

# NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

## QUALITY STANDARD TOPIC OVERVIEW

### 1 Quality standard title

Osteoporosis

### 2 Introduction

#### 2.1 *NICE quality standards*

NICE quality standards are a concise set of prioritised statements designed to drive measurable quality improvements within a particular area of health or care.

The standards are derived from high-quality guidance, such as that from NICE or [accredited](#) by NICE. They are developed independently by NICE, in collaboration with health, public health and social care practitioners, their partners and service users. Information on priority areas, people's experience of using services, safety issues, equality and cost impact are considered during the development process.

NICE quality standards are central to supporting the government's vision for a health and social care system that is focused on delivering the best possible outcomes for people who use services, as detailed in the [Health and Social Care Act \(2012\)](#).

The quality standard development process is described in detail on the [NICE website](#).

#### 2.2 *This topic overview*

This topic overview describes core elements of the quality standard. These include the population and topic to be covered, key source guidance to be used to underpin potential quality statements, any related quality standards,

published current practice information and national or routine indicators and performance measures.

If the source guidance is not NICE guidance, it should meet the minimum quality criteria defined in NICE's [accreditation programme](#).

### **3 This quality standard**

This quality standard is expected to publish in April 2017.

#### **3.1 Population and topic to be covered**

This quality standard will cover management of osteoporosis in adults (aged 18 and over). This includes prevention and risk assessment of fragility fractures.

#### **3.2 Key development sources (NICE and NICE-accredited sources)**

##### **Primary source**

- [Osteoporosis: assessing the risk of fragility fracture](#) (2012) NICE guideline CG146
- [Osteoporosis - prevention of fragility fractures](#) (2016) NICE Clinical Knowledge Summaries

##### **Other sources that may be used**

- [Management of osteoporosis and the prevention of fragility fractures](#) (2015) Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network guideline No.142
- [Menopause: diagnosis and management](#) (2015) NICE guideline NG23

##### **Related technology appraisals**

In addition, four NICE technology appraisals relate to fractures associated with osteoporosis:

- [Percutaneous vertebroplasty and percutaneous balloon kyphoplasty for treating osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures](#) (2013) NICE technology appraisal guidance TA279
- [Denosumab for the prevention of osteoporotic fractures in postmenopausal women](#) (2010) NICE technology appraisal guidance TA204
- [Alendronate, etidronate, risedronate, raloxifene and strontium ranelate for the primary prevention of osteoporotic fragility fractures in postmenopausal women](#) (2008) NICE technology appraisal guidance TA160
- [Alendronate, etidronate, risedronate, raloxifene, strontium ranelate and teriparatide for the secondary prevention of osteoporotic fragility fractures in postmenopausal women](#) (2008) NICE technology appraisal guidance TA161

The technology appraisals TA160, TA161 and TA204 are currently being partially updated.

Technology appraisals are generally not considered as sources for quality standards because the NHS is legally obliged to fund and resource medicines and treatments recommended by NICE's technology appraisals. This is reflected in the NHS Constitution, which states that patients have the right to drugs and treatments that have been recommended by NICE for use in the NHS, if their doctor believes they are clinically appropriate.

### **Key policy documents, reports and national audits**

Relevant policy documents, reports and national audits will be used to inform the development of the quality standard.

- Public Health England, SAGA, Chartered Society of Physiotherapists (2015) [Get up and go – a guide to staying steady](#)
- Royal College of Physicians (2015) [Health Foundation FallSafe Report](#)
- Royal College of Physicians (2015) [National Hip Fracture Database \(NHFD\) annual report 2015](#)
- The UK National Screening Committee (UK NSC) [The UK NSC recommendation on Osteoporosis screening in women after the menopause.](#)

- Age UK and the National Osteoporosis Society (2012) [Breaking through: building better falls and fractures services in England](#)
- Royal College of Physicians Falls and Fragility Fracture Audit Programme (2015) [National Audit of Inpatient Falls](#)
- Royal College of Physicians Falls and Fragility Fracture Audit Programme [National Hip Fracture Database](#)

### **3.3 Related NICE quality standards**

In March 2012, the Department of Health referred a library of quality standard topics for the NHS to NICE for development.

This quality standard will be developed in the context of all topics in the NICE [library of quality standards](#). Osteoporosis is relevant to a wide range of conditions and diseases and a range of equality groups and general health and wellbeing.

#### **Published**

- [Falls in older people](#) (2015) NICE quality standard 86
- [Hip fracture in adults](#) (2012) NICE quality standard 16

#### **In development**

- [Falls: prevention](#). Publication expected January 2017
- [Hip fracture \(update\)](#). Publication expected August 2016
- [Menopause](#). Publication expected February 2017

#### **Future quality standards**

This quality standard will be developed in the context of all quality standards referred to NICE, including the following quality standards scheduled for future development:

- Complex fractures (including compound fractures)
- Fractures (excluding head and hip)
- Regaining independence (Reablement): short term interventions to help people to regain independence

The full list of quality standard topics referred to NICE is available from the [quality standard topic library](#) on the NICE website.

## 4 Existing indicators

[QOF indicators](#) for osteoporosis: secondary prevention of fragility fracture:

- [NICE QOF indicator NM29](#)/QOF indicator OST004: The contractor establishes and maintains a register of patients: 1. Aged 50 or over and who have not attained the age of 75 with a record of a fragility fracture on or after 1 April 2012 and a diagnosis of osteoporosis confirmed on DXA scan, and 2. Aged 75 or over with a record of a fragility fracture on or after 1 April 2014 and a diagnosis of osteoporosis.
- [NICE QOF indicator NM30](#)/QOF indicator OST002: The percentage of patients aged 50 or over and who have not attained the age of 75, with a record of a fragility fracture on or after 1 April 2012, in whom osteoporosis is confirmed on DXA scan, who are currently treated with an appropriate bone-sparing agent.
- [NICE QOF indicator NM31](#)/QOF indicator OST005: The percentage of patients aged 75 or over with a fragility fracture on or after 1 April 2012, who are currently treated with an appropriate bone-sparing agent.

Public Health England indicators:

- Public Health England [Public Health Outcomes Framework](#), 4.14 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over.
- Public Health England [Health Profiles](#) indicator Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over.

## 5 Further information

See the NICE website for more information about [NICE quality standards](#) and the [progress of this quality standard](#).