RESÚMENES DE PUBLICACIONES

EFFECT OF TERIPARATIDE ON BONE MINERAL DENSITY AND BONE MARKERS IN REAL-LIFE: ARGENTINE EXPERIENCE

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Purpose. To evaluate the efect of teriparatide (TPTD) on bone mineral density (BMD) and bone markers under clinical practice conditions. To assess whether the results in real-life match those published in clinical trials. Methods. Cross-sectional study of postmenopausal women treated with TPTD for at least 12 months. Results. 264 patients were included in the study. Main characteristics are as follows: age: 68.7 ± 10.2 years, previous fractures: 57.6%, and previously treated with antiresorptive (ARprior): 79%. All bone turnover markers studied signifcantly increased after 6 months. CTX and BGP remained high up to 24 months, but total and bone alkaline phosphatase returned to basal values at month 18. Tere was a signifcant increase in lumbar spine (LS) BMD after 6 months (+6.2%), with a maximum peak at 24 months (+13%). Femoral neck (FN) and total hip (TH) BMD showed a signifcant increase later than LS (just at month 12), reaching a maximum peak at month 24 (FN + 7.9% and TH + 5.5%). A signifcant increase in LS BMD was found from month 6 to month 24 compared to basal in both AR-na¨ıve, and AR-prior patients (+16.7% and +10.5%, respectively), without signifcant diferences between the two groups. Comparable results were found in FN and TH BMD. Main conclusions. As reported in real-life clinical studies, treatment of osteoporotic postmenopausal women with TPTD induced a signifcant increase in bone turnover markers from month 6 onward and an increase in BMD from months 6–12 with continuous gain up to month 24. Te real-life results of our study matched the results of randomized clinical trials. In addition, TPTD induced an increase in BMD, regardless of the previous use of AR.

Int J Endocrinol 2023, Article 93672