

Cancer y osteoporosis

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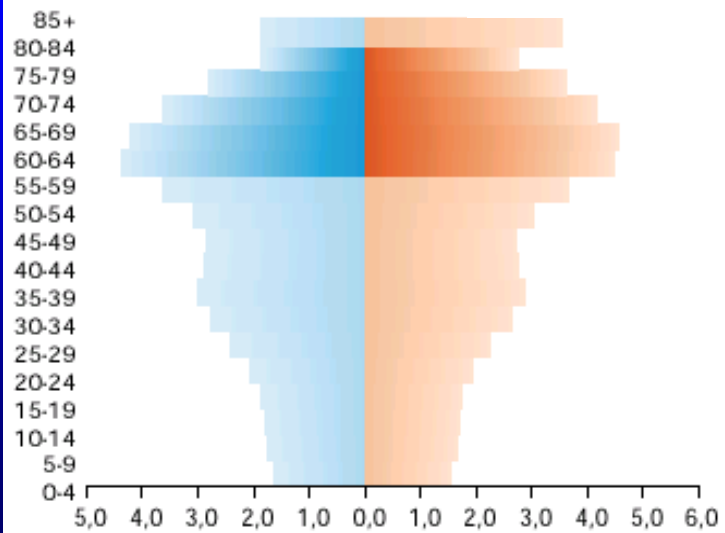
URFOA



2040

Men

Women



OSTEOPOROSIS Y CÁNCER

- Relación edad
 - cáncer de mama 61 a. (68 a.)
 - cáncer próstata 67 a. (80 a.)
- Pérdida anual relacionada con la edad
 - 0,5% a 1% de masa ósea
- Menopausia
- Fragilidad , caídas, alteraciones neurológicas etc...

OSTEOPOROSIS Y CÁNCER

- Mortalidad cáncer de mama

21,5% - 30,5%

supervivencia 80,3% a los 5 años

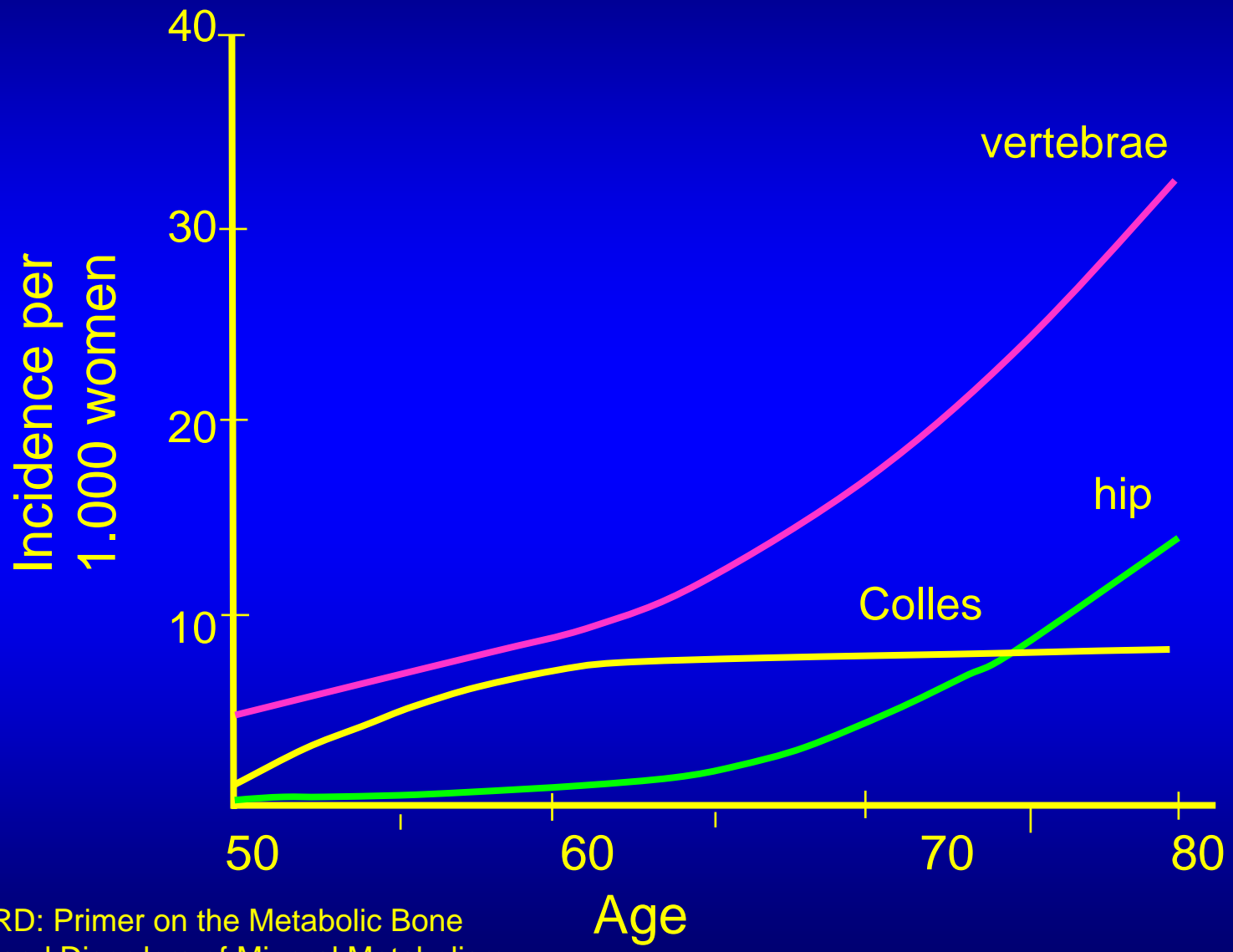
- Mortalidad cáncer de próstata

50%

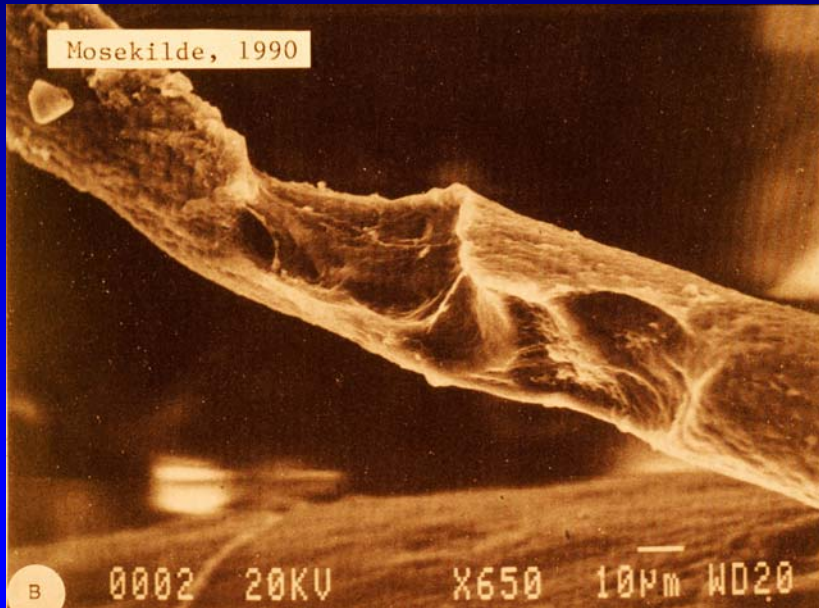
supervivencia 40%-80% a los 5 años

Sant M et al. Eur J Cancer 2009;45:931-91

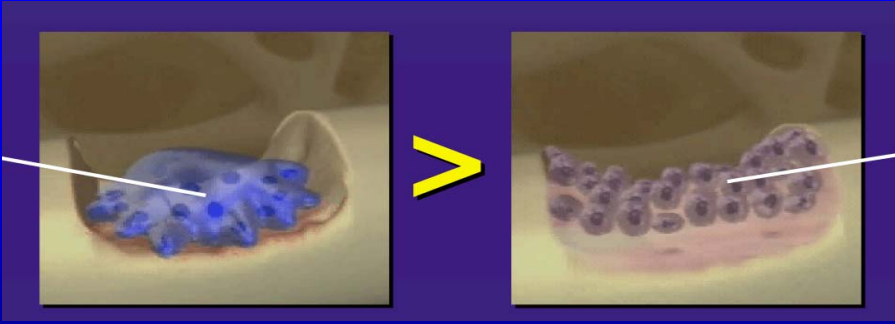
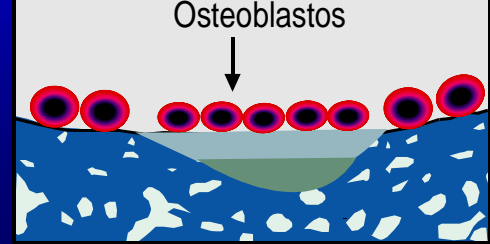
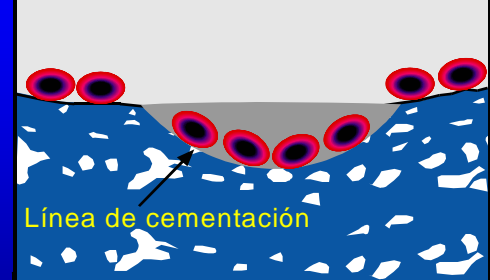
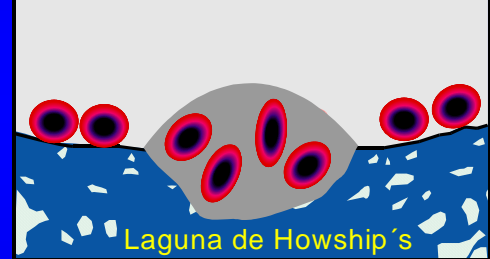
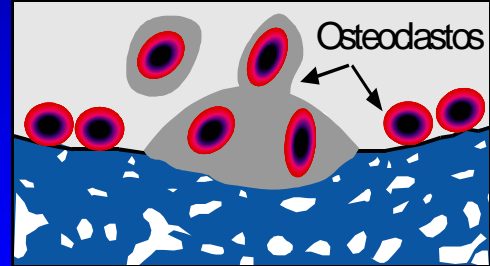
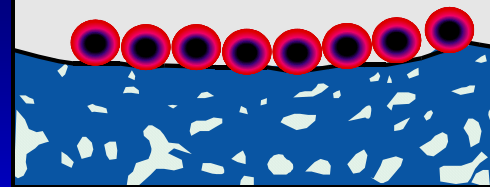
Borre M et al Clin Epidemiol 2011; 3 Suppl 1:41-6.



Wasnich RD: Primer on the Metabolic Bone Diseases and Disorders of Mineral Metabolism. 4th edition, 1999

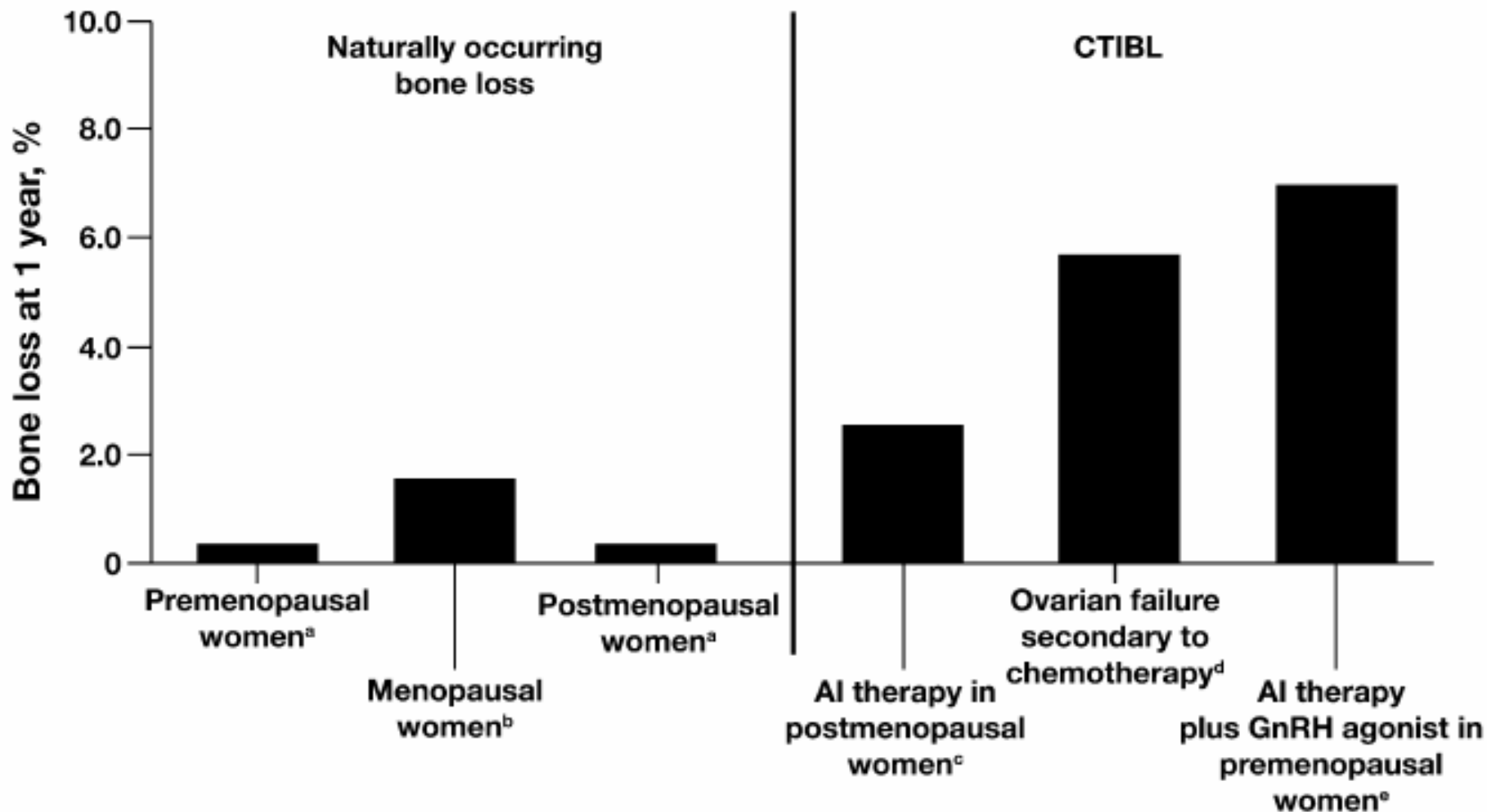


Hueso canceloso
(láminas de hueso trabecular)



Cáncer de mama y osteoporosis

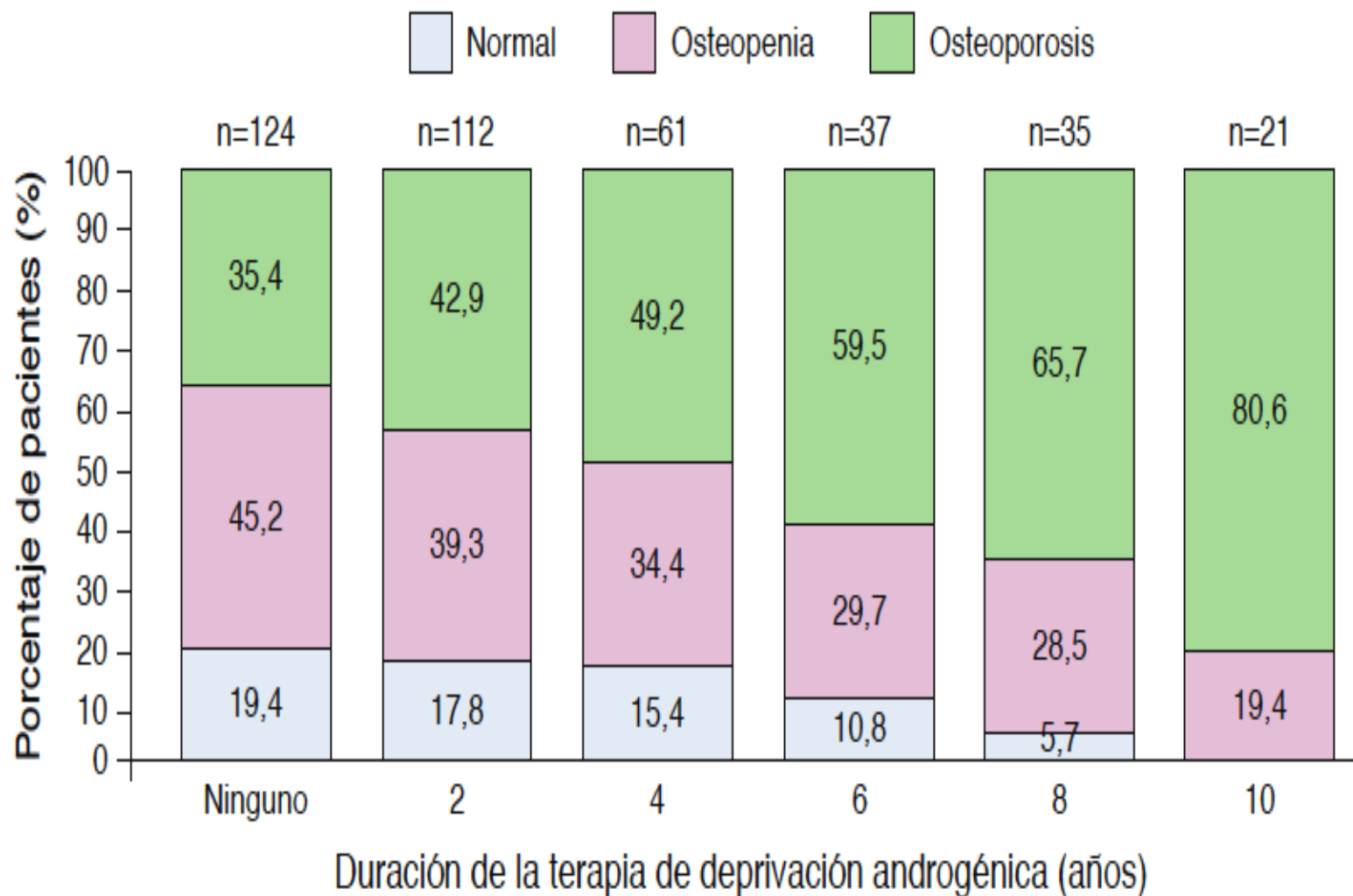
- Mujer en la posmenopausia
- Pérdida de masa ósea previa
- Tratamiento Quimioterapia (metotrexate, ciclofosfamida, doxorubicina) y corticoesteroides
- Reducción ingesta de lácteos
- Tratamiento coadyuvante con inhibidores de aromatasa (pérdida entre 2% y 6%)



Coleman RE et al Cancer Treat Rev 2008

Cáncer de próstata y osteoporosis

- Varon edad avanzada
- Factores previos , alcohol y tabaco
- Niveles bajos de testosterona
- Reducción ingesta de lácteos
- Terapia Deprivacion Androgénica (perdida de 2,2% a 5,4%)



Morote J et al. J Urol 2006;175:1679-83

Tabla 3 Recomendaciones para cribado y tratamiento de la osteoporosis de la Fundación Nacional para Osteoporosis de Estados Unidos (NOF)

La NOF recomienda evaluar la densidad mineral ósea en:

- Hombres con edad superior o igual a 70 años
- Adultos de más de 50 años que hayan presentado una fractura
- Adultos con una condición, (por ejemplo, artritis reumatoide) o en curso de un tratamiento, asociado con disminución de masa mineral ósea
- Cualquier paciente considerado para tratamiento farmacológico de la osteoporosis

La NOF recomienda tratamiento en:

- Hombres de edad superior o igual a 50 años que cumplan cualquiera de los siguientes criterios:
- Una fractura vertebral o de cadera
- $T\text{-score} \leq -2,5$ en cuello femoral o vértebra lumbar tras descartar otras causas
- Pérdida de masa ósea ($T\text{-score}$ entre $-1,0$ y $-2,5$ en cuello femoral o vértebra lumbar) y un riesgo de fractura de cadera a 10 años $\geq 3\%$, o un riesgo de fractura mayor osteoporótica a 10 años $\geq 20\%$ estimados con la herramienta FRAX.

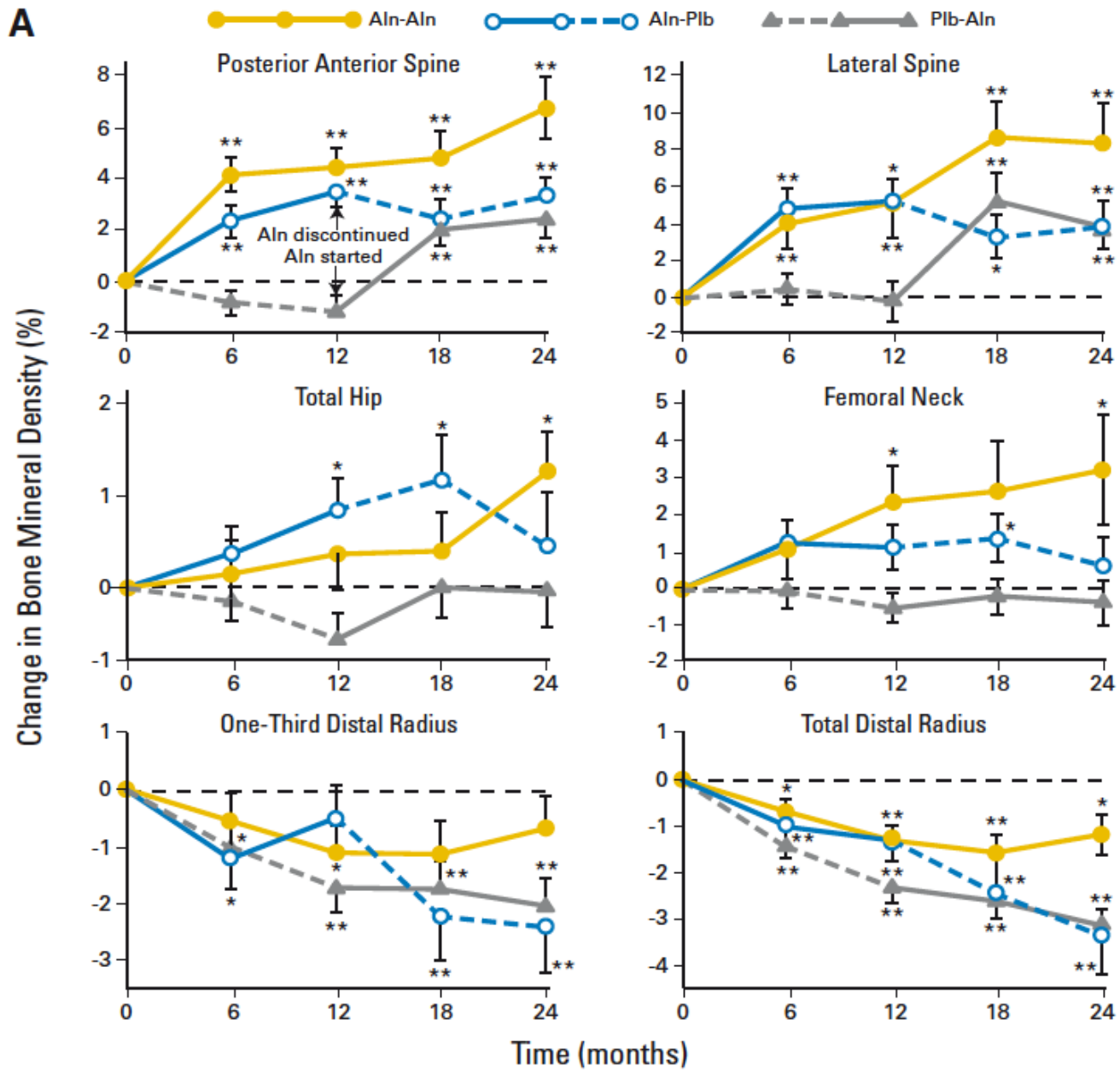
Además, se recomienda la ingesta de al menos 1200 mg de calcio y entre 800-1.000 Unidades Internacionales de vitamina D para todas las personas de más de 50 años.

Adaptado de ref 31: National Osteoporosis Foundation. Clinician's Guide to Prevention and Treatment of Osteoporosis. Washington, DC: National Osteoporosis Foundation; 2010.

ESTUDIOS DE PREVENCIÓN DE PÉRDIDA DE MASA ÓSEA EN PACIENTES CON TDA

| Autor | Cita | n | Diseño estudio | Duración tratamiento | Variables | Resultados |
|--------------------|------|------|--|----------------------|--|---|
| Smith y cols. | 27 | 106 | Zoledronato IV (4 mg/3m) vs placebo | 1 año | % cambio DMO en columna lumbar | +5,6 zoledronato vs -2,2 placebo |
| Michaelson y cols. | 28 | 40 | Zoledronato IV (4 mg día 1) vs placebo | 1 año | % cambio DMO en columna lumbar | +4,0 zoledronato vs -3,1 placebo |
| Greenspan y cols. | 29 | 112 | Alendronato oral (70 mg/s) vs placebo | 1 año | % cambio DMO en columna lumbar | +3,7 alendronato vs -1,4 placebo |
| Smith y cols. | 30 | 1468 | Denosumab sc (60 mg/6m) vs placebo | 3 años | % cambio DMO en columna lumbar e incidencia de nuevas FV | +5,6 denosumab vs -1,0 placebo (24 m) 1,5% denosumab vs 3,9% placebo (36 m) |

IV - intravenoso; m - mes; s - semana; sc - subcutáneo; DMO - densidad mineral ósea; FV: fracturas vertebrales.

A

Michaelson et al

Table 2. Percent Changes in Bone Mineral Density From Baseline to 12 Months

| Measure | % Change in Placebo Group | | % Change in Zoledronic Acid Group | | Between-Group Difference | | <i>P</i> |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-------------|----------|
| | Mean | SE | Mean | SE | % | 95% CI | |
| Posteroanterior lumbar spine | -3.1 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 7.1 | 4.2 to 10.0 | < .001 |
| Total hip | -1.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 2.6% | 0.9 to 4.3 | .004 |
| Femoral neck | -0.1 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 2.1% | -0.1 to 4.4 | .06 |
| Trochanter | -1.4 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 3.1% | 0.9 to 5.3 | .008 |

Michaelson MD et al. J Clin Oncol 2007

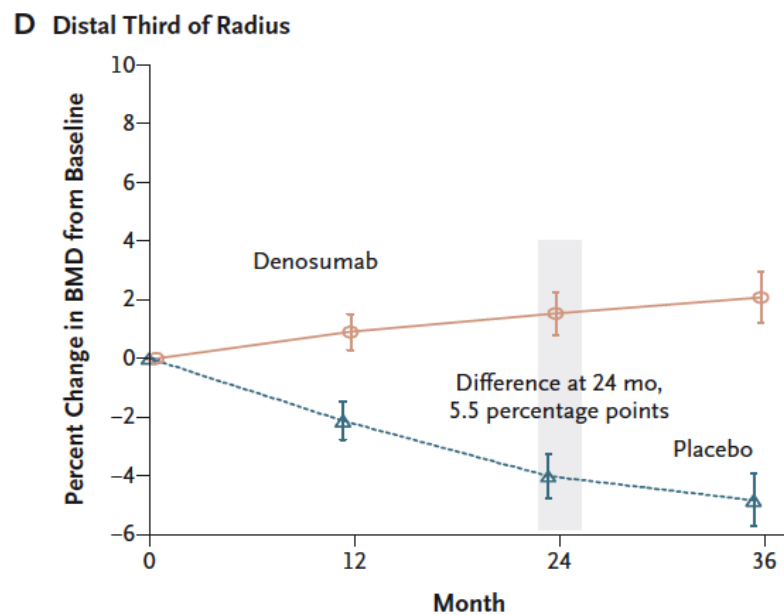
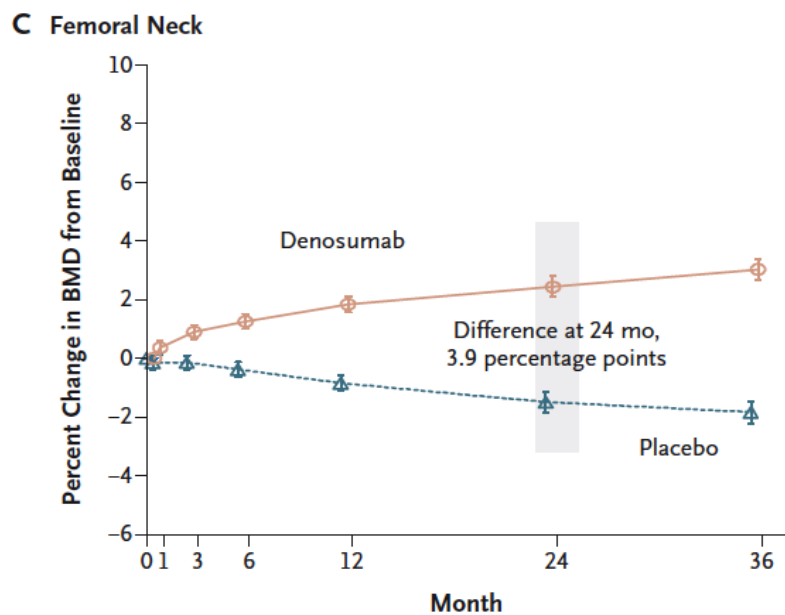
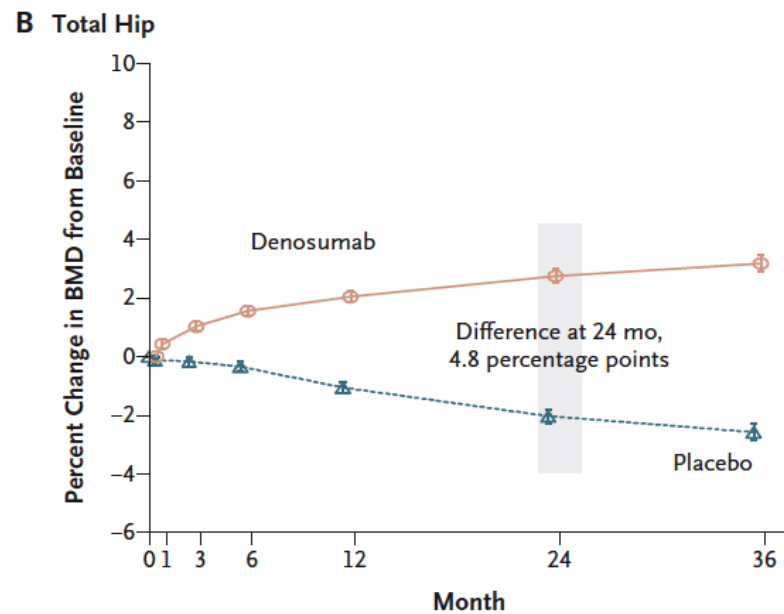
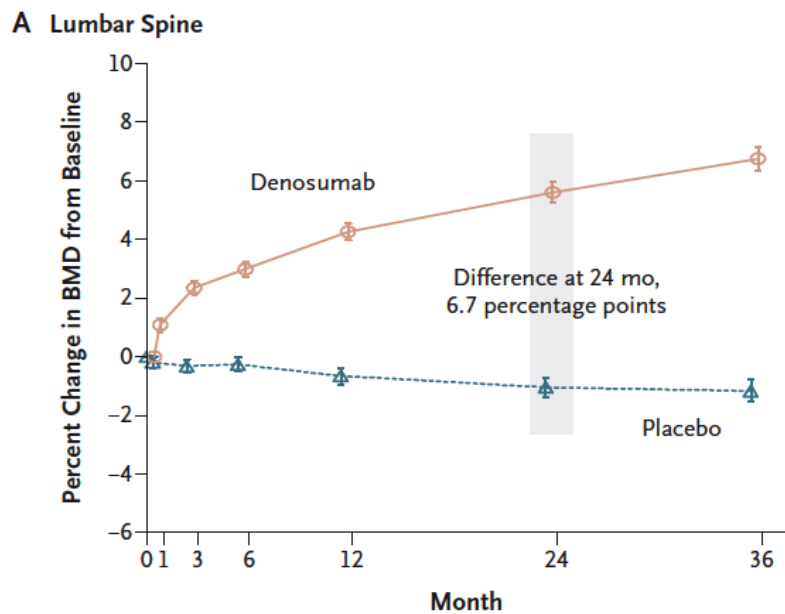


Figure 2. Mean Percent Changes from Baseline Bone Mineral Density (BMD) Values during the Study Period, According to Skeletal Site

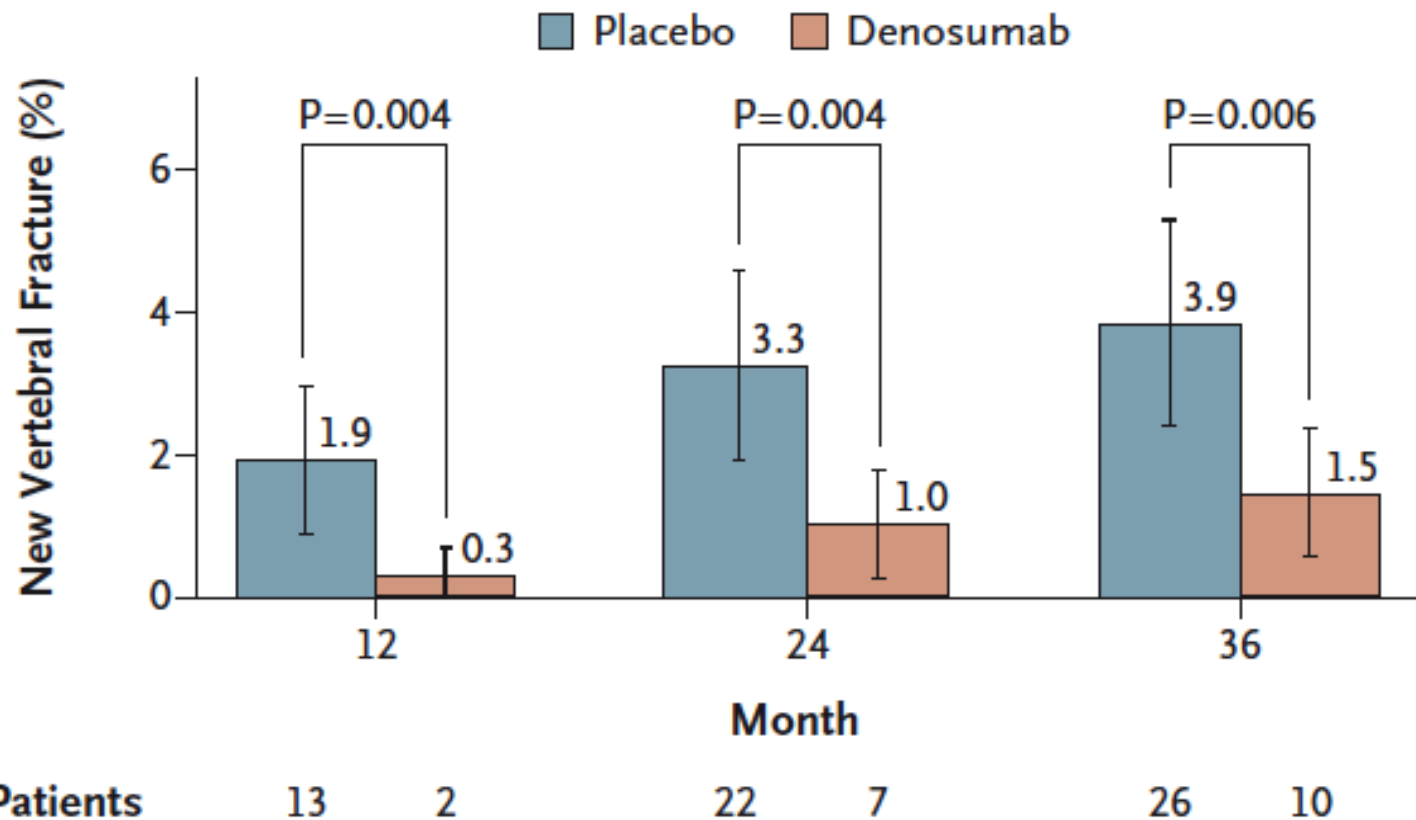


Figure 3. Cumulative Incidence of New Vertebral Fracture at 12, 24, and 36 Months, According to Study Group.

The relative risk for vertebral fracture among 679 patients in the denosumab group as compared with 673 patients in the placebo group was 0.15 at 12 months, 0.31 at 24 months, and 0.38 at 36 months.



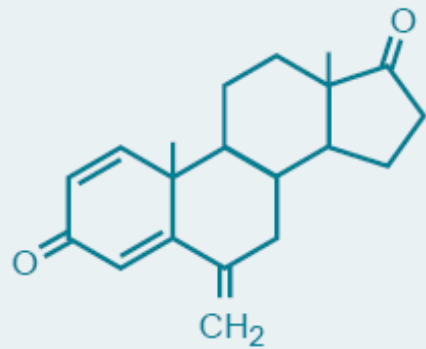
Masa ósea y Tamoxifeno

| | | % | IC 95% | | % | IC 95% |
|---------|----|-------|-------------|----|-------|-------------|
| DMO | CL | | | CF | | |
| 1er año | | +1,7 | (0,68-2,72) | | +2,52 | (0,83-4,21) |
| 2º año | | +2,12 | (0,56-3,68) | | +3,47 | (2,17-4,76) |
| 3er año | | +2,56 | (1,14-3,97) | | +3,18 | (0,96-5,40) |

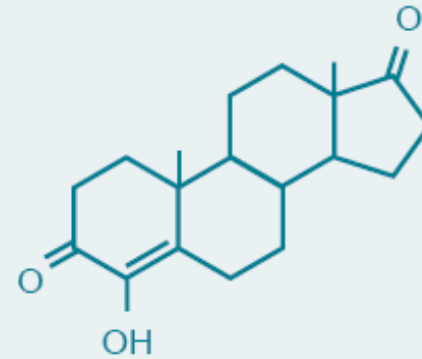
Tamoxifeno

| | RR | IC 95% |
|-------------------------|------|-------------|
| • Fracturas vertebrales | 0,74 | (0,41-1,32) |
| • Fracturas de fèmur | 0,55 | (0,25-1,15) |
| • Fractura de Colles | 0,61 | (0,29-1,23) |
| • Todas las fracturas | 0,81 | (0,63-1,05) |

Steroidal Inactivators of Aromatase

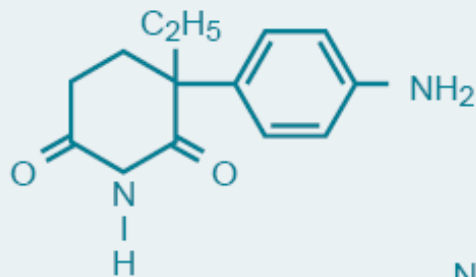


Exemestane

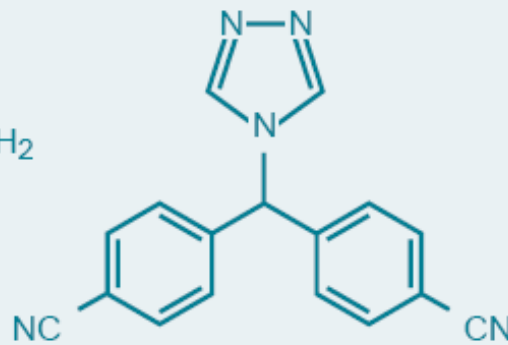


Formestane

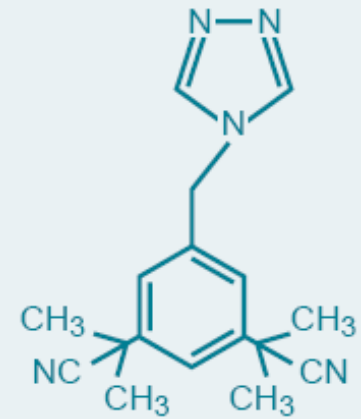
Nonsteroidal Inhibitors



Aminoglutethimide

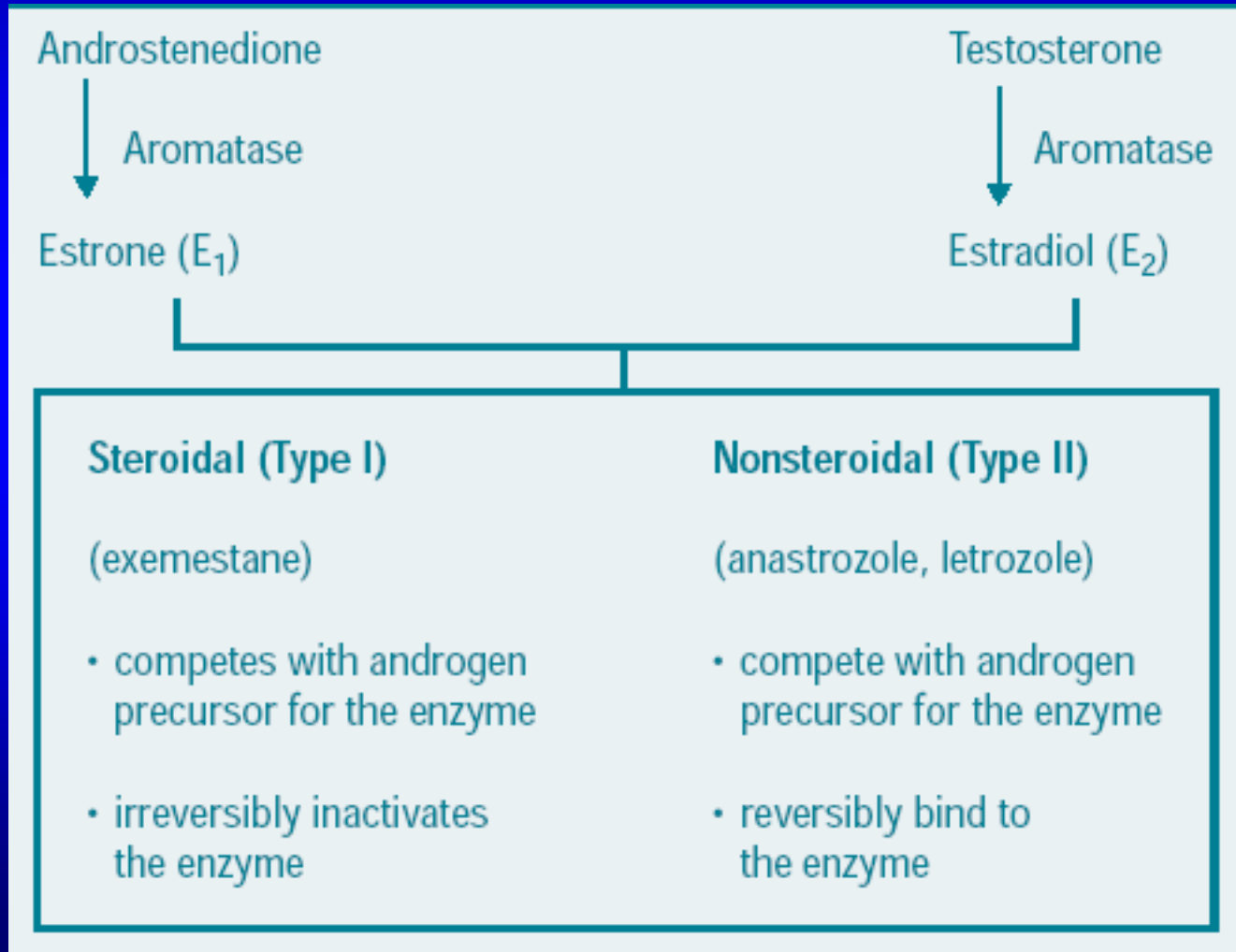


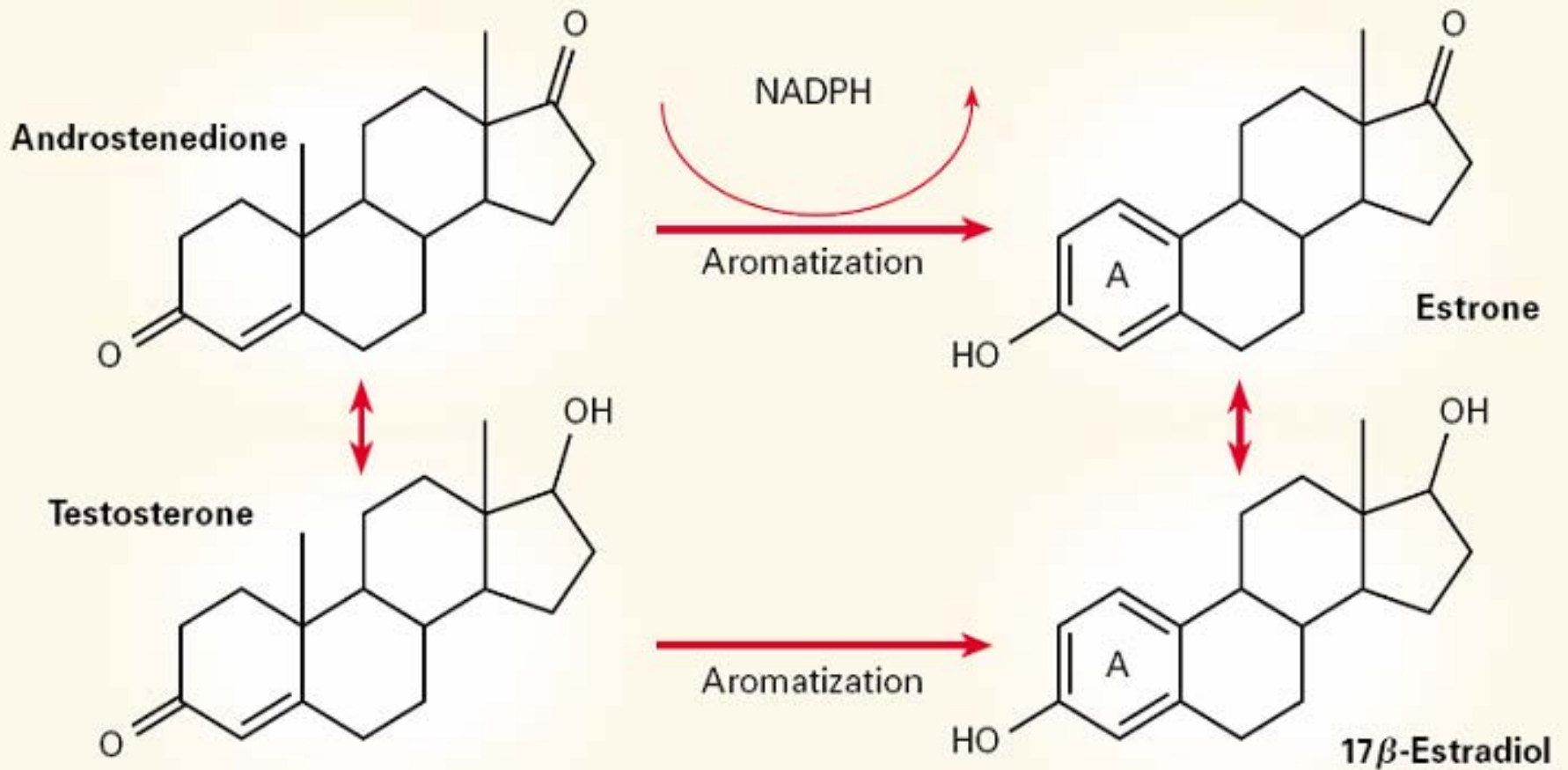
Letrozole



Anastrozole

Inhibidores de la aromatasa

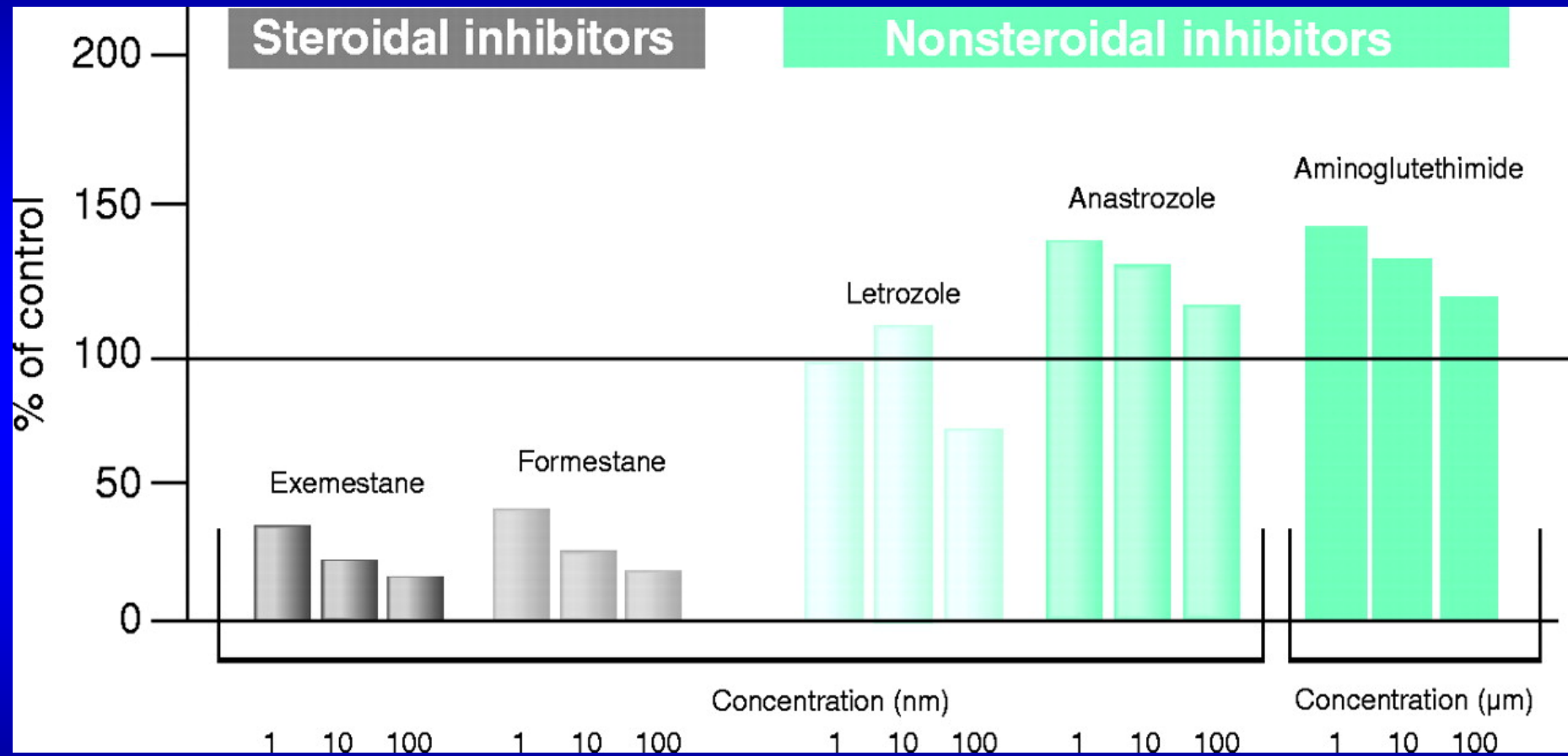




Concentraciones séricas de estrógenos en la mujer

| Fase | 17-beta estradiol | Estrona | Estriol |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| Folicular | 40-200 | 20-100 | 3-11 |
| Preovulación | 250-500 | 50-200 | - |
| Lutea | 100-150 | 50-115 | 6-16 |
| Premenstrual | 40-50 | 15-40 | - |
| Postmenopausica | <20 | 15-80 | 3-11 |

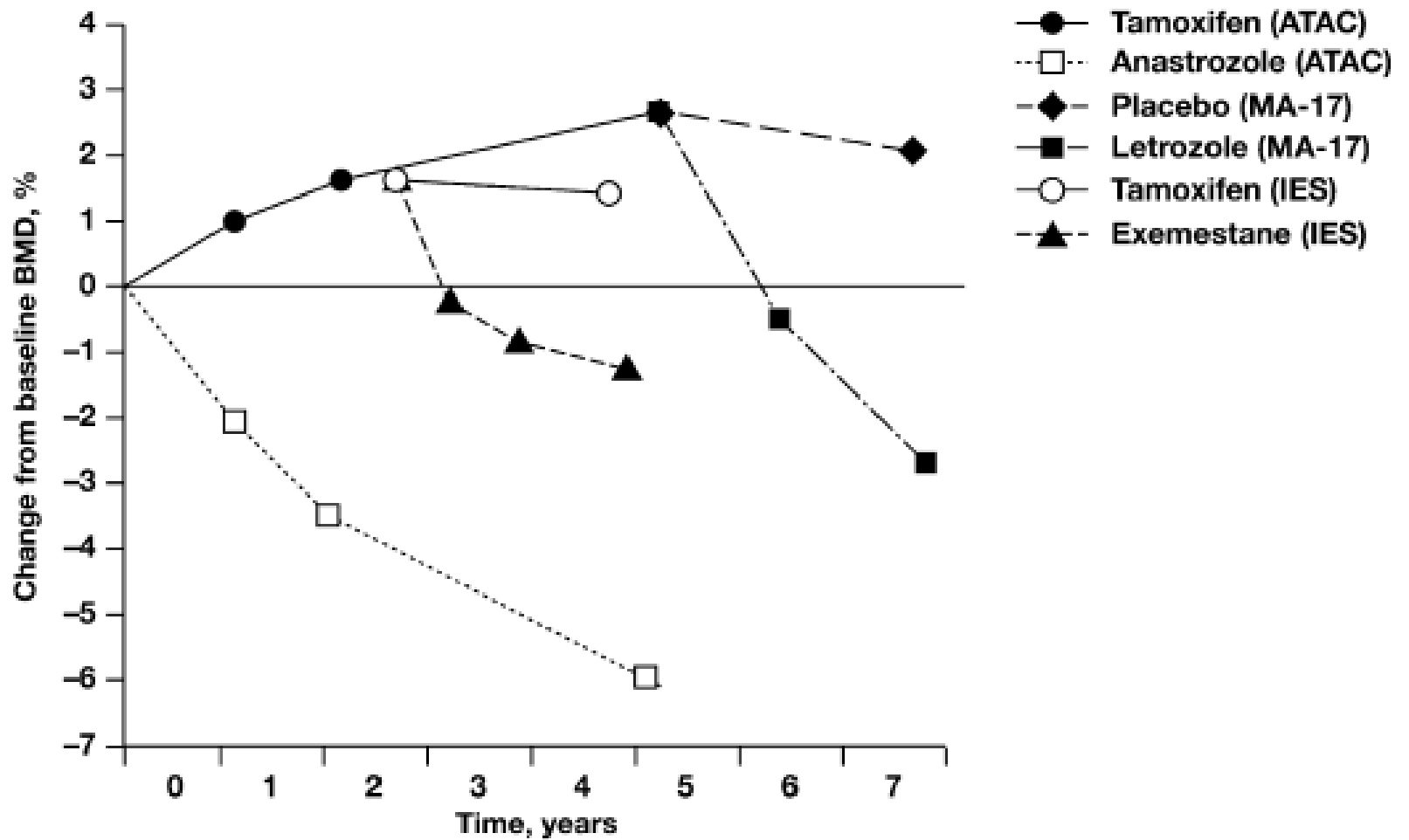
In vitro effect of aromatase inhibitors on tissue aromatase activity evaluated in cultured fibroblasts



Miller W R et al. Clin Breast Cancer 2000

Inhibidores de Aromatasa y masa ósea

| | IES (Coleman,2007) | ATAC (Eastell, 2008) | TEAM (Hadji, 2009) | MA.17-B (Pérez, 2006) |
|---------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| N | 101 | 81 | 182 | 122 |
| DMO-CL | -3.6% | -2.26% | -2.8% | -5,35% |
| DMO-CF | NR | NR | 0.3% | NR |
| DMO-MT | -1.4% | -1.51% | -2.2% | -3,6% |



Coleman RE et al. Cancer Treat Rev 2008

Inhibidores aromatasa

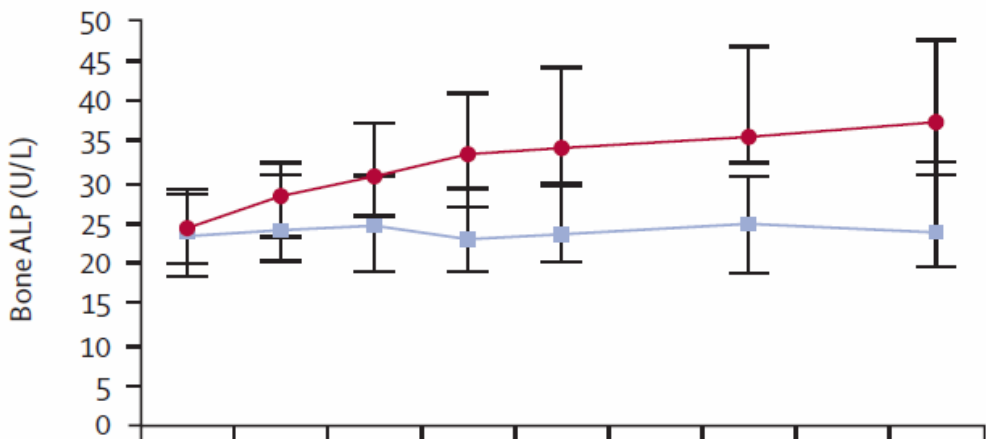
| | Incidencia Fx | p |
|--------------|----------------|----------|
| • Letrozol | 8,6 % vs 5,8 % | <0,001 |
| • Exemestano | 7 % vs 5 % | <0,003 |
| • Anastrozol | 11% vs 7,7% | < 0,0001 |

Coates AS et al. J Clin Oncol 2007

Coleman RE et al. Lancet oncol 2007

Howell A et al. Lancet 2005

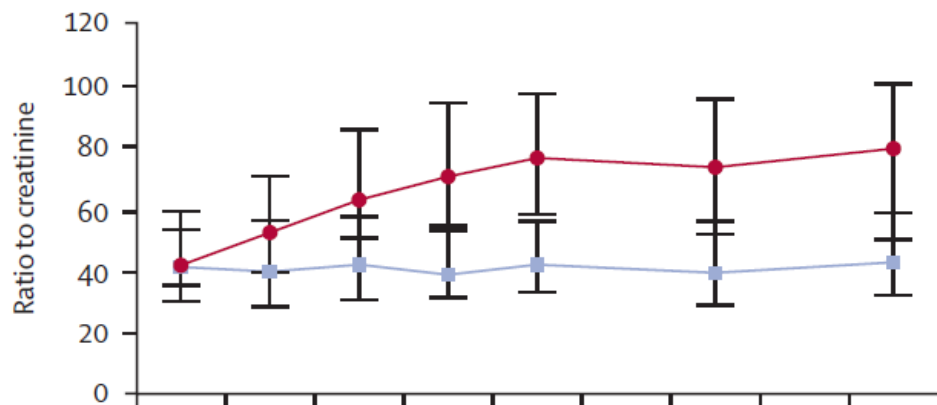
Bone alkaline phosphatase



Number of patients

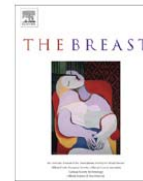
| | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Exemestane | 99 | 87 | 87 | 81 | 78 | 73 | 75 |
| Tamoxifen | 102 | 90 | 90 | 86 | 87 | 83 | 79 |

NXT creatinine



Number of patients

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Exemestane | 99 | 90 | 87 | 81 | 77 | 71 | 74 |
| Tamoxifen | 103 | 90 | 89 | 87 | 88 | 84 | 80 |



Original article

Bone health in a prospective cohort of postmenopausal women receiving aromatase inhibitors for early breast cancer

Sònia Servitja^{a,e,*}, Xavier Nogués^{b,e}, Daniel Prieto-Alhambra^{b,c}, María Martínez-García^a, Laia Garrigós^a, María Jesús Peña^b, Marta de Ramon^d, Adolfo Díez-Pérez^b, Joan Albanell^a, Ignasi Tusquets^a

^aMedical Oncology Department, Breast Cancer Unit, Parc de Salut Mar-Barcelona, Molecular Therapeutics and Biomarkers in Breast Cancer, Cancer Research Program, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

^bInternal Medicine Department, URFOA-IMIM. RETICEF, Parc de Salut Mar-Barcelona, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

^cInstitut Català de la Salut, IDIAP Jordi Gol, Primary Care Research Institute, Barcelona, Spain

^dLaboratori de Referència de Catalunya, Barcelona, Spain

- **Necesidad de crear estrategia de vigilancia de salud ósea de las pacientes con IA:**
 - Colaboración Servicio de Oncología, Patología Mamaria y Unidad Metabólica ósea
 - **Estudio** Barcelona – Aromatase induced Bone Loss in Early breast cancer. B-ABLE
 - **Nogués X, Servitja S, Prieto-Alhambra D**
 - **Torres E, Martínez-Garcia M, Garrigós L**
 - **Díez-Pérez A, Tusquets I, Albanell J**

OBJETIVO: Cohorte B-ABLE

Barcelona – Aromatase induced Bone Loss in Early breast cancer.

- Analizar el efecto de los IA en una cohorte prospectiva:
 - **Densitat mineral òssia (DMO)**
 - **Fracturas**
 - **Marcadores de remodelado óseo (MRO)**
 - Formación: **Fosfatasa alcalina ósea (FAO)**, **Osteocalcina (OC)**
 - Reabsorción: **N-telopéptido (NTx)**, **C-Telopéptido (Ctx)**
 - **Niveles de Vitamina D**
 - **Calidad de vida**
 - **ECOS 16**: cuestionario específico de osteoporosis
 - **EVA**: artralgias

PACIENTES y METODOS (I)

Estudio prospectivo, iniciado en Mayo 2006

CRITERIOS INCLUSIÓN

- Mujeres posmenopáusicas afectas de cáncer de mama que inician tratamiento co-adyuvante con IA

CRITERIOS EXCLUSIÓN

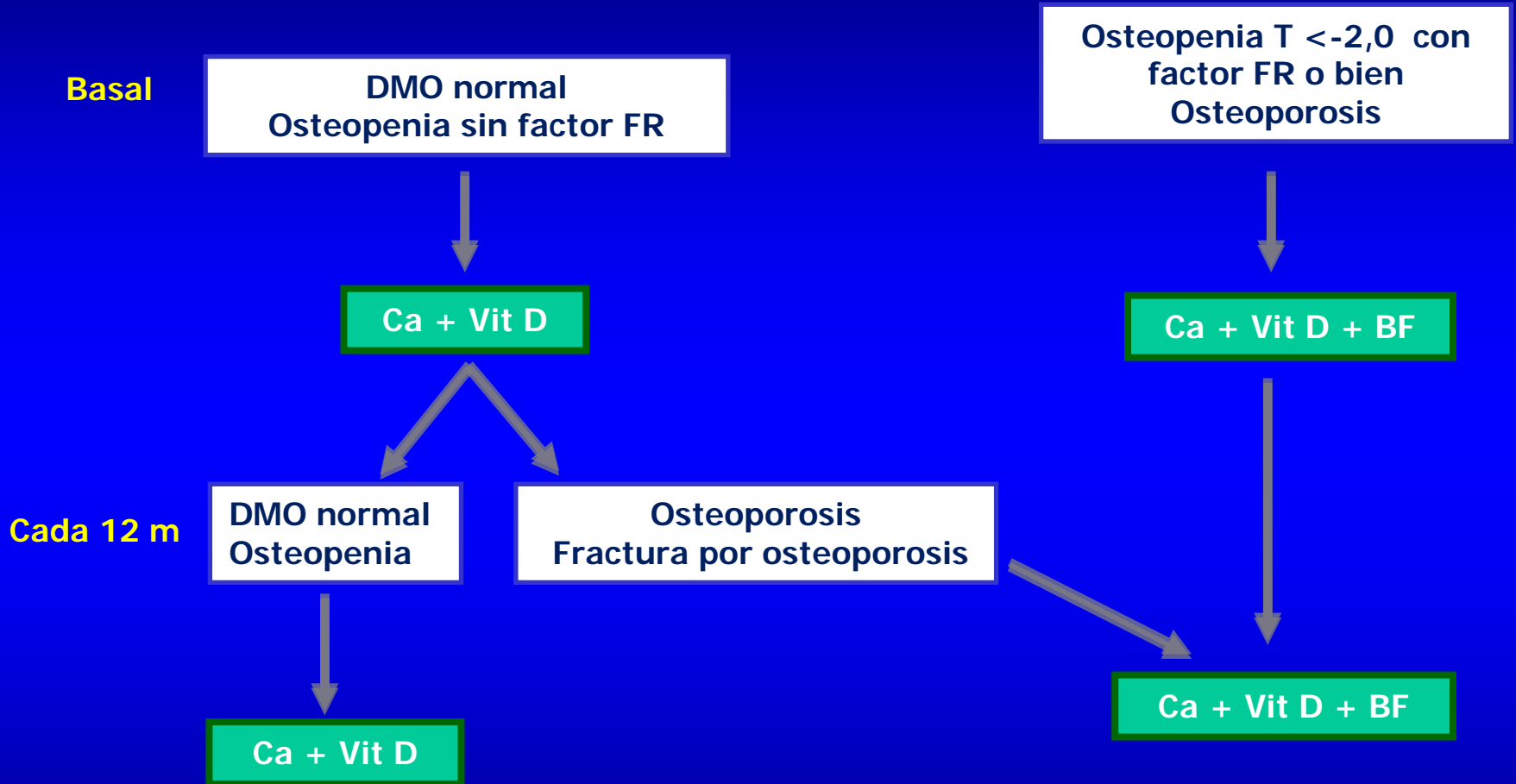
- Enf. Paget ósea
- Enfermedades que afecten al metabolismo fosfo-cálcico
- Tt con dicumarínicos, corticoides, antiepilépticos u otras
- Hepatopatias crónicas
- Alcoholismo
- Transtornos endocrinos tiroideos o HPP
- Diabetes insulínica
- Tratamientos previos con BP o SERMs o estroncio u otros tratamientos para la osteoporosis

METODOS (II)

| | Basal | 3 meses | 12 meses | Anualment |
|--------------------|-------|---------|----------|-----------|
| DMO | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Vitamina D | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| ECOS 16/EVA | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| MRO | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Rx | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |



- **Ca más Vit D**
- **BP segun protocolo**
- **Suplementos de Vit D si valores < 30 ng/ml basal**

Protocolo de tratamiento



- BF: bisfosfonato (alendronato o risedronato oral semanal)
- FR: Factor de Riesgo mayor para Osteoporosis

RESULTADOS (I)

- **Actualmente : evaluadas 507; incluidas 402 mujeres**
- 3 grupos:
 - TMX x 2-3 a  EXE x 3-2 a (grupo EXE)
 - TMX x 5 a  LET x 2 a (grupo LET extensión)
 - IA de inici (LET) x 5 a (grupo LET inicio)

| | N (%) |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Grupo EXE | 164 (40,8) |
| Grupo LET extensión | 51 (12,7) |
| LET inicio | 187 (46,5) |
| Inhibidor Aromatasa | |
| Exemestàno | 164 (40,8) |
| Letrozol | 238 (59,2) |
| Tratamiento con bisfosfonatos | |
| Si | 111 (27,6) |
| No | 278 (69,2) |

Características basales

| Variables | TOTAL N (n=402) | GRUPO SECUENCIA L [TAM previo] (n=187) | GRUPO INICIO [No TAM] (n=215) | Diferencia (p) |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---|--|-------------------|
| Edad (años) | 61,5 (8,9) | 60.2 (9.4) | 63,0 (8.0) | 0.001 |
| Peso (Kg) | 70,4 (12,9) | 68.6 (12.2) | 72,6 (13,4) | 0.002 |
| Altura (cm) | 156,1 (9,4) | 156.6 (6.1) | 155,5 (12,1) | ns |
| Lactancia materna (meses) | 8,9 (15,0) | 8.2 (13.6) | 9,7 (16,7) | ns |
| Edad menopausia (años) | 49,2 (4.3) | 48.6 (4.1) | 49,8 (4,4) | 0.006 |
| Paridad | 2,0 (1,3) | 2.0 (1.1) | 2,1 (1,4) | ns |
| Ingesta Calcio (mg/día) | 821,1 (321,4) | 837.7 (327.1) | 802,6 (314,6) | ns |
| 25(OH)Vit D (ng/ml) | 17,3 (10,3) | 18.8 (11.3) | 15,6 (8,8) | 0.002 |
| ECOS16 | 1,70 (0,7) | 1.69 (0.7) | 1,70 (0,7) | ns |
| EVA | 2,65 (2,4) | 2.52 (2.4) | 2,80 (2,5) | ns |

DMO y MRO basales

| Variables | TOTAL POBLACION (n=402) | GRUPO SECUENCIAL [TAM previo] (n=187) | GRUPO INICIO [No TAM] (n=215) | Diferencia entre grups (valor p) |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| NTx (nM BCE/mMCr) | 46.9 (20.9) | 40,4 (14,1) | 55,0 (25,6) | <0.0001 |
| OC (ng/ml) | 6.37 (5.9) | 4,57 (2,6) | 8,0 (6,2) | <0.0001 |
| FAO (µg/L) | 13.46 (5,9) | 12,61 (6,3) | 14,30 (5,3) | 0.005 |
| DMO-CL (gr/cm ²) | 0.908 (0.12) | 0901 (0,11) | 0,920 (0,13) | ns |
| DMO-CF (gr/cm ²) | 0.715 (0.10) | 0,720 (0,09) | 0,713 (0,11) | ns |
| DMO-MT (gr/cm ²) | 0.857 (0.11) | 0,863 (0,11) | 0,856 (0,11) | ns |

Fracturas basales (10,2%)

| | | |
|---------------|----|-------|
| • VERTEBRALES | 14 | 3,5% |
| • FEMUR | 1 | 0,2 % |
| • COLLES | 11 | 2,7 % |
| • OTRAS | 15 | 3,7 % |

RESULTADOS

Maturitas 66 (2010) 291–297



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Maturitas

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/maturitas



Vitamin D deficiency and bone mineral density in postmenopausal women receiving aromatase inhibitors for early breast cancer

Xavier Nogues^{a,*}, Sonia Servitja^{b,1}, Maria Jesus Peña^a, Daniel Prieto-Alhambra^{a,c}, Rosa Nadal^b, Leonardo Mellibovsky^a, Joan Albanell^b, Adolfo Diez-Perez^a, Ignasi Tusquets^b

^a Internal Medicine Department, URFOA-IMIM, RETICEF, Hospital del Mar, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Passeig Maritim 25-29, 08003 Barcelona, Spain

^b Medical Oncology Department, Breast Cancer Unit, Molecular Therapeutics and Biomarkers in Breast Cancer, Cancer Research Program, IMIM-Hospital del Mar, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

^c Institut Catala de la Salut, IDIAP Jordi Gol, Primary Care Research Institute, Barcelona, Spain

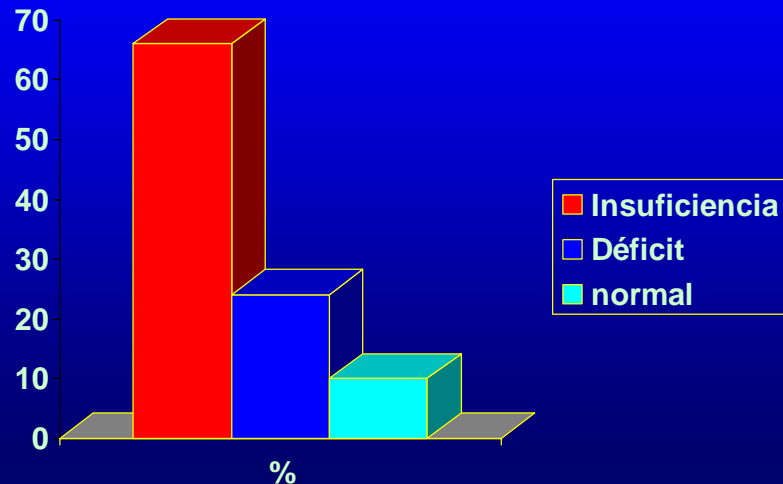


Table 2

Baseline serum levels of Vitamin D by season of baseline blood sample collection and percentage of patients with levels of Vitamin D <30 ng/ml and <10 ng/ml.

| Blood sampling between | n (%) | Mean ± SD | <30 ng/ml (%) | <10 ng/ml (%) |
|------------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| January–March | 50(21.5) | 15.6 ± 12.5 | 92.0 | 46.0 |
| April–June | 54(23.2) | 16.9 ± 8.6 | 90.6 | 20.8 |
| July–September | 46(19.8) | 20.0 ± 10.2* | 85.7 | 7.1 [#] |
| October–December | 82(35.3) | 20.6 ± 13.1** | 85.2 | 13.6 [#] |

* p = 0.05 vs. first quarter.

** p = 0.02 vs. first quarter.

[#] p = 0.03 vs. first quarter.

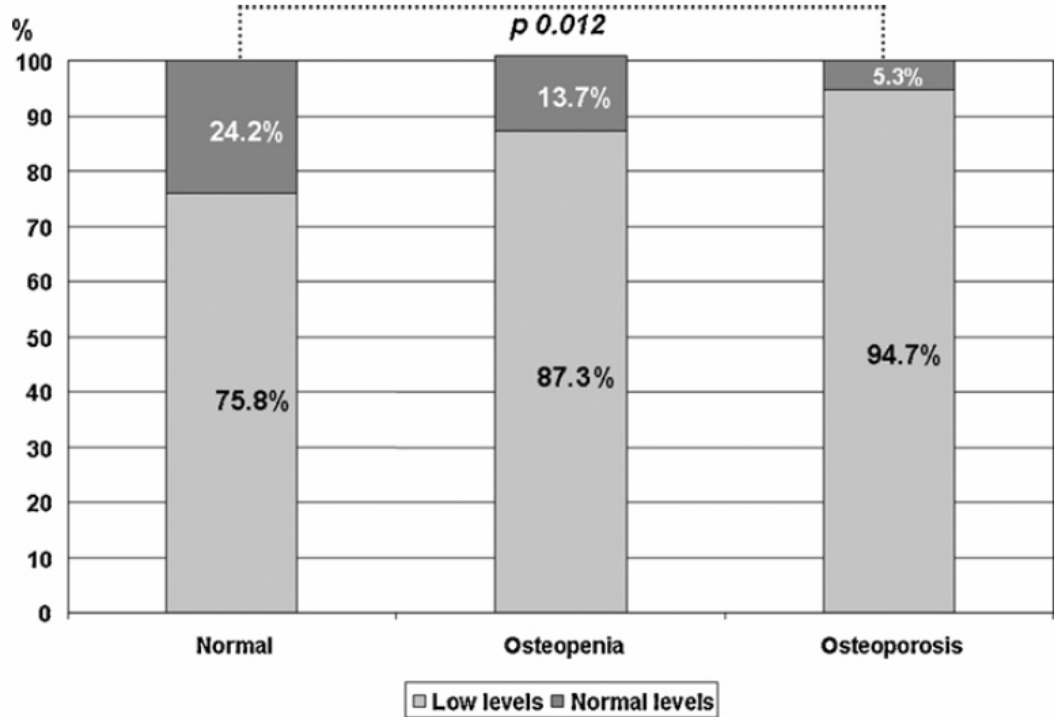
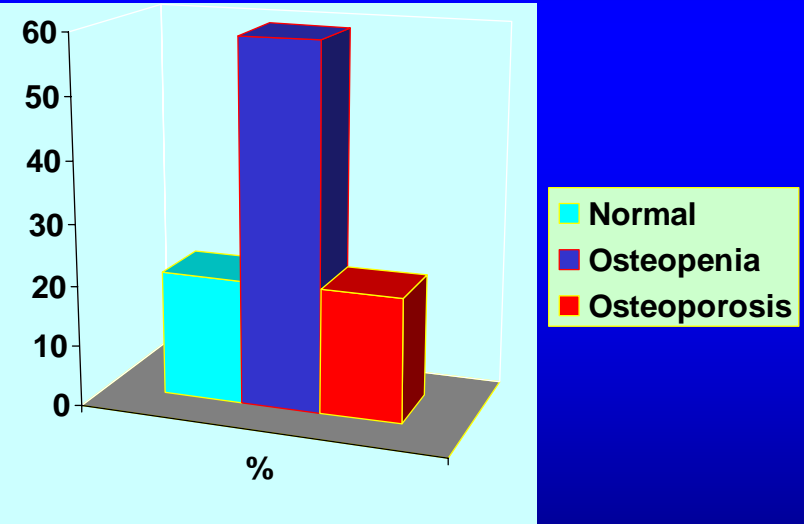


Fig. 3. BMD distribution and % of subjects with 25(OH)D <30 in each group.

Comparación de la DMO inicial y a los 12 meses de las pacientes tratadas con exemestano sin BP (n=81)

| | Basal | 12 meses | % | p |
|--------|--------------|--------------|------|-------|
| DMO CL | 0,943 ± 0,11 | 0,929 ± 0,11 | -1,5 | 0,006 |
| DMO CF | 0,754 ± 0,09 | 0,740 ± 0,09 | -1,9 | 0,001 |
| DMO CT | 0,901 ± 0,09 | 0,889 ± 0,10 | -1,4 | 0,001 |

Comparación de la DMO inicial y a los 12 meses de las pacientes tratadas con letrozol sin BP (n=119)

| | Basal | 12 meses | % | p |
|--------|--------------|--------------|------|--------|
| DMO CL | 0,976 ± 0,11 | 0,955 ± 0,11 | -2,2 | 0,0001 |
| DMO CF | 0,748 ± 0,09 | 0,742 ± 0,09 | -0,9 | 0,060 |
| DMO CT | 0,896 ± 0,09 | 0,896 ± 0,09 | - | ns |

Table 2. BMD at baseline and at 1 year follow-up

| | Baseline BMD (g/cm ²) Mean±SD | 1-year follow-up BMD (g/cm ²) Mean±SD | Mean BMD change (g/cm ²) [95%CI] | Mean % BMD change [95%CI] |
|--------------|---|---|--|---------------------------------|
| Total Hip | 0.899±0.094 | 0.891±0.096 | -0.008 ** [-0.013 to -0.003] | -0.88 % [-1.44 to -0.31] |
| Femoral Neck | 0.749±0.090 | 0.737±0.093 | -0.012 *** [-0.017 to -0.006] | -1.56 % [-2.28 to -0.84] |
| Lumbar Spine | 0.962±0.115 | 0.945±0.117 | -0.017 *** [-0.024 to -0.011] | -1.77 % [-2.46 to -1.07] |

Significance (paired T-Test) for a difference: * p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001

Table 3. Vitamin D concentrations at 3 months and % BMD change at lumbar spine.

| | | Crude Beta Coeff [95%CI] | | Adjusted Beta Coeff [95%CI] | |
|--|--------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| | | Whole cohort (n=156) | High dose VitD supplements (n=137) | Whole cohort ^a (n=156) | High dose VitD supplements ^b (n=137) |
| Vitamin D at 3 months (per 10 ng/ml increase) | | 0.55 *** [0.27 to 0.82] | 0.52 *** [0.23 to 0.80] | 0.41 ** [0.13 to 0.68] | 0.36 * [0.07 to 0.66] |
| Vitamin D threshold at 3 months | <30 ng/ml n=29 | 0 [Reference group] | 0 [Reference group] | 0 [Reference group] | 0 [Reference group] |
| | ≥30 to <40 n=36 | 1.74 [-0.42 to 3.89] | 1.18 [-1.14 to 3.51] | 1.44 [-0.71 to 3.60] | 0.89 [-1.39 to 3.17] |
| | ≥40 ng/ml n=91 | 2.54 ** [1.38 to 5.35] | 2.31 * [0.25 to 4.36] | 2.10 * [0.26 to 3.93] | 1.67 * [-0.34 to 3.68] |

*** p-val<0.001 , ** p-val<0.01 , * p-val<0.05 , * p-val<0.1

^a Adjusted for: season when the sample was drawn, BMI, calcium intake, aromatase inhibitor therapy (exemestane vs letrozol), and years since menopause

^b Further adjusted for baseline Vitamin D

Vitamin D threshold to prevent aromatase inhibitor-induced arthralgia: a prospective cohort study

Daniel Prieto-Alhambra · M. Kassim Javaid · Sonia Servitja · Nigel K. Arden · Maria Martínez-García · Adolfo Díez-Pérez · Joan Albanell · Ignasi Tusquets · Xavier Nogues

Table 2 Association between change in VAS score (3 months – baseline) and vitamin D thresholds at 3 months in 260 women with baseline 25(OH)D < 30 ng/ml who were commenced on AI for early breast cancer

| 3-Month threshold | All seasons | | | Season stratification | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | <i>N</i> (%) above the threshold | Crude Beta Coeff [95% CI] | Adjusted Beta ^a (95% CI) | Winter/Spring | | Summer/Autumn | |
| | | | | <i>N</i> (%) above threshold | Crude Beta Coeff [95% CI] | <i>N</i> (%) above threshold | Crude Beta Coeff [95% CI] |
| ≥20 ng/ml | 246 (94.6) | −0.81 [− 2.24 to 0.62] | −0.52 [− 1.97 to 0.92] | 152 (95.0) | −0.05 [−1.92 to 1.83] | 94 (93.9) | −1.84 [−4.07 to 0.40] |
| ≥30 ng/ml | 196 (75.4) | −0.65 [−1.40 to 0.10] | −0.76* [−1.51 to −0.01] | 119 (74.4) | −0.25 [−1.19 to 0.68] | 77 (76.8) | −1.31* [−2.57 to −0.06] |
| ≥40 ng/ml | 131 (50.4) | −0.68* [−1.33 to −0.04] | −0.75* [−1.39 to −0.10] | 81 (50.6) | −0.33 [−1.15 to 0.48] | 50 (50.5) | −1.28* [−2.33 to −0.24] |
| ≥50 ng/ml | 73 (28.1) | −0.23 [−0.95 to 0.49] | −0.32 [−1.05 to 0.40] | 47 (31.1) | −0.18 [−1.08 to 0.71] | 26 (26.3) | −0.33 [−1.56 to 0.89] |

* *P* value < 0.05, ** *P* value < 0.01, *** *P* value < 0.001

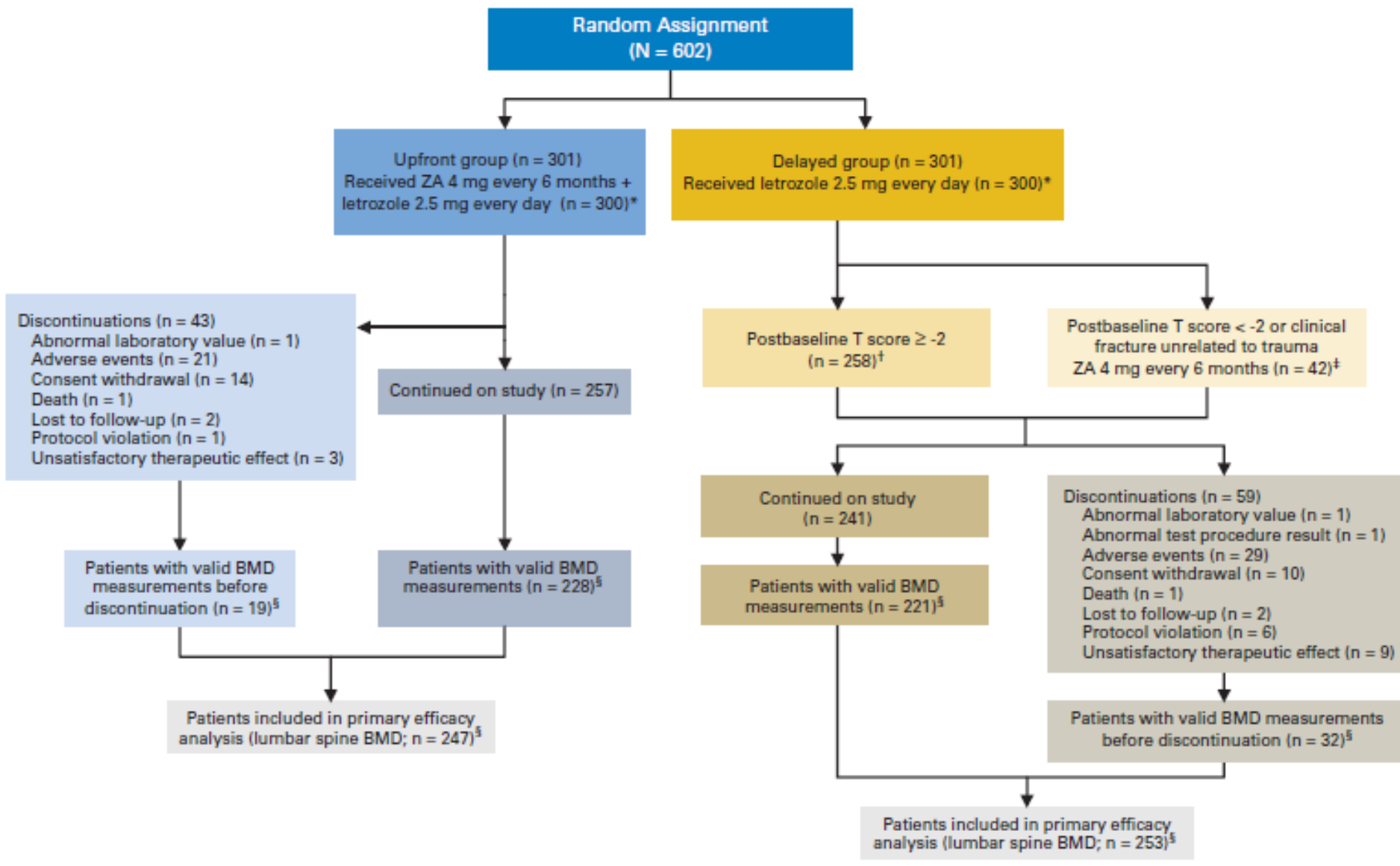
^a Adjusted for: age, BMI (WHO categories), season when the 3-month sample was drawn, aromatase inhibitor (exemestane vs letrozole/anastrozole), bisphosphonate therapy, prior tamoxifen therapy, and previous fracture/s

Table 3 Association between vitamin D thresholds at 3 months and incident pain in 79 women with vitamin D deficiency (25OHD <30 ng/ml) and no pain (VAS score = 0) at baseline, who were treated with oral daily 800 IU and fortnightly 16,000 IU D3

| 3-Month threshold | All seasons | | | Season stratification | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| | <i>N</i> (%) above threshold | Crude OR [95% CI] | Adjusted OR ^a (95% CI) | Winter/Spring | | Summer/Autumn | |
| | | | | <i>N</i> (%) above threshold | Crude OR [95% CI] | <i>N</i> (%) above threshold | Crude OR [95% CI] |
| ≥20 ng/ml | 75 (93.8) | 0.42 [0.05 to 2.68] | 0.33 [0.08 to 1.13] | 49 (92.3) | 0.58 [0.08 to 4.48] | 26 (96.3) | 0.00 [0 to >999] |
| ≥30 ng/ml | 55 (68.8) | 0.62 [0.24 to 1.62] | 0.55 [0.17 to 1.66] | 34 (65.4) | 0.75 [0.24 to 2.37] | 21 (77.8) | 0.31 [0.05 to 2.08] |
| ≥40 ng/ml | 33 (41.3) | 0.24** [0.08 to 0.63] | 0.12** [0.03 to 0.40] | 20 (38.5) | 0.27* [0.07 to 0.97] | 13 (48.1) | 0.17* [0.03 to 0.90] |
| ≥50 ng/ml | 23 (28.8) | 0.31* [0.09 to 0.89] | 0.17* [0.04 to 0.62] | 17 (32.7) | 0.38 [0.10 to 1.41] | 6 (22.2) | 0.18 [0.02 to 1.83] |

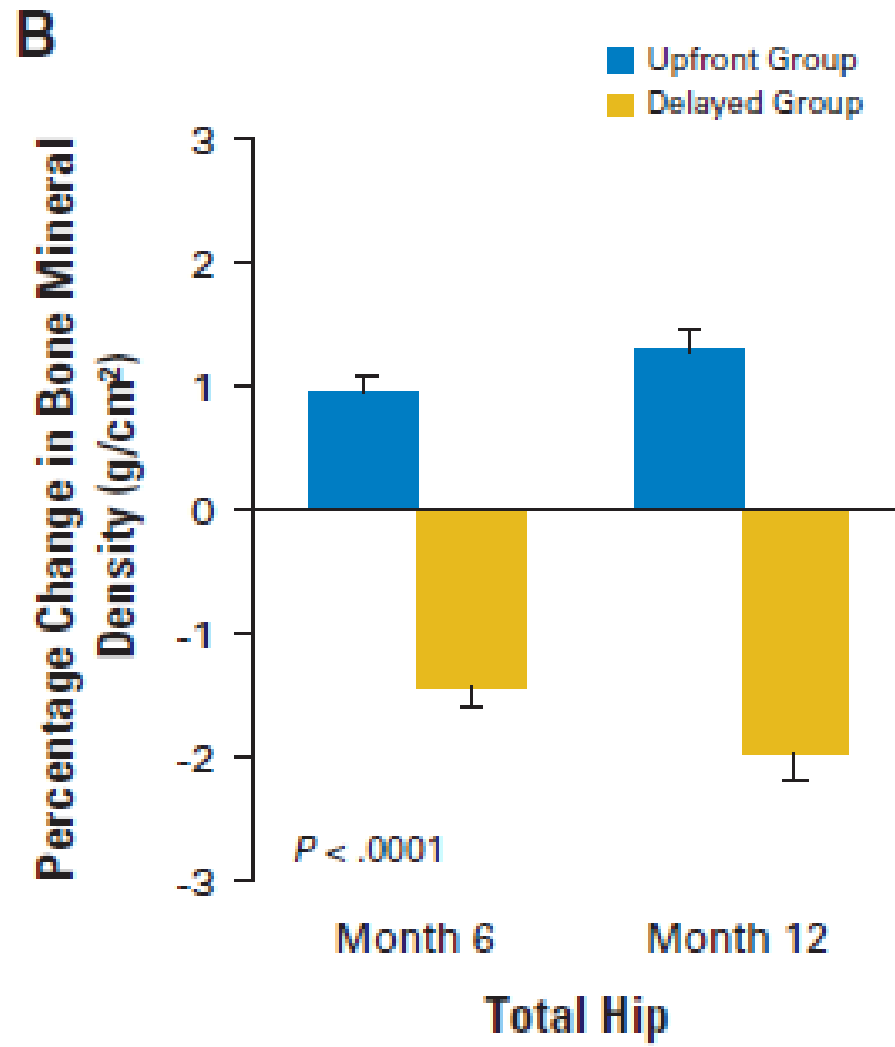
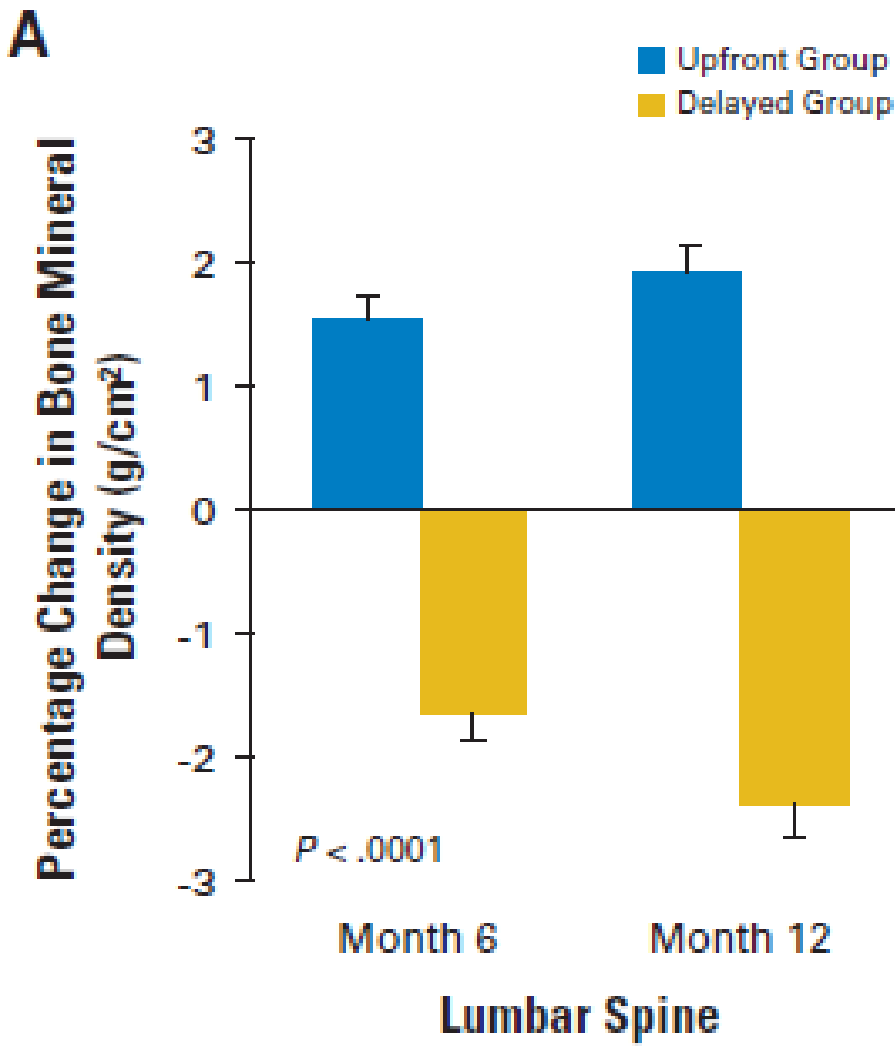
* *P* value < 0.05, ** *P* value < 0.01, *** *P* value < 0.001

^a Adjusted for: age, BMI (WHO categories), season when the 3-month sample was drawn, aromatase inhibitor (exemestane vs letrozole/anastrozole), bisphosphonate therapy, prior tamoxifen therapy, and previous fracture/s

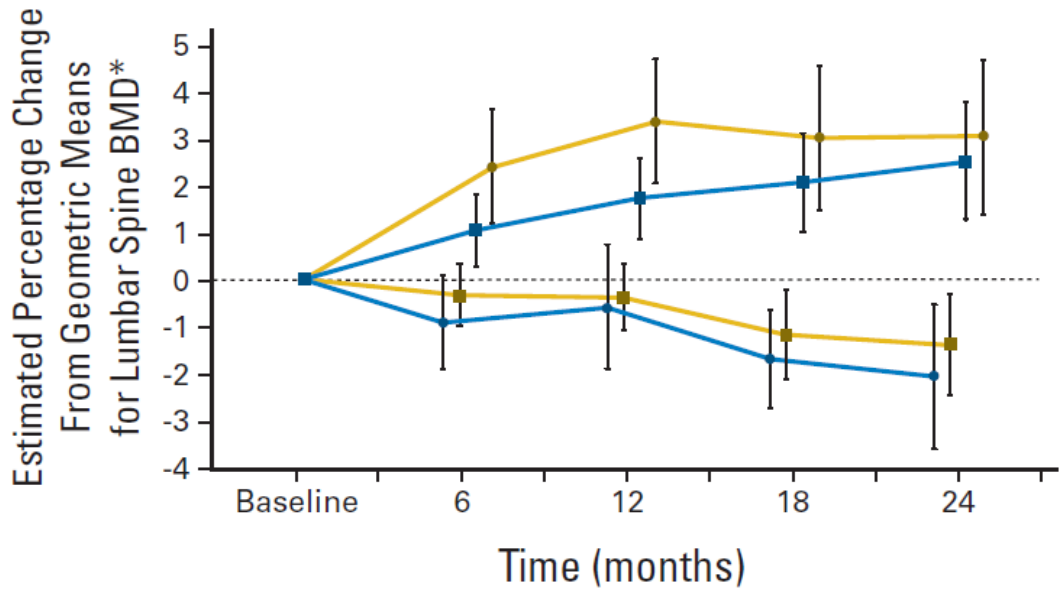


ESTUDIO Z-FAST

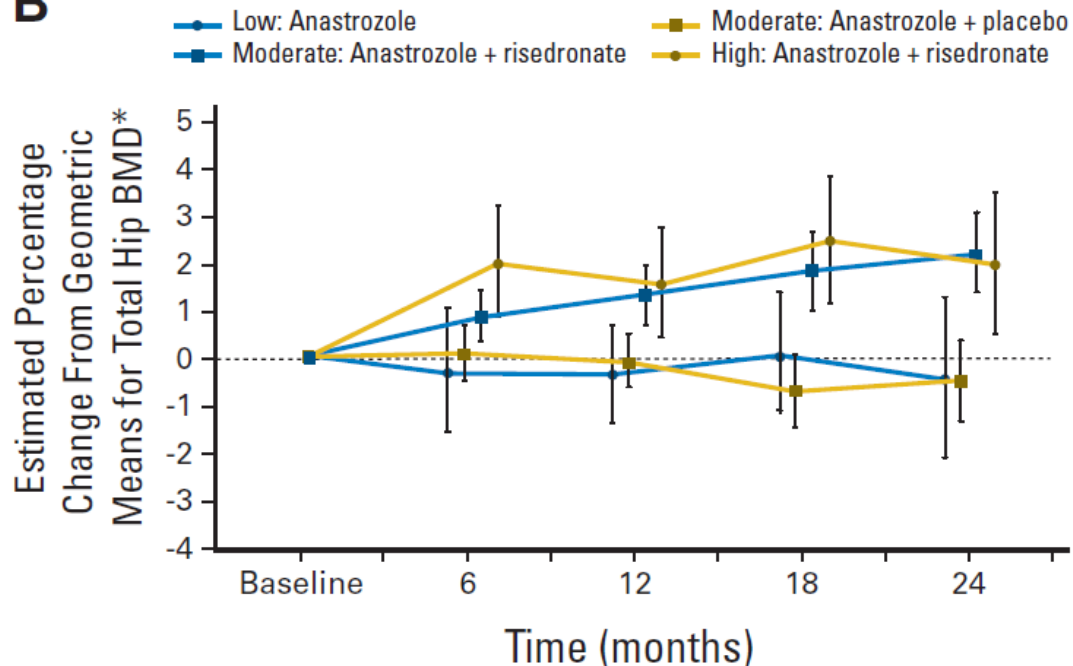
Brufsky et al J Clin Oncol 2007



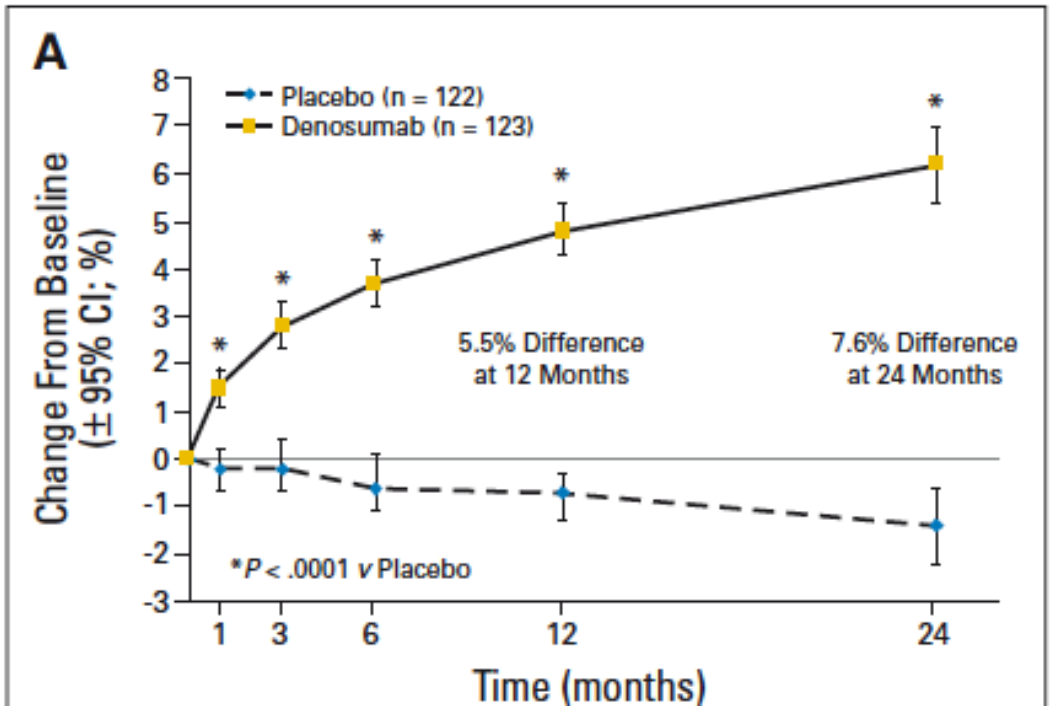
Brufsky et al J Clin Oncol 2007

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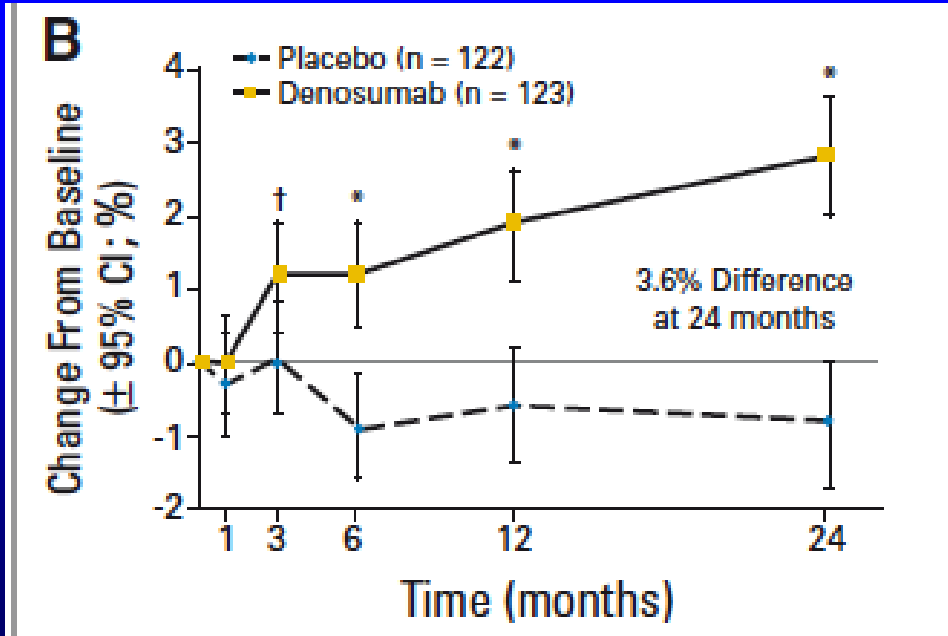
ESTUDIO SABRE

B

Pozmac VC et al. J Clin Oncol 2010



Ellis GK et al. J Clin Oncol 2008



Conclusiones

- Es necesario establecer un protocolo de vigilancia y tratamiento de la pérdida de masa ósea en las mujeres que inician IA.
- La pérdida significativa de la DMO al año del inicio del tratamiento con IA se produce independientemente del tipo de IA.
- La vit D tiene un papel fundamental para reducir las artralgias y la pérdida de masa ósea.
- El uso de BF orales, ev así como Denosumab permite mantener la DMO estable e incluso aumentar en la mayoría de las localizaciones.

Conclusiones

- Es necesario establecer un protocolo de vigilancia y tratamiento de la masa ósea en los varones afectos de cáncer de próstata que reciben TDA.
- La pérdida significativa de la DMO se produce durante el primer año de tratamiento.
- El uso de BF orales, ev así como Denosumab permite mantener la DMO estable e incluso con Dmab se ha demostrado reducción de fracturas.