

Monogenetic osteoporosis: Does the risk of fall matter?

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ABSTRACT

We introduce an adult male case report with a history of osteogenesis imperfecta related fractures without specific medication against osteoporosis until the age of 50 years; however, within the first year he was offered anti-osteoporotic medication, he suffered a fall and a consecutive fracture was registered despite improved of bone mineral density parameters at DXA (dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry), proving the importance of life style intervention to minimize the dramatic impact on bone fragility due to a genetic condition. Despite the fact that the risk of fracture on a subject with a genetic condition that directly impacts the bone status represents a game changer, the everyday circumstantial situations that cause an increased risk of fall represent strong players that need to be taken into consideration as part of patients' education.

Keywords: osteoporosis, osteogenesis imperfecta, risk of fall, fracture, DXA, endocrine osteoporosis, male osteoporosis, collagen, bone mineral density, Z-score

BACKGROUND

Osteoporotic fractures are related to a large area of endocrine conditions, including metabolic disturbances of glucose control, adipose tissue, calcium metabolism, or adrenal, pituitary and thyroid diseases, either directly related to hormonal imbalance like excess of cortisol, thyroid hormones, growth hormone etc., or indirectly associated to metabolic anomalies like those seen in diabetes mellitus (1-5). Under these circumstances, male osteoporosis represents a significant part of the chapter (6,7). Other causes of male low - trauma fractures are represented by glucocorticoid excess exposure, hypogonadism (regardless if is age - related or not) and monogenetic osteoporosis underlying different bone anomalies like collagen damage as seen in osteoporosis imperfecta (8,9).

CASE PRESENTATION

We introduce a male case report with a history of osteogenesis imperfecta related fractures with-

out specific medication against osteoporosis until the age of 50 years; however, within the first year he was offered anti-osteoporotic medication, he suffered a fall and a consecutive fracture was registered despite improved of bone mineral density parameters at DXA (Dual-Energy X-Ray Absorptiometry), proving the importance of life style intervention to minimize the dramatic impact on bone fragility due to a genetic condition. The patient agreed to anonymously use the medical records.

This is 51-year-old, non-smoker male who is admitted for bone status assessment. The personal medical history includes: osteogenesis imperfecta with multiple fragility fractures. The most recent was in November 2020, a leg fracture, while he was during his first year of therapy with weekly alendronate (70 mg/week) in addition to vitamin D supplements (5,600 U/week). The circumstances of fall were related to a mild episode of vertigo, apparently not a seizure, which were not associated to blood pressure and glycaemia variations. Orthopedic surgery was necessary and the patient's recovery went

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relatively well. He also associates a prior diagnostic of arterial hypertension (II ESH-ESC – currently under medication) and mild hypercholesterolemia.

Current evaluation indicates no glucose profile anomalies, with intact kidney function and mild liver enzymes anomalies (Table 1). In order to explore other potential causes of fall, the blood count was normal, excluding a severe anemia. Endocrine panel showed a correction of hypovitaminosis D (under supplementation) (Table 2). No hormonal anomalies are identified. The blood bone turnover markers showed a mild increase of bone formation marker osteocalcin of 45.66 ng/ml (normal values between 14 and 42 ng/ml), and a mild increase of total alkaline phosphatase of 158 U/l (normal values between 38 and 129 U/l) (Table 2). Screening profile X-Ray showed no fractures at thoracic and lumbar spine regions. Central DXA scan showed a good evolution profile since last evaluation (Table 3).

TABLE 1. The biochemistry panel on a 51-year old patient with osteogenesis imperfecta

Parameter	Value	Normal ranges	Units
Uric acid	6.2	3.5-7.2	mg/dl
ALT	16.4	0-41	U/l
AST	39.9	0-38	U/l
Ionic calcium	3.8	3.9-4.9	mg/dl
Total calcium	8.9	8.5-10.2	mg/dl
total cholesterol	210	0-200	mg/dl
phosphorus	4	2.3-4.7	mg/dl
fasting glucose	87.5	70-110	mg/dl
HDL-cholesterol	93	40-60	mg/dl
LDL-cholesterol	108	60-160	mg/dl
Potassium	4.5	3.5-5.1	mmol/l
Magnesium	1.76	1.6-2.55	mg/dl
Sodium	142	136-145	mmol/l
Total proteins	7.4	6.4-8.3	g/dl
Triglycerides	49	0-149	mg/dl
Urea	21.6	15-50	mg/dl
Creatinine	0.62	0.5-1.2	mg/dl
24-hour urinary calcium	0.03	0.07-0.3	g/24 h

TABLE 2. Endocrine panel and blood bone turnover markers on a 51-year old osteoporotic patient with a recent fragility fracture (the data are introduced at first moment the anti-osteoporotic medication was started, respectively in February 2020, and the latest assessment, respectively in August 2021)

Parameter	Value February 2020	Value August 2021	Normal ranges	Units
TSH (thyroid stimulating hormone)	0.58	0.9	0.5-4.5	microUI/ml
FT4 (free levothyroxine)	15.16	13.04	9-19	pmol/l
ATPO (anti thyroperoxidase antibodies)	NA	0.24	0-5.61	UI/ml
25OHD (25-hydroxyvitamin D)	10.2	42.8	30-100	ng/ml
Blood calcitonine	11.22	7.24	8.31-14.3	pg/ml
CrossLaps	0.2	0.56	0.158-0.442	ng/ml
Osteocalcin	20.8	45.66	14-42	ng/ml
P1NP	36.78	53.21	15.13-58.59	ng/ml
Parathormone	26.53	26.42	15-65	pg/ml
FSH (follicle stimulating hormone)	NA	8.2	1.5-12.4	mIU/ml
Total plasma testosterone	4.05	4.26	1.93-7.4	ng/ml

TABLE 3. Adult male with osteogenesis imperfecta and a history of fragility fractures: DXA scan at first evaluation and after one year of daily alendronate 70 mg in association with vitamin D supplementation

Year	Regions	Z-score (SD)	BMD (g/cm ²)	TBS
2020	L1-4	-2.9	0.776	NA
	femoral neck	-0.2	0.928	
	total hip	-0.9	0.882	
	1/3 distal radius	0.05	0.848	
2021	L1-4	-2.2	0.874	1.262
	femoral neck	0.1	0.965	
	total hip	-0.7	0.916	
	1/3 distal radius	0.7	0.860	

*BMD = bone mineral density; L = lumbar

The patient was offered a 5 mg dose of zolendronic acid/year and he continued with vitamin D supplements.

In order to evaluate the risk of fall with particularly dangerous complications on bone status, cerebral computed tomography imaging was done, and, except for cerebral atheromatosis, no special pathology was revealed, considering the short episode of vertigo that the patient described (Figure 1). Life-long follow-up is necessary.



FIGURE 1. 51-year-old male with a history of fall related to a short episode of vertigo: cerebral computed tomography scan; no particular cause of fall is identified

DISCUSSION

We mention three topics related to this case. The first one is the fact that in adults with osteogenesis imperfecta, with or without medication, a dramatic impact on fractures is presented lifelong, regardless circumstances of daily life, because of genetic alteration of collagen structure (10,11). However, a particular intervention of daily habits is required. In this case, the arterial hypertension and spontaneous episode of vertigo might have been a collateral cause of fall. Situational risk factors, as displayed in Figure 2, are key elements in osteoporotic patients' education, considering a particular high risk of osteoporotic fractures (12). Another topic is associated to the question which is the best selection of medication against osteoporosis on an adult male with osteogenesis imperfecta suffering a new fracture; a part from bisphosphonates, and denosumab, romosozumab utility is yet to be determined (13,14,15).



FIGURE 2. Potential circumstances related to the risk of fall (12)

We also mention the fact that the patient' son inherited his condition. The first evaluation for osteoporosis was done in 2020, at the age of 27 years; he never received any medication against osteoporosis as a child or teenager, also suffering of multiple

fractures. He also started medication with alendronate 70 mg/week and 5,600 U/week without a new fracture during the first year of this regime (Table 4 and Table 5).

TABLE 4. 27-year old male with osteogenesis imperfecta: bone metabolism evaluation

Parameter	Value February 2020	Value August 2021	Normal ranges	units
25OHD	13.3	30.4	30-100	ng/ml
calcitonin	4.2	4.01	8.31-14.3	pg/ml
CrossLaps	0.49	0.51	0.158-0.442	ng/ml
Osteocalcin	51.09	57.06	24-70	ng/ml
P1NP	43.13	43.13	15.13-58.59	ng/ml
Parathormone	34.43	33.99	15-65	pg/ml

TABLE 5. The measurements done with GE Lunar Prodigy central DXA device: 26-year old patient with osteogenesis imperfecta and an associated history of multiple pediatric fragility fractures

	Region	Z-score (SD)	BMD (g/cm ²)	TBS
2020	Lumbar L1-4	-4	0.689	NA
	femoral neck	-0.5	0.988	
	total hip	-0.2	1.028	
	1/3 distal radius	-1.5	0.685	
2021	Lumbar L1-4	-4	0.699	1.228
	femoral neck	0.6	0.968	
	total hip	-0.6	0.978	
	1/3 distal radius	-1.5	0.687	

*bmd=bone mineral density

CONCLUSIONS

Despite the fact that the risk of fracture on a subject with a genetic condition that directly impacts the bone status represents a game changer, the everyday circumstantial situations that cause an increased risk of fall represent strong players that need to be taken into consideration as part of patients' education.

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