



Assessing Fracture Risk in the Parkinson's Disease Clinic

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What's the problem?

- Parkinson's UK National Audit
- No meaningful instruction in available PD Guidelines (SIGN, NICE, AAN)
- Evidence of association of increased risk and poorer outcomes

Parkinson's assessment and care planning process scores (complete from medical and Parkinson's nurse specialist notes)		
Domain 2: Motor and ADL assessment during the previous year		
4	Evidence fracture risk/ osteoporosis considered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • No, but notes document no falling and no concern re balance

- Local Audit - locally performing *poorly*
- n=30
- 6 had **no evidence** of fracture risk / osteoporosis being considered
- 24 had **no evidence**, but notes suggest "not falling or no concern re balance"



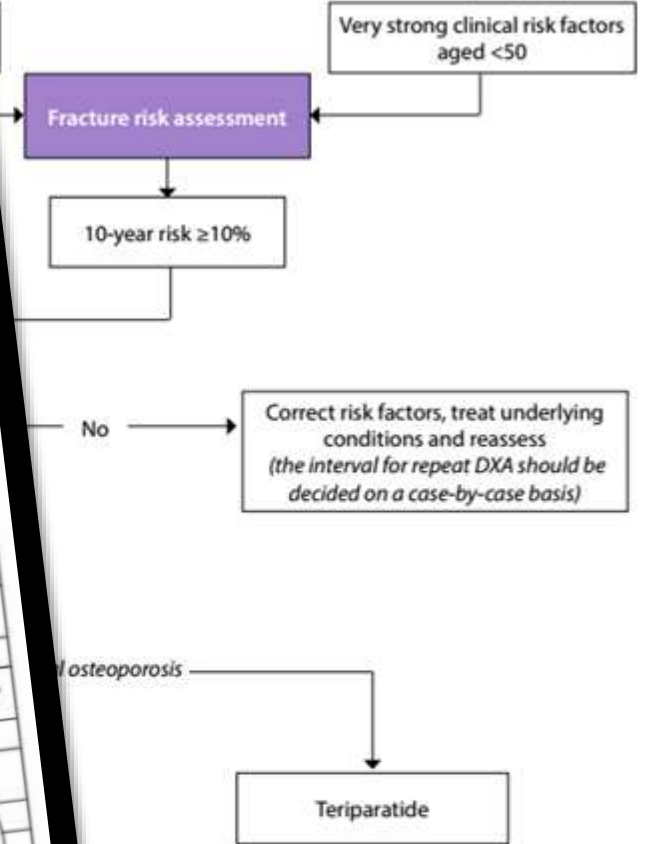
"People over the age of 65 with Parkinson's disease are considered for fracture risk assessment, particularly in the presence of other risk factors."

"In the context of fragility fractures, Parkinson's disease should be considered as a risk factor for fracture risk."



Table 3: Risk factors included in FRAX and QFracture algorithms

Risk factor	Fracture algorithms	
	FRAX 40-90 years	QFracture 30-99 years
Age	✓	✓
Sex	✓	✓
Weight	✓	✓
Height	✓	✓
Ethnicity	×	✓
Previous fracture	✓	✓
Parental history of hip fracture	✓	✓
Smoking	✓	✓
Alcohol	✓	✓
Menopausal symptoms	×	✓
Epilepsy (or use of anticonvulsants)	×	✓
Cardiovascular disease	×	✓
History of falls	×	✓
Use of glucocorticoids	✓	✓
Use of antidepressants	×	×
Bone mineral density (femoral neck T-score/ absolute value)	✓ (option)	
Secondary osteoporosis	Binary yes/no choice	Endocrine hyperparathyroidism, thyrotoxicosis, Cushing's disease, type 1 or 2 diabetes, use of HRT Gastrointestinal Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, coeliac disease, steatorrhoea, blind loop syndrome Metabolic chronic renal disease, chronic liver disease Neurological Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease Oncological cancer Respiratory COPD, asthma Rheumatological rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus Other institutional care or nursing home residence



SIGN 142 • Management of osteoporosis of fragility fractures

A national clinical guideline

Teriparatide is restricted to patients with severe osteoporosis who cannot tolerate other treatments and should not be started in people who have or have had:

- previous fractures of the hip, spine or wrist
- previous vertebral fracture
- previous heart disease
- previous aortic aneurysm
- cerebrovascular disease
- uncontrolled hypertension

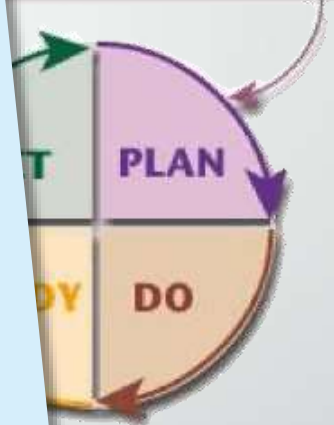
Parkinson's Disease and Fracture Risk

- Increased risk of fracture compared to general population (HR 1.99)
- Increased risk of hip fracture - often early in the disease course (HR 2.71)
- Greater dependency at 30 days after hip fracture repair
- Almost double average length of stay in hospital (UK)
- Higher complication rates including bed sores
- Why might there be increased risk?
 - motor dysfunction, impaired postural reflexes, truncal rigidity, absence of protective arm response.
 - reduced weight-bearing, aerobic exercise and reduced bone mineralisation (RR 3 vs control)
 - catabolic state, sarcopaenia, low Vit D (~55% vs 41% in Alzheimer's), malnutrition
 - cognitive impairment, depression, 'fear of falling'
 - levodopa?



Quality Improvement Project

- quality improvement methodology
- *global aim:*
 - **What is the fracture risk for patients attending clinic?**
 - How many patients have their fracture risk assessed every clinic?
 - How many meet the threshold for investigation?
 - How many DEXA scans are generated from the clinic every month?
 - How many DEXA scans demonstrated osteoporosis requiring treatment?
- *Feedback*
 - Subjective - how did patients respond to fracture risk being explored?
 - Unintended consequences?



Aim : to reliably identify patients attending the movement disorder clinic who are at risk of osteoporotic fracture

Number of documented QFracture scores

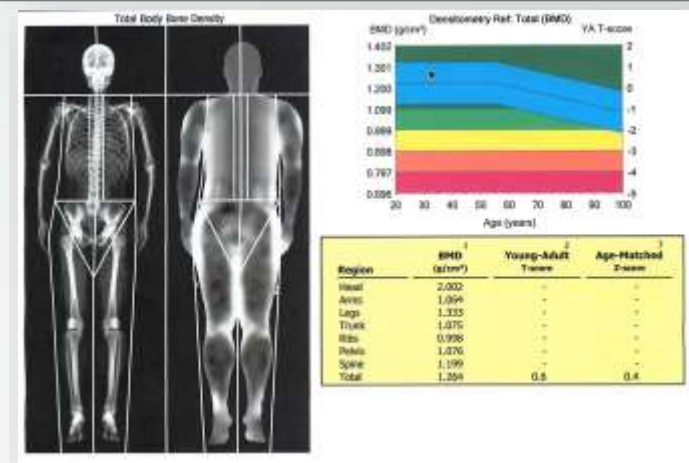
- PDSA 1.0
- **Plan:** Complete a QFracture assessment with one patient during the movement disorder clinic this week; measured using version 1.0 of the data collection sheet; and discussed in the post-clinic MDT.
- **Do:** one assessment completed successfully, not recorded
- **Study:** No difficulty in assessment. Felt to be quick to complete and discussed with patient during the consultation due to patient not feeling to be inappropriate. Clinic would not routinely document QFracture scores. Additional workload. Weight provided in imperial measure.
- **Act:** Print off weight conversion chart for clinic room next Wednesday. Minimise required data in proforma. Be aware of requirement for height measurement - a

QFracture Score	Date	Agreed Action	Notes

Completed By: _____

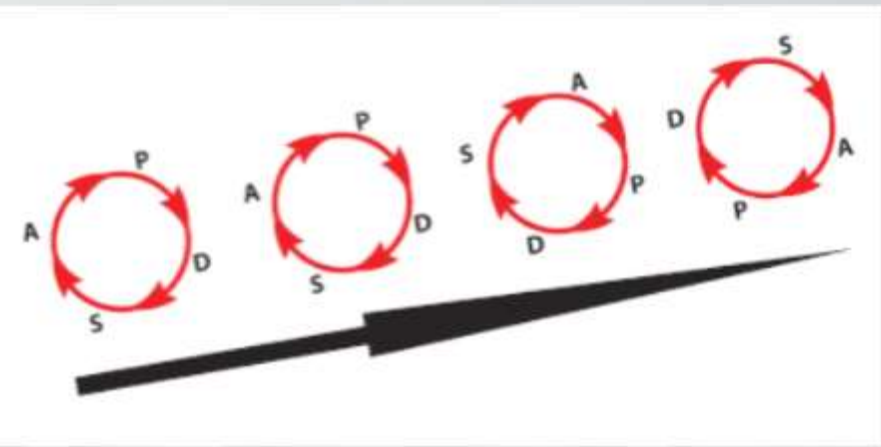
Interim report

- n=15
- mean age 69yrs
- mean % risk of major fracture at 10 years \approx 14%
- **6 out of 15** returned scores of risk > 10% fracture at 10 years:
 - 1 declined any further investigation or treatment
 - 1 already on appropriate treatment
 - 2 previously investigated for osteoporosis in the last 5 years
 - **2 had new DEXA scans requested**



PDSA Cycles and Scaling Up

- Stadiometer calibration
- Shortcuts on Virtual Display Unit
- Imperial vs Metric Weights
- Unable to locate previous DEXA scan results



Reflections

- When to check? Return patients only? Breaking bad news...
- When to repeat? How to remember to do this reliably?
- When to hand-over care to GP? DEXA only? Vitamin D and calcium levels?
- The patients being referred for DEXA were **not** who I would have guessed...

Next Steps

- Agree strategy for ongoing implementation
 - 2nd Return Appointment and 5 yearly thereafter?
 - Include it in the diagnosis summary to prompt action?
 - Spread practice to colleagues / succession planning?
 - When embedded practice – regular sampling vs census approach?
- Patient attitudes survey

