

Appendix A

Fracture Liaison Service Database annual report 2025

You've had a fracture; how can we prevent another?

Appendix A: provides data of the types of anti-osteoporosis treatment patients were prescribed at 16 weeks and at 52 following a fracture by FLSs participating in the FLS-DB.

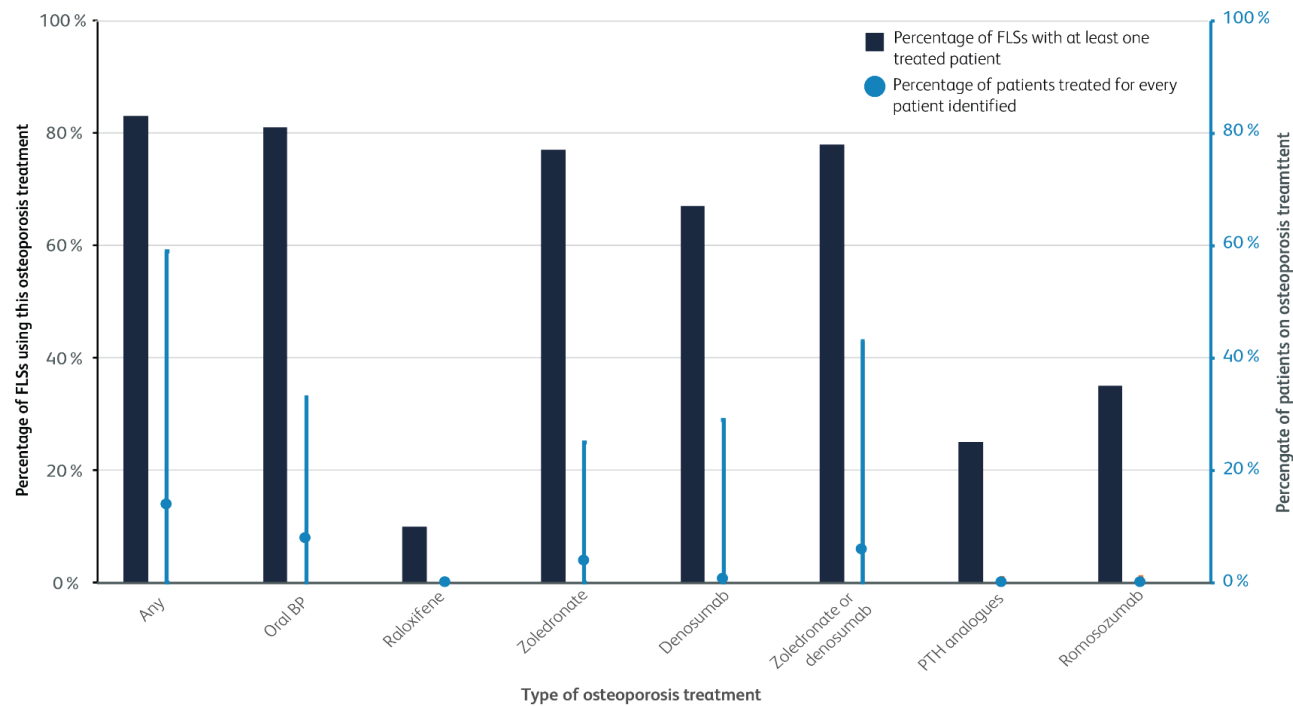


Fig 1: Use of osteoporosis treatments within 16 weeks of fracture diagnosis: Percentage of FLSs and patient records submitted for fractures diagnosed in 2023.

Legend: Dark blue bars show the percentage of 69 FLSs actively participating in the FLS-DB in 2023 with at least one patient with a recorded osteoporosis treatment within 16 weeks of fracture diagnosis as a measure of access to timely osteoporosis treatment. Blue circles show the midpoint percentage of patient records submitted who then commenced osteoporosis treatment within 16 weeks, with minimum and maximum range shown in bars across FLSs

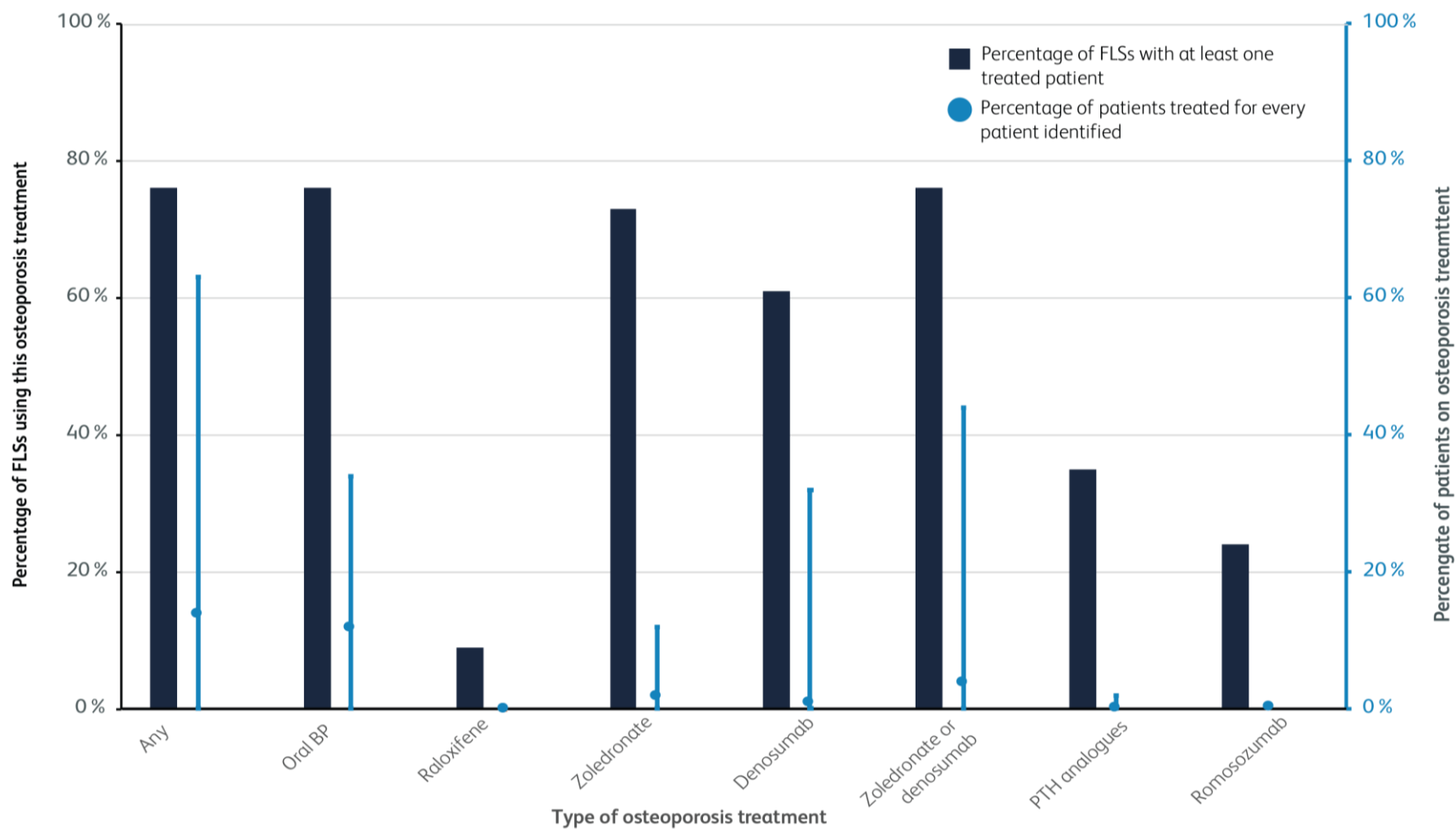


Figure 2: Use of osteoporosis treatments at 52 weeks from fracture diagnosis: Percentage of FLSs and patient records submitted for fractures diagnosed in 2022.

Legend: Dark blue bars show percentage of 69 FLSs actively participating in the FLS-DB in 2023 with at least one patient with a recorded osteoporosis treatment at 52 weeks of fracture diagnosis as a measure of access to timely osteoporosis treatment. Blue circles show the midpoint percentage of patient records submitted, who then commenced osteoporosis treatment within 52 weeks, with minimum and maximum range shown in bars across FLSs

FLS-DB annual report – appendix A

Supporting table: Percentage of FLSs and patients demonstrating osteoporosis treatment use by 16 weeks (for fractures diagnosed in 2023) and by 52 weeks (for fractures diagnosed in 2022).

| Results of monitoring 16 and 52 weeks after fracture diagnosis | How many FLSs had patients on osteoporosis treatments (as a percentage of all participating FLSs) | Percentage of patients on osteoporosis treatments (as a percentage of all patient records submitted) * |
|--|---|--|
| 16 weeks after fracture** | | |
| Any osteoporosis treatment | 57/69 (83%) | 14% (0.08%–59%) |
| Oral BP | 56/69 (81%) | 8% (0.08%–33%) |
| Raloxifene | 7/69 (10%) | 0.07% (0.04%–0.1%) |
| Zoledronate | 53/69 (77%) | 4% (0.05%–25%) |
| Denosumab | 46/69 (67%) | 0.8% (0.06%–29%) |
| Zoledronate or denosumab | 54/69 (78%) | 6% (0.07%–43%) |
| PTH analogues | 17/69 (25%) | 0.1 (0.05 %–0.9%) |
| Romosozumab | 24/69 (35%) | 0.2% (0.04–1%) |
| 52 weeks after fracture *** | | |
| Any osteoporosis treatment | 50/66 (76%) | 14.4% (0.06%–63%) |
| Oral BP | 48/66 (73%) | 12% (0.1%–34%) |
| Raloxifene | 6/66 (9%) | 0.1% (0.03–0.2%) |
| Zoledronate | 48/66 (73%) | 2% (0.05%–12%) |
| Denosumab | 40/66 (61%) | 1% (0.06%–32%) |
| Zoledronate or denosumab | 50/66 (76%) | 4% (0.06%–44%) |
| PTH analogues | 23/66 (35%) | 0.2% (0.04%–2%) |
| Romosozumab | 16/66 (24%) | 0.4% (0.06%–1.5%) |

*Excludes FLSs where no patient received the anti-osteoporosis treatment, median, minimum and maximum percentages shown.

**For patients with fractures diagnosed in 2023

***For patients with fractures diagnosed in 2022 from the 66 FLSs that actively participated in both 2022 and 2023.