



Figure 1. Updated algorithm for management of postmenopausal osteoporosis. Note: We considered that a determination of fracture risk would include measurement of lumbar spine and hip BMD and inserting femoral neck BMD value into the fracture risk assessment (FRAX) tool. Using that FRAX algorithm, we define the following risk categories: “low risk” includes no prior hip or spine fractures, a BMD T-score at the hip and spine both above –1.0, and 10-year hip fracture risk <3% and 10-year risk of major osteoporotic fractures <20%; “moderate risk” includes no prior hip or spine fractures, a BMD T-score at the hip and spine both above –2.5, and 10-year hip fracture risk <3% or risk of major osteoporotic fractures <20%; “high risk” includes a prior spine or hip fracture, or a BMD T-score at the hip or spine of –2.5 or below, or 10-year hip fracture risk ≥3%, or risk of major osteoporotic fracture risk ≥20%; and “very high risk” includes multiple spine fractures and a BMD T-score at the hip or spine of –2.5 or below.