

identify spine radiographs. A telephone survey was done to update clinical information. Descriptive statistics were performed for all quantitative variables; statistical inferences were done through chi-squared test, and correlations through Pearson's R. Statistical package SPSS 17 was used.

**Results:** A total of 205 patients were included, 80% female. The average age was 79.18 ( $\pm 4.7$ ) y; 184 patients were alive after a year of the incident fracture; 63.5% started on a pharmacologic treatment for osteoporosis. The most prevalent comorbidities were systemic arterial hypertension in 43%, diabetes in 30.24%. Mortality at 6 months after surgical treatment was 10.24% (only renal chronic insufficiency correlated  $p=0.003$ ). Only 45.83% of patients had spine radiographs, from which vertebral fractures were present in 46%. The most frequent levels of involvement were T12 and L1.

**Conclusion:** Vertebral fractures had been previously reported in hip fracture patients with high prevalence. The lack of intentional search for this fractures condition undiagnosis, which delay the comprehensive and timely treatment of osteoporosis. In our context, only 45.83% of hip fractures were assessed for vertebral fractures. This results might show a lack of knowledge or adherence to clinical practice guidelines recommendations, and suggest the need to establish a secondary prevention program.

#### P428

##### FREQUENCY OF OSTEOPOROTIC HIP FRACTURE IN AN ALGERIAN HOSPITAL

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**Objective:** The hip fracture is the most serious complication of osteoporosis. It is a public health issue in elderly because of its frequency, severity and economic impact. We report the result of an 24 months investigation (May 2019-April2021). The aim of this study was to determine the frequency of osteoporotic hip fractures and identify the risk factors of osteoporosis and falls leading to these fractures.

**Methods:** Cross-sectional, prospective, descriptive study. Patients with spontaneous or secondary low trauma hip fractures during 24 months were included. Have been collected: patient characteristics, risk factors for osteoporosis and falls, type of treatment and length of hospital stay.

**Results:** 115 cases of hip fractures were recorded. We noted a female predominance (60%) with a sex ratio of 0.60, the average age is 78.65  $\pm 11.71$  y. The associated comorbidities are cardiovascular (56%), diabetes (32%), dysthyroidism (12%), and chronic renal failure (6%). The fracture mechanism is dominated by the fall (93%), it is most often a domestic accident: slipping (30%), stumbling (26%), abluion (11%), falling on the stairs (7%). The risk factors for osteoporosis identified are: age >70 y (80%), female sex (60%), low BMI (18%), sedentary lifestyle (17%), corticosteroid therapy 7%, and smoking (6.3%). The risk factors of fracture: visual disturbances (40%) neuromuscular disorders in 11, 9%, poor health (more than 3 chronic diseases) in 9% of patients. The average duration of hospitalization is 5.2 $\pm$ 2.5 d. The treatment is surgical in 81.6%.

**Conclusion:** Through this study, we found that osteoporotic hip fracture is frequent. The osteoporosis risk factors identified were female sex, advanced age, corticosteroid therapy and sedentary lifestyle. Fall risk factors were dominated by visual disturbances and neuromuscular disorders.

#### P429

##### A CASE STUDY ON PREGNANCY ASSOCIATED OSTEOPOROSIS (PAO)

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**Objective:** To share my personal experience of PAO in order to raise awareness of this rare condition and prevent nondiagnosis.

**Aims:** To give a brief outline of the trauma of PAO, from initial problems to eventual diagnosis and treatment; To discuss the emotional and physical difficulties of caring for a baby while having PAO; To flag up specific symptoms of PAO as possible indicators.

As evidence, I will include my DXA scans which show 4 vertebral wedge fractures and my bone density measurements, which charts improvements and changes over 29 years, since the original diagnosis.

This presentation will be relevant not just for anyone interested in this rare form of osteoporosis, but also professionals involved in working with postnatal women.

**Conclusion:** I hope by shining a light on this rare condition, professionals will be able to identify symptoms of PAO, leading to an early diagnosis and prompt treatment.

#### P430

##### POST-MARKETING SAFETY SURVEILLANCE OF ANTI-OSTEOARTHRITIS DRUGS: A PROTOCOL FOR A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF PUBLISHED LITERATURE

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Recently, the safety of various anti-osteoarthritis medications was reassessed through systematic reviews and meta-analyses of phase III randomized placebo-controlled clinical trials (RCT). Despite the importance of such type of evidence, it remains limited and needs to be complemented by post-marketing safety surveillance data. The objective of this systematic literature review is to identify all the published post-marketing safety surveillance studies on pharmacological treatments in osteoarthritis (OA) patients, and to describe the characteristics and the main findings of these studies. The purpose is to provide insights on the state of post-marketing drug safety surveillance in OA, and to identify potential challenges in this setting.

This systematic review will be performed according to the methodological guidelines provided in the Cochrane handbook for systematic literature reviews, and will be reported following the PRISMA guidelines. The following bibliographic databases will be comprehensively searched, using detailed and highly sensitive search strategies: Medline (via Ovid), Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (Ovid CENTRAL), Scopus and TOXLINE (via ProQuest). The main outcome of this research is any adverse event/effect or any safety issue reported in the included studies. As a systematic review not involving quantitative synthesis, the retrieved data will only be qualitatively synthesized.

This systematic review is expected to provide an overview of the number and characteristics (design, number of patients included, duration of follow-up, etc.) of post-marketing safety surveillance studies in OA patients, as well as on outcomes of these studies. Data from the current study will help better establishing the safety profile of currently used anti-OA medications.

The dissemination plan for this systematic literature review includes:

- A publication in first-line Journal in the field.
- A presentation during a dedicated session at the WCO 2022 in Berlin.
- A wide distribution to the IOF/ESCEO database.
- A post on the ESCEO website.

- A dissemination to the network of 260+ scientific and patients societies affiliated to the Committee of National Societies of the International Osteoporosis Foundation (IOF).
- An endorsement and a dissemination through the WHO Collaborating Center for Public Health Aspects of Musculoskeletal Health and Aging network.

PROSPERO Registration number: CRD42021227872

#### P431

##### SCREENING SARCOPENIA THROUGH SARC-F IN POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN: A STUDY FROM A GREEK SEMI-MOUNTAINOUS MUNICIPALITY

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**Objective:** Sarcopenia is a frequent, age-related muscle wasting, which requires proper screening and diagnosis. SARC-F has been proposed by EWGSOP2 as a screening tool to identify patients at risk of sarcopenia. Patients with sarcopenia are associated with several adverse outcomes and careful planning of the intervention strategies is important. The aim of this study is to explore the presence of sarcopenia through the use of the SARC-F in a Greek sample of postmenopausal women living in a broad semi-mountainous municipality across Greek mainland.

**Methods:** Consecutive women (154) visiting the Primary Healthcare Centers of Diritas – Messapias, Evia, Greece between May and July 2020 were invited to participate in this cross-sectional study. Eligible women had to be over 60 years old and sign an informed consent form for the study. The risk of sarcopenia was determined through the Greek SARC-F questionnaire; where a score  $\geq 4$  is considered of high risk for having sarcopenia. A self-administered questionnaire, containing medical history and demographic data was also given to all participants. In addition, T-scores were obtained from heel scans using a Sahara Bone Sonometer. A logistic regression analysis was used in order to test its associated factors.

**Results:** The sample comprised 154 postmenopausal women with an average age of  $69.4 \pm 7$  y. The prevalence of women at high risk of sarcopenia was 22.1% ( $n=34$ ). The findings of this study demonstrated that postmenopausal women with high risk of sarcopenia was positively associated with age (0.01-0.04;  $p<0.001$ ), T-score (0.04-0.08;  $p=0.02$ ), number of falls (0.00-0.18;  $p=0.04$ ), BMI (0.00-0.25;  $p=0.02$ ) and number of births (0.00-0.25;  $p=0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** The percentage rate of postmenopausal women at high risk of sarcopenia was 22.1%. More research is needed in order to clarify the precise association of specific characteristics of postmenopausal women with high risk of sarcopenia and other factors. The results highlight the importance of early detection of sarcopenia in postmenopausal women in order to develop effective preventive and intervention programmes.

#### P432

##### USING SOCIAL MEDIA AS A PATIENT EDUCATION TOOL: IS THERE A ROOM FOR BONE HEALTH EDUCATIONAL HUB?

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**Objective:** Social media not only has applications for teaching and learning, but also has the potential to allow the patients to communicate, collaborate and share information. Over the past year, and as a

consequence to the COVID-19 pandemic, social media has become an integral communication method for the majority of our digitally connected society. These offer tips, strategies and health services benefits for people concerned about or living with variable medical conditions. The information can also be of value for people who are caring for others or just looking into symptoms. This study aimed to assess the value of social media as social osteoporosis hub to support people and patient communities, provide updates on osteoporosis management and fracture prevention, available services, as well as combat misconceptions.

**Methods:** The Egyptian Academy of bone health and metabolic bone disease launched a social hub for bone health and fracture prevention patient education through online patient communication. This included different forms: video presentations, Wikis (online public forum featuring text and multimedia content that can be edited by users), microblogs (format which allows users to post a large number of brief messages or updates over a short period). The people perception toward the use of social media in bone health patient education was evaluated by analyzing the people interaction and their responses reflecting their attitude toward its benefits and risks involved.

**Results:** Two education videos and 3 educational posts were published in 2 community groups. Two Wikis and 12 microblogs were also launched on 2 Facebook pages. These sites have wide range of accessibility with 34,230 persons having access to pages. The osteoporosis microblogs and Wikis were liked by 3491 (10.2% of the community group population). The video recorded educational material were viewed by 1672 persons (4.88% of the accessible persons), 484 persons reacted to the educational work (28.95% of viewed persons), 27 positive comments or queries were received (1.61% of viewed persons), the posts and videos were shared by 55 persons (3.29% of viewed persons). One post was shared internationally by 3 international osteoporosis societies in other countries.

**Conclusion:** The results of this work indicate that social media can be a useful tool for patient education in bone health and fracture prevention. It is important to leverage social healthcare marketing platforms to educate the people, answer their queries and update them on matters related to their health conditions. People communities are likely using one or more social media tools to share information and discuss their health. Asserting the society's expertise has helped to protect people from faulty information. Interactive digital communication has a role in optimizing patients' health.

#### P433

##### HOW TO INITIATE AND DEVELOP FRACTURE LIAISON SERVICES: EXPERIENCE FROM BRAZIL RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE IOF CAPTURE THE FRACTURE® FLS MENTORS IN BRAZIL

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**Objective:** IOF has developed a mentorship program to enable the implementation of Post-Fracture Care (PFC) coordination programs, such as Fracture Liaison Services (FLSs) worldwide. The program exchanges knowledge and skills by connecting experienced PFC program champions with any institutions willing to establish new FLS and improve the qualification of existing ones. The aim is to demonstrate the results obtained after one year of program and some recommendations on how to implement and improve the qualification of FLSs in Brazil.

**Methods:** The mentorship learning objectives included general principles of FLS, Quality Improvement and adult learning. A multidisciplinary team of mentors were selected from orthopedics and geriatrics by their experience in FLS. Before the online sessions, each mentor completed a needs assessment. Five online interactive webinars covered the learning