

OBJECTIVES

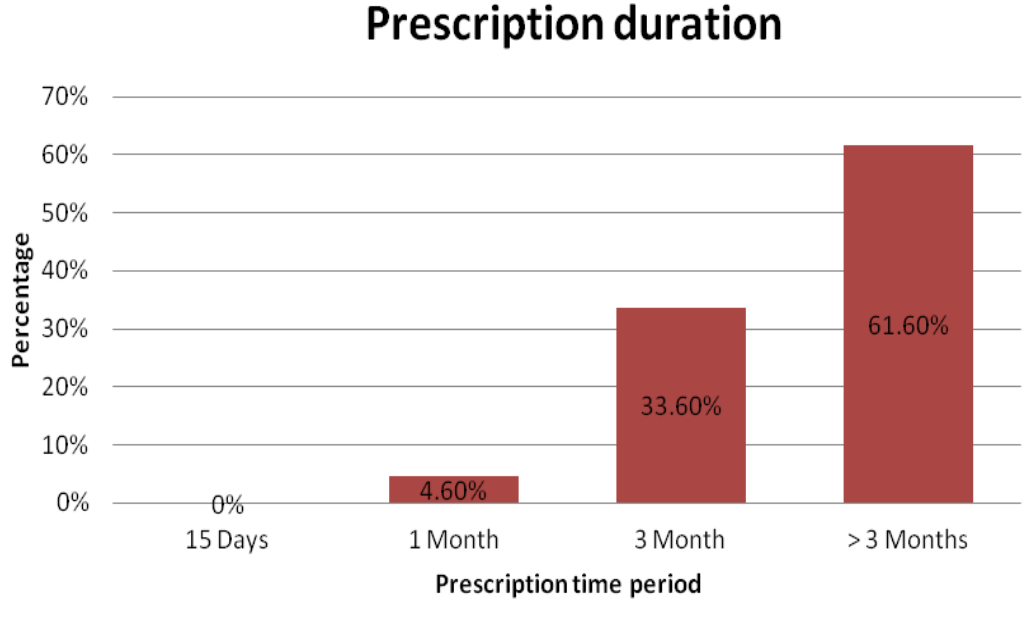
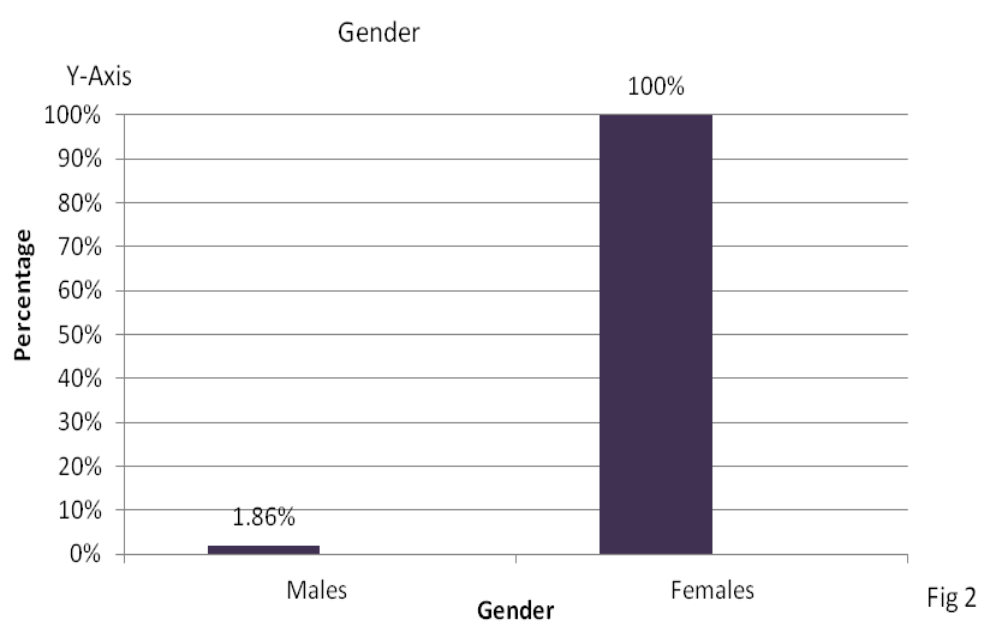
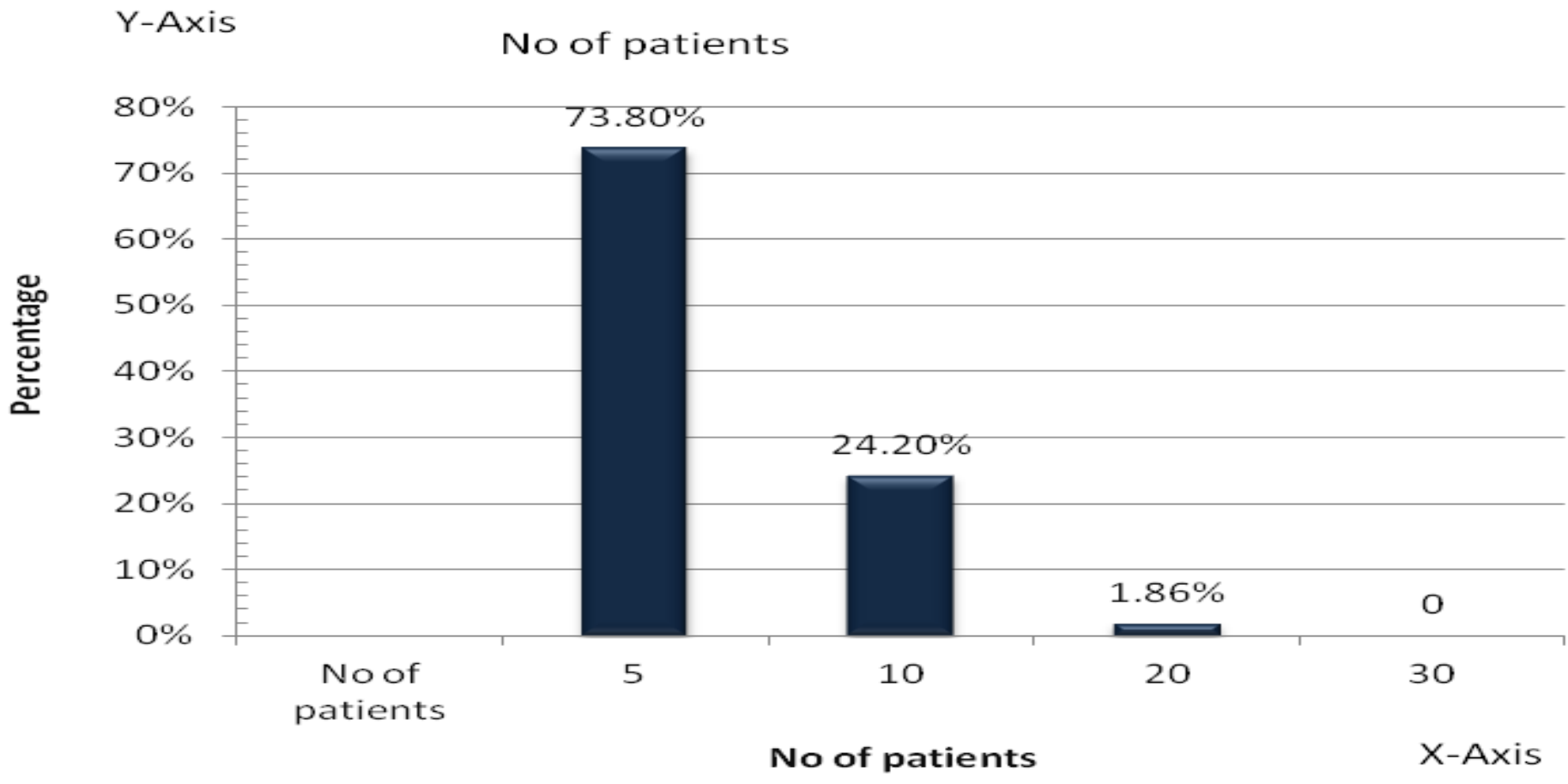
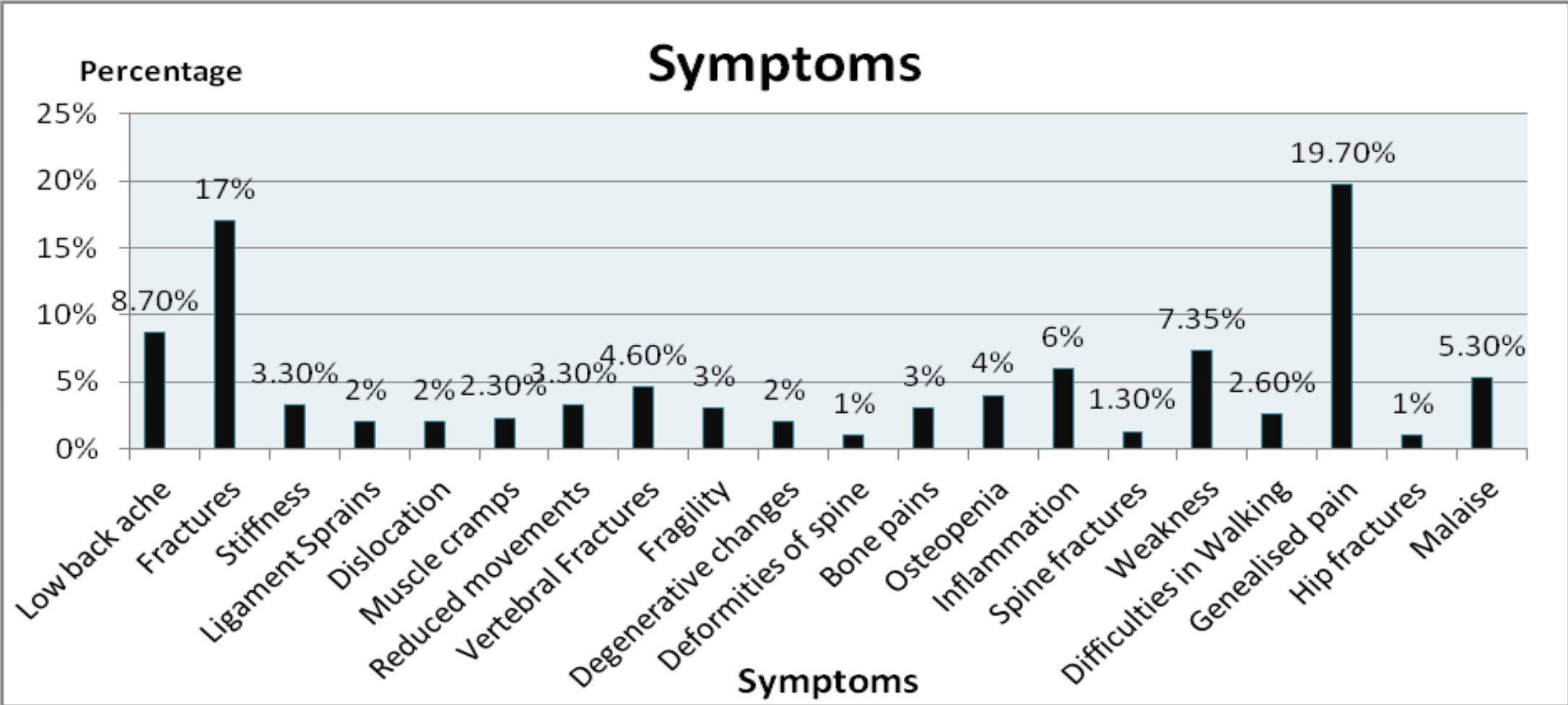
- To assess the calcium and teriparatide usage in osteoporosis by orthopaedics.
- To assess the preference and criteria for prescribing the calcium and teriparatide.
- To assess the most preferred brand and molecule in treating the osteoporosis.

METHODOLOGY

Research design:- Descriptive research design
Sampling method:- Non probability purposive sampling

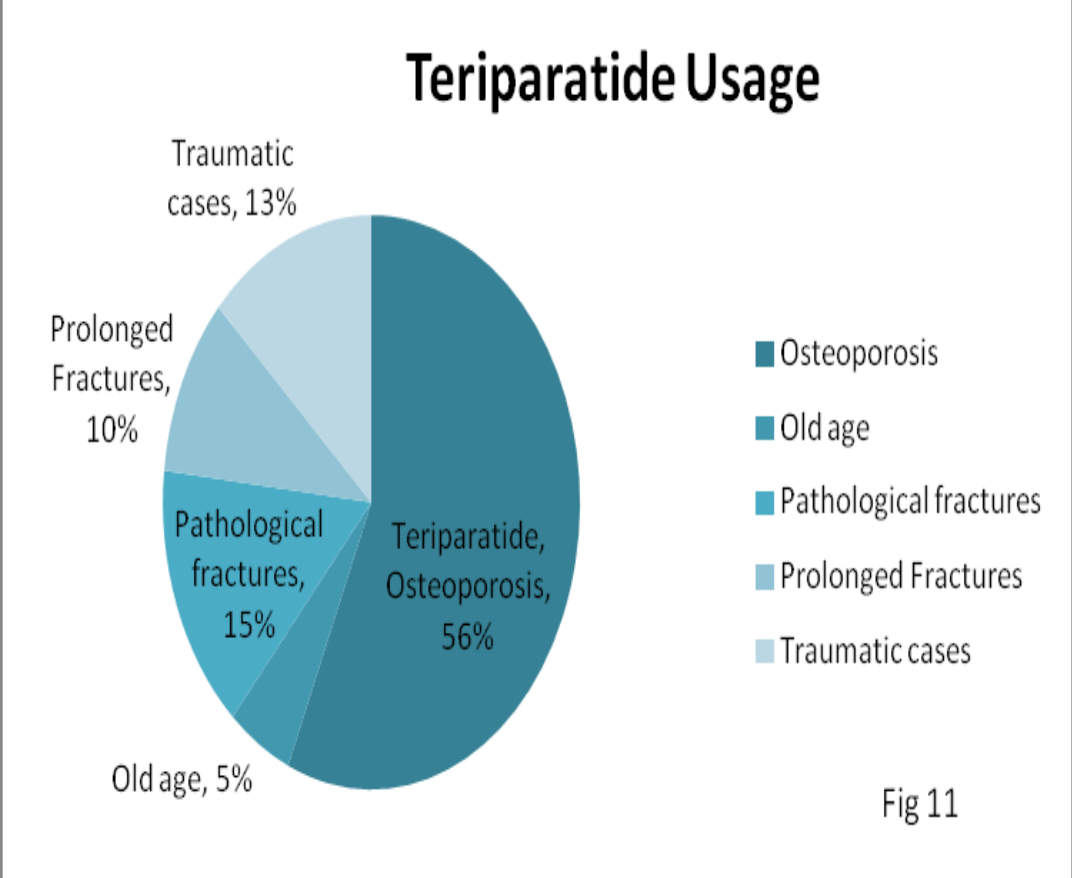
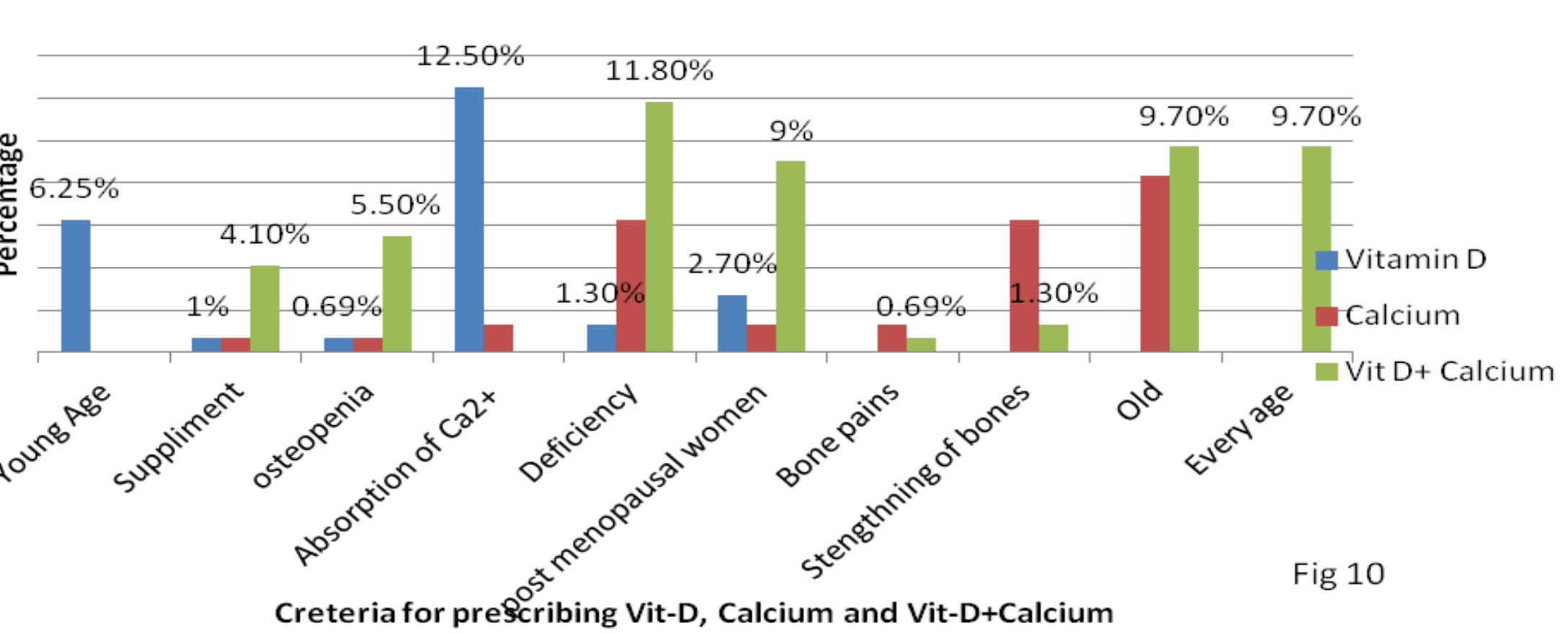
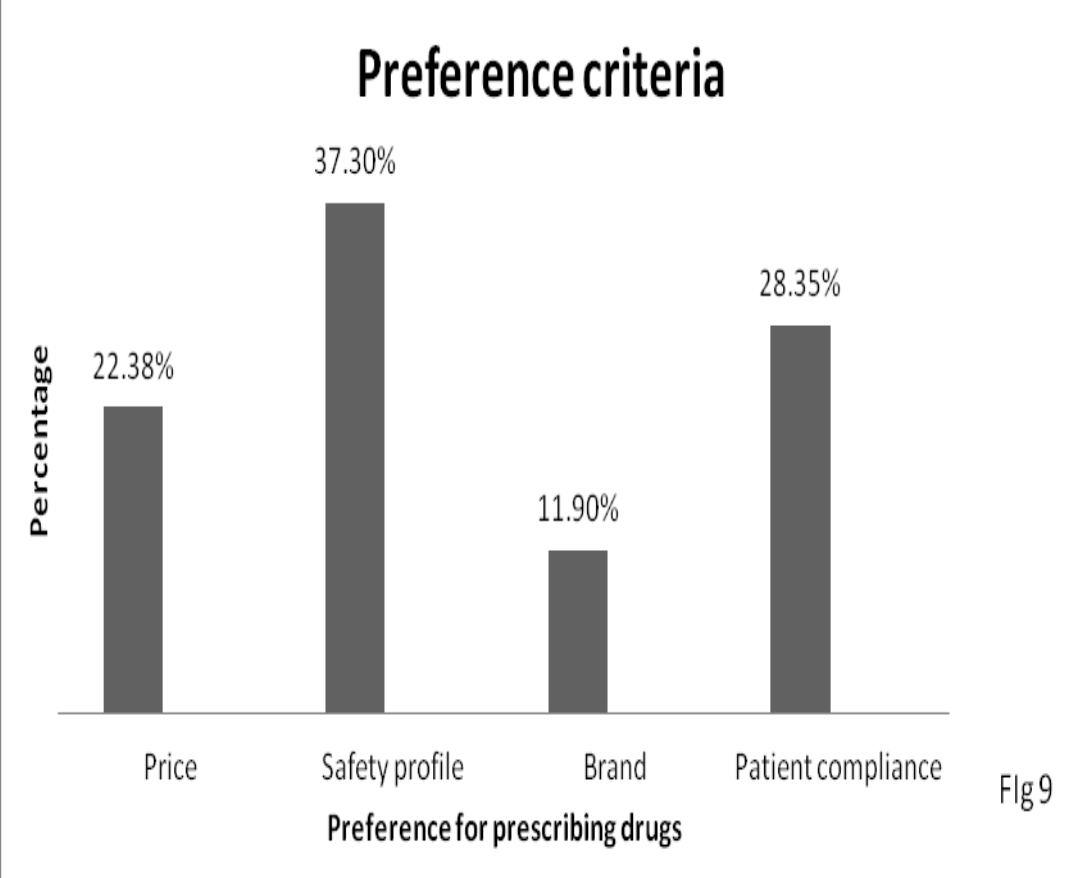
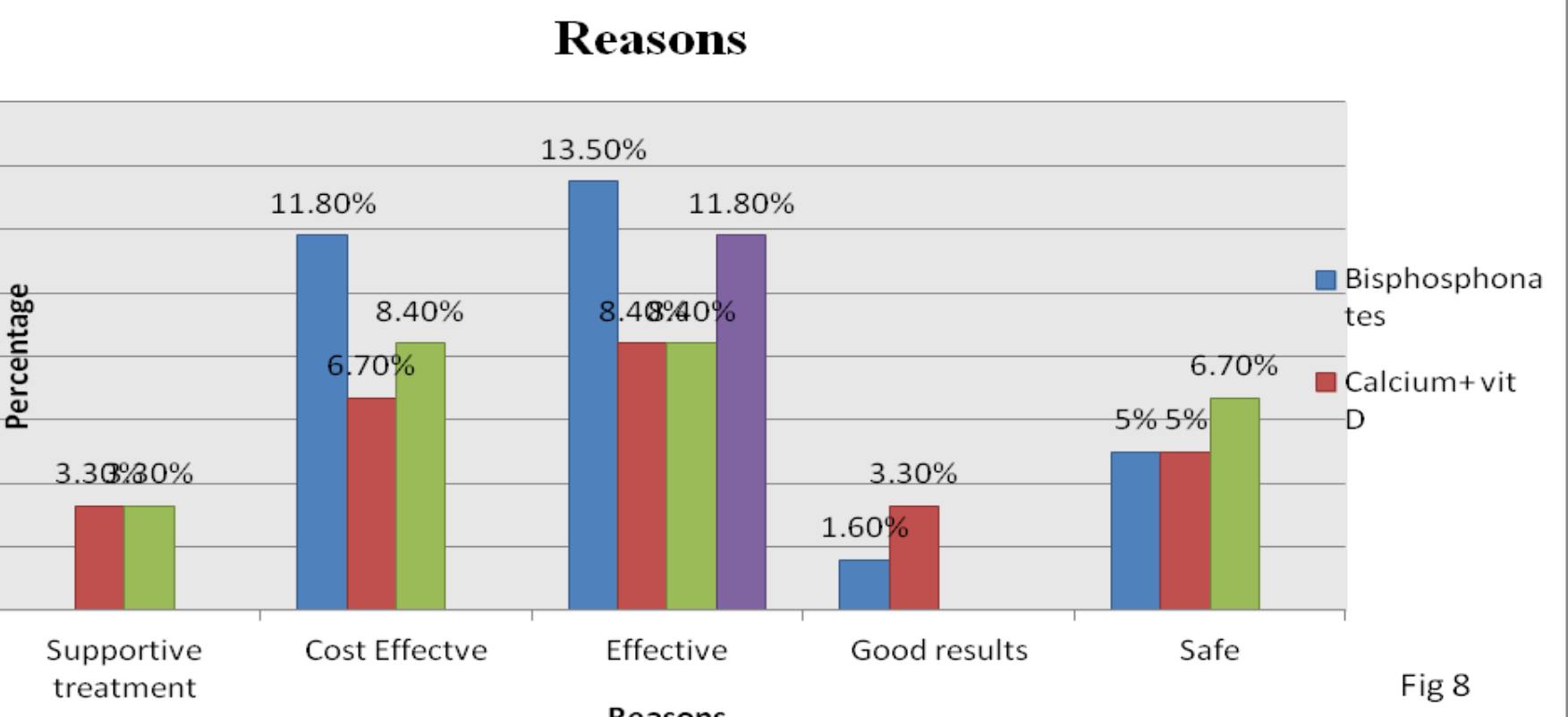
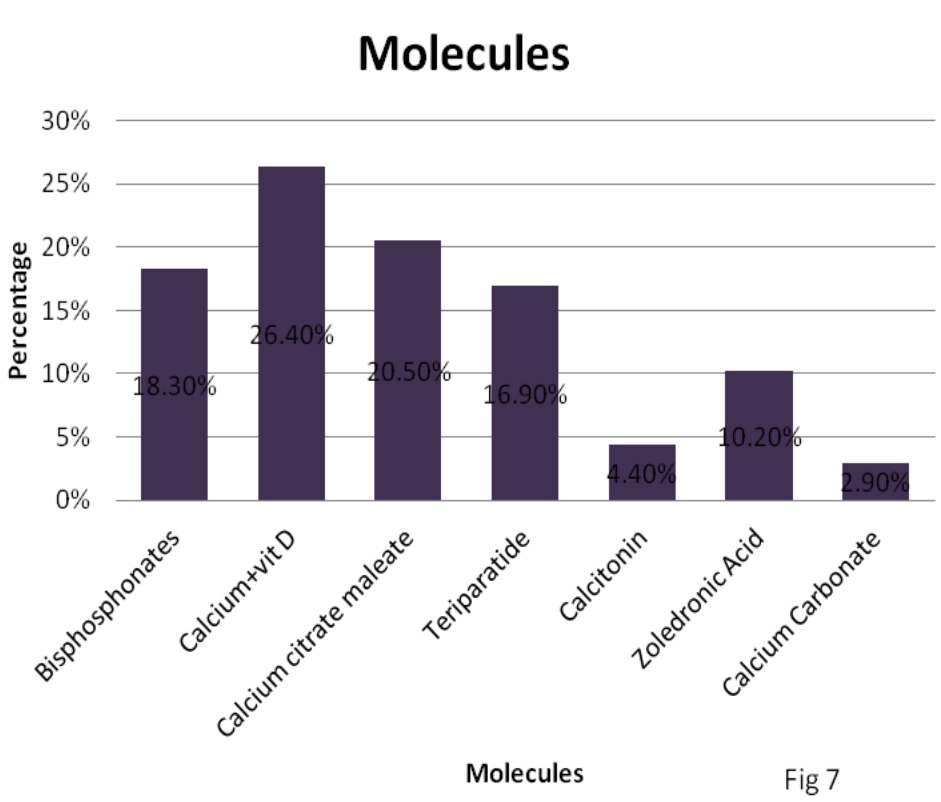
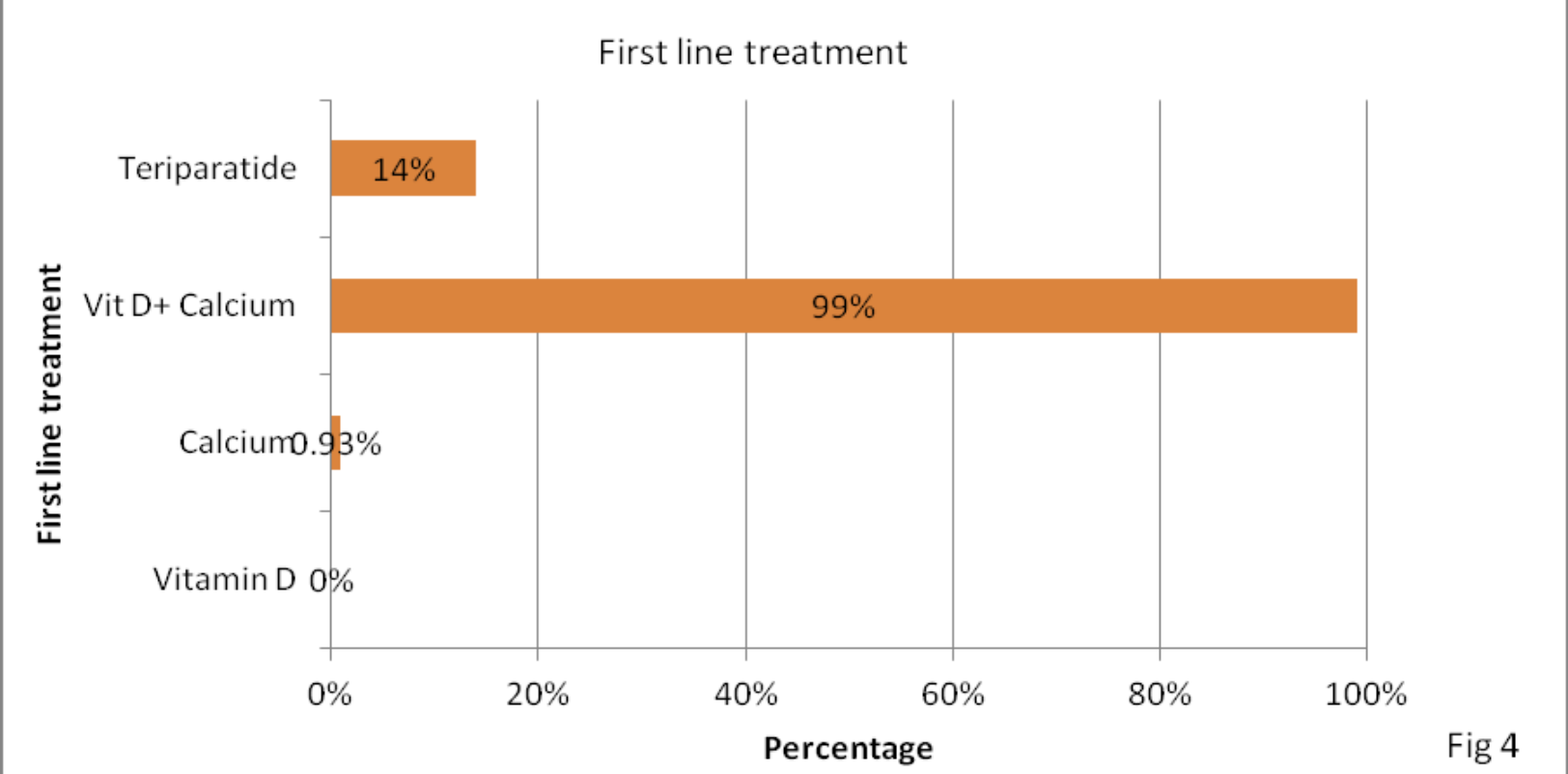
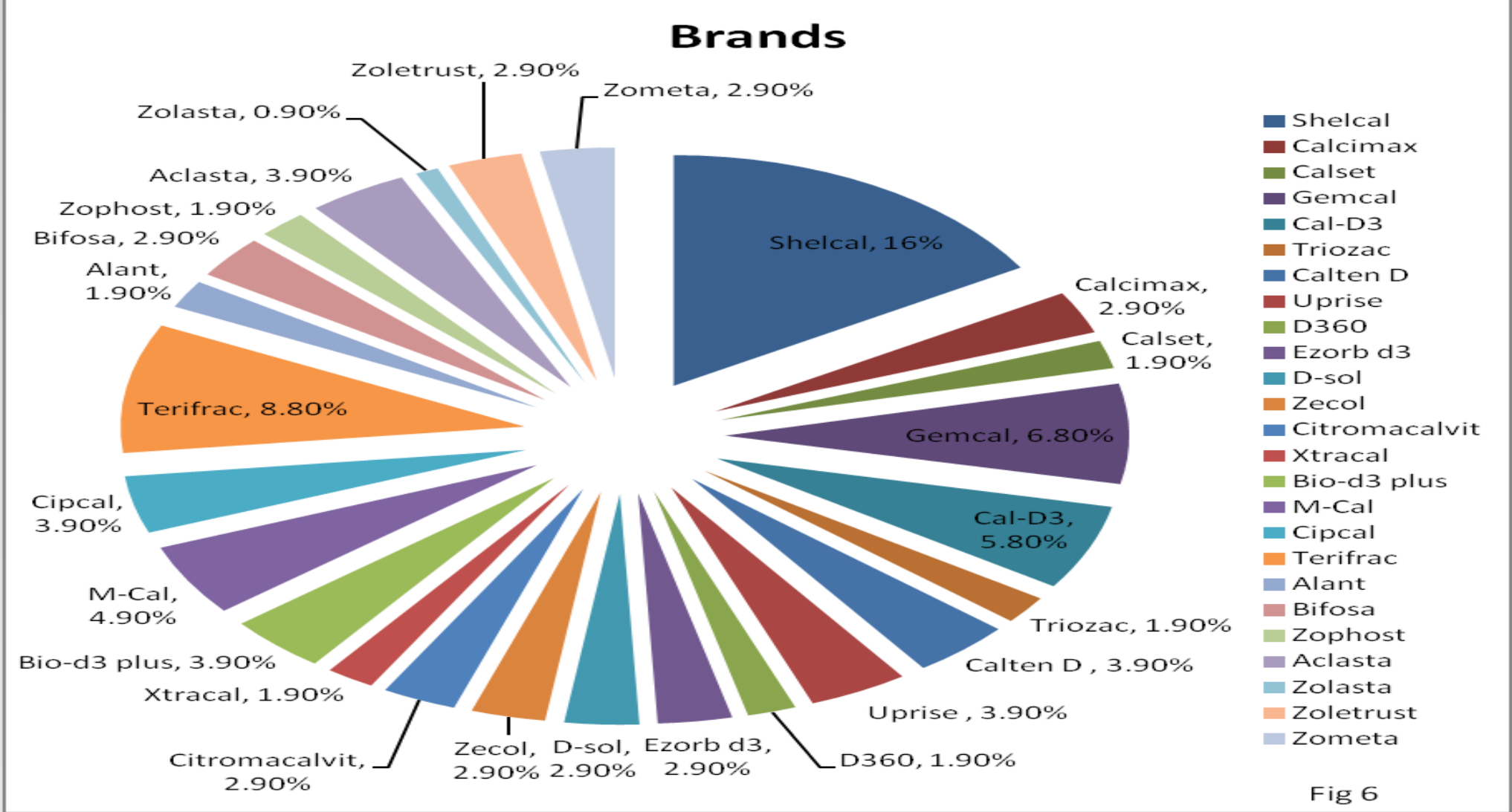
Sample area:- Hyderabad
Sample population:- Doctors
Sampling unit:- Orthopaedics

Sample size:- Total no:- 117
Respondents:- 107
Non Respondents:- 10



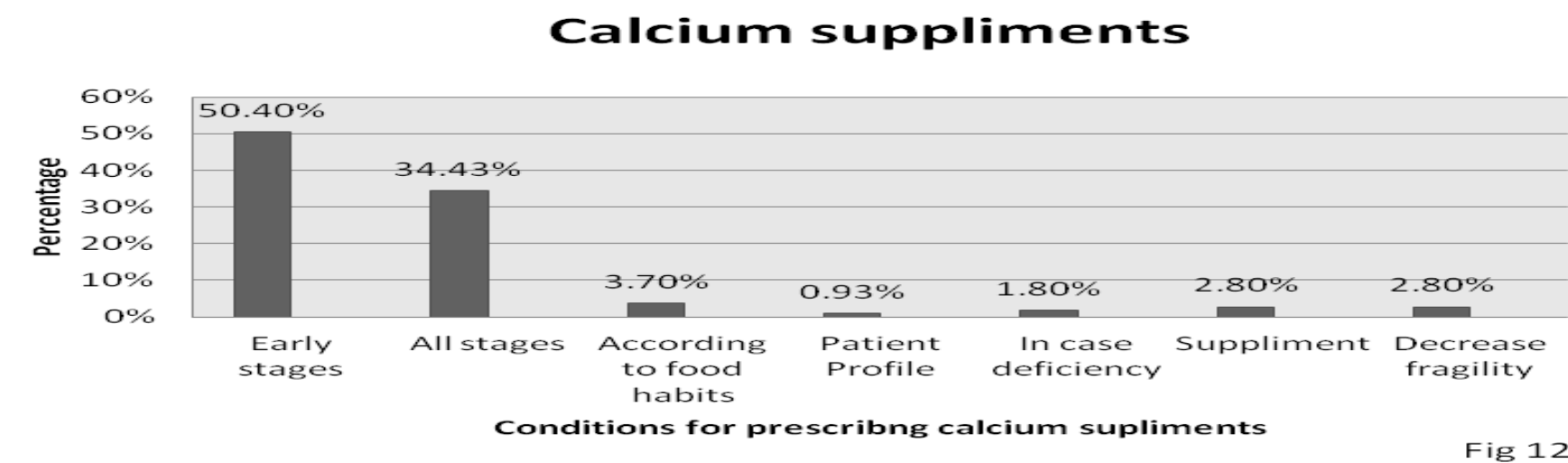
SPECIFIC FINDINGS

- Mostly calcium is used as a supplement for the management of osteoporosis and also used in the case of deficiency.
- Vitamin D is used for absorption of calcium and now-a-days young ages given vitamin D because of reduced sunlight exposure.
- Teriparatide is costly but more effective in cases of severe osteoporoses. Some doctors said that it shows better results.
- Bisphosphonates is economic and mostly used because of its fewer side effects when compared to the teriparatide.
- Zoledronic acid is most commonly used among the bisphosphonates.
- Mostly calcium and vitamin D is combinely used for postmenopausal women's because they are more susceptible for osteoporosis and also deficiency cases.
- Among the calcium salts calcium citrate maleate is more used and then calcium carbonate.
- Osteoporosis in young ages (juvenile osteoporosis) is rarely seen by doctors.



CONCLUSION

- The high incidence, long-term implications, high mortality, financial burden and dramatically decreased quality of life indicate the severity of osteoporosis in humans.
- Previous studies raised concerns that calcium supplements or high dietary calcium could increase death as a result of heart-related problems, such as heart attacks and sudden death; yet, calcium is a critical component in bone health, even in the elderly.
- Low intake of calcium in older men can significantly increase the risk of fractures, which can lead to a downward spiral in both physical and mental health, and even be fatal.
- The risk of death is especially high for those who experience a hip fracture – one in five seniors who suffer a hip fracture die from complications within a year.
- It indicates that calcium supplements or calcium from the diet may be a safe and easy way to maintain bone.
- These supplements are widely used by older women to maintain their bone health and prevent fractures.



SUGGESTIONS

- According to the Institute of Medicine, adults 19 years of age and older require about 600-800 International Units of vitamin D daily and 1000-1200 mg. of calcium daily through food and with supplements, if needed, with somewhat different amounts of these nutrients recommended for growing children (ranges depending on age and gender).
- Experts recommend bone density testing for women who have experienced any bone fracture at age 45 or older and at age 50 for women with a family history of hip fractures or other bone-related disease.
- All women over age 65 should receive a baseline bone density screening test, however these are under-utilized; Medicare covers bone density testing as a preventive benefit, yet only 13 percent of Medicare-eligible women receive this screening test.