (b) The effect of glucocorticoids on fracture risk is dose dependent
  - (c) The risk of atypical femoral fractures increases with duration of bisphosphonate therapy
  - (d) Most postmenopausal women with fracture have osteoporosis (defined as BMD T-score  $\leq -2.5$ )
  - (e) The risk of osteonecrosis of the jaw is increased in patients receiving denosumab therapy

Answers to these self-assessment questions can be found on page s92.