

Glucocorticoid-Induced Osteoporosis (GIOP) 2025 Update

Kenneth G. Saag, MD, MSc
Waters Professor and Director,
Division of Clinical Immunology and
Rheumatology
Department of Medicine



**THE UNIVERSITY OF
ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM**



CONGRESO
DE LA
SOCIEDAD CHILENA DE OSTEOLÓGIA
Y METABOLISMO MINERAL - SCHOMM

Disclosures

- **Sources of Research Funding:**
 - NIH: NIAMS, NCATS
 - PCORI
 - Industry: Amgen, Angitia, Radius
- **Consultant: Amgen, Angitia, Kyowa, Radius**

GLOP Presentation Outline

- **Epidemiology of GLOP**
- **Treatment and Prevention Studies (focus on new therapeutic opportunities and challenges)**
- **New Guidelines and GLOP treatment conundrums**

**THE EFFECT OF A HORMONE OF THE ADRENAL
CORTEX (17-HYDROXY-11-DEHYDROCORTICOSTERONE:
COMPOUND E) AND OF PITUITARY
ADRENOCORTICOTROPHIC HORMONE ON
RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS***

PRELIMINARY REPORT

BY

PHILIP S. HENCH, EDWARD C. KENDALL, CHARLES H. SLOCUMB,
and HOWARD F. POLLEY

From the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, U.S.A.

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or
Medicine 1950

Philip S. Hench

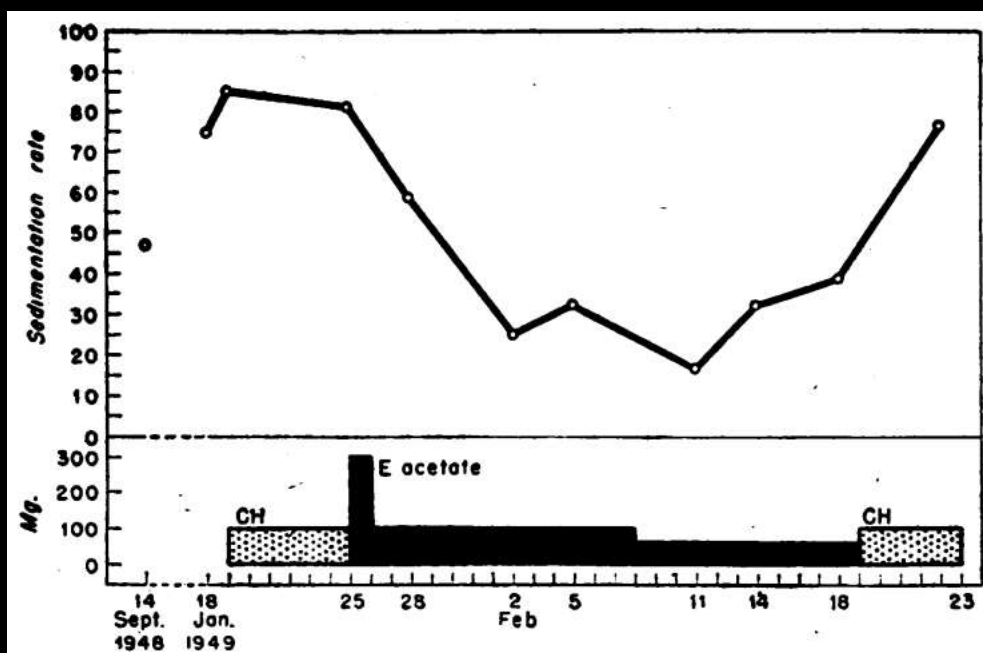


Photo from the Nobel
Foundation archive.

VERTEBRAL FRACTURES RESULTING FROM PROLONGED CORTISONE AND CORTICOTROPIN THERAPY

Paul H. Curtiss Jr., M.D., William S. Clark, M.D.

and

Charles H. Herndon, M.D., Cleveland

JAMA. 1954;156(5):467-469. doi:10.1001/jama.1954.02950050007002

October 2, 1954

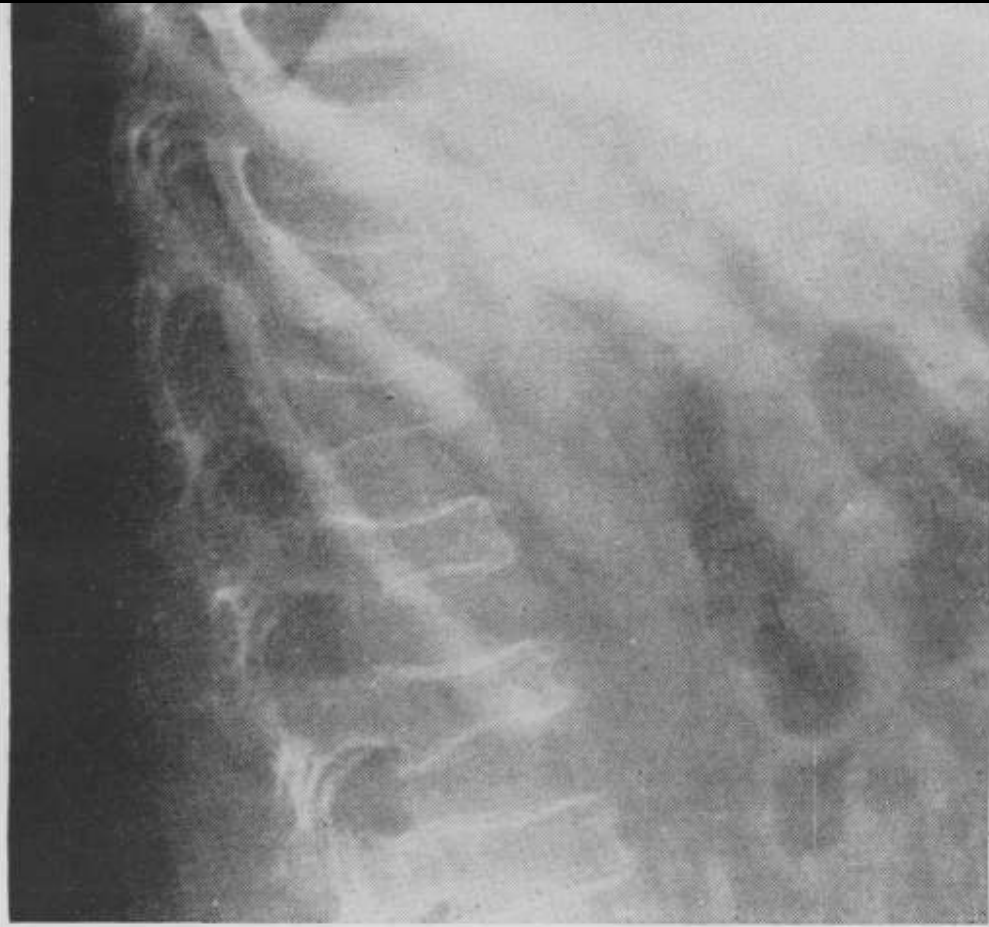


Fig. 3.—Roentgenogram showing lateral view of the dorsolumbar spine of the patient reported on in case 3. Multiple compression lesions of the vertebral bodies with marked osteoporosis are seen.

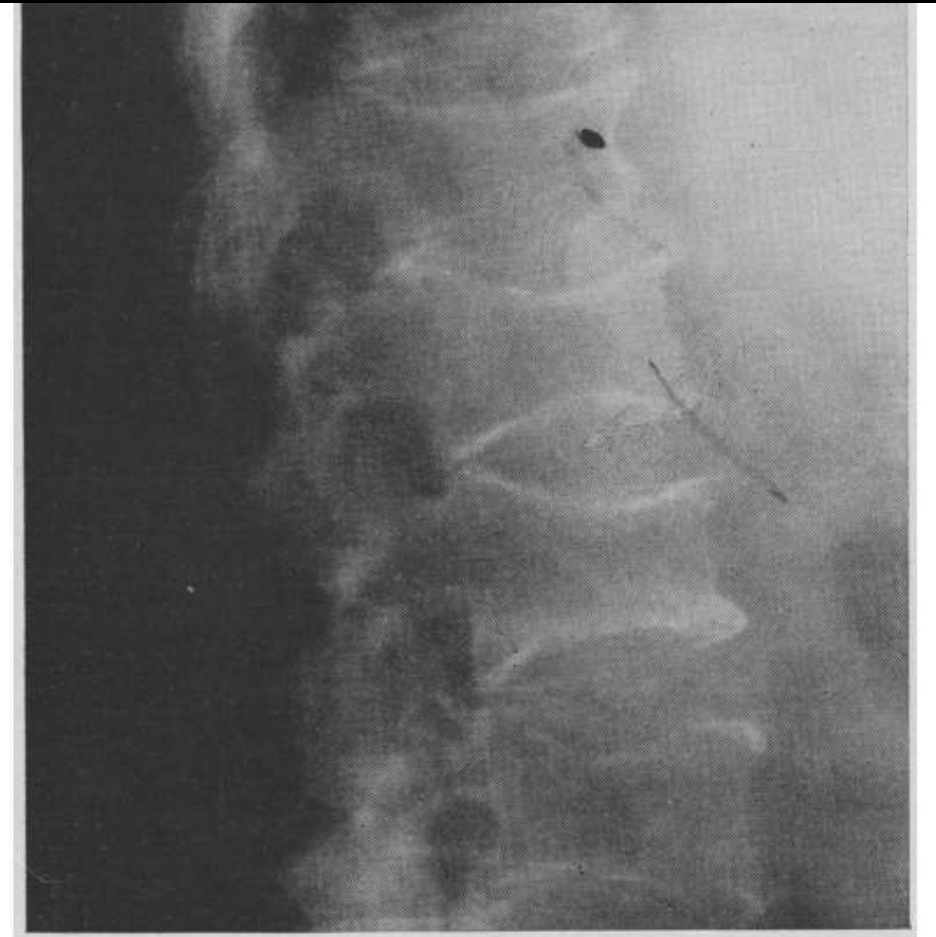


Fig. 1.—Roentgenogram showing lateral view of the patient reported on in case 1. Partial collapse of several vertebrae and marked generalized osteoporosis are seen.

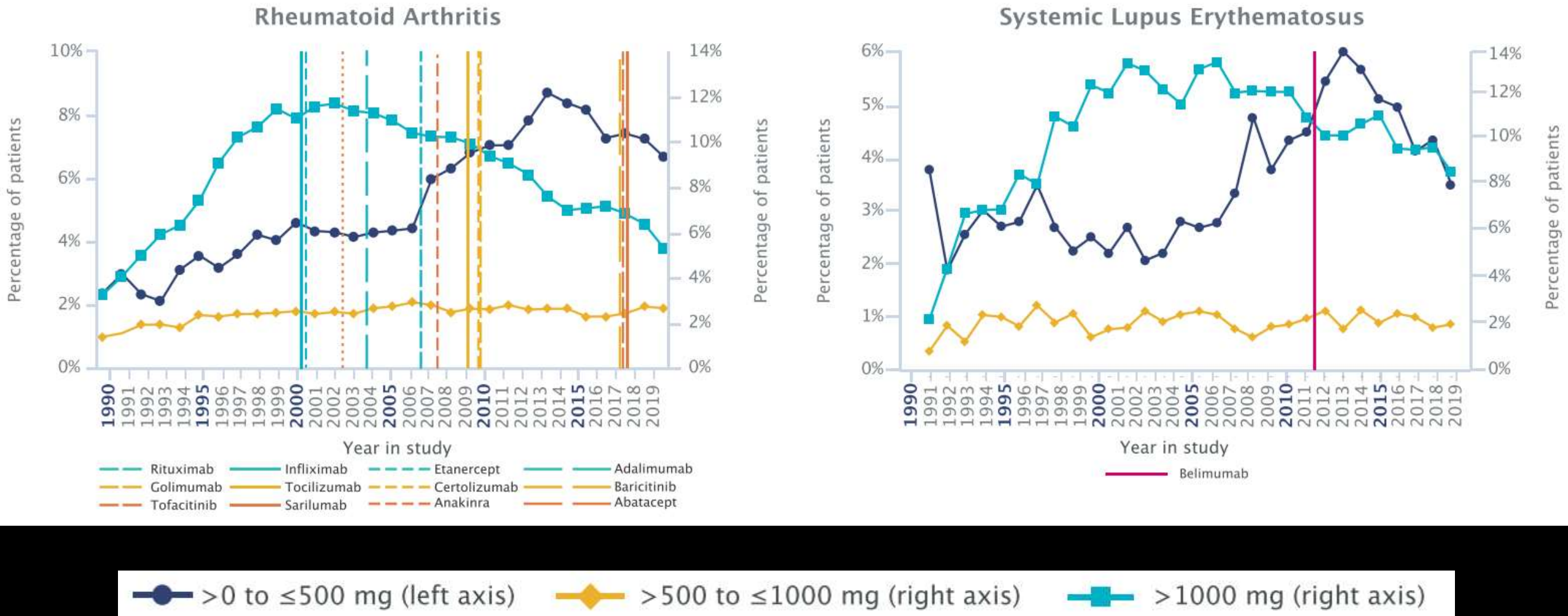
Glucocorticoid Use in the U.K. and U.S.

- Glucocorticoids used chronically by 0.5% of population¹
- Aetna managed care members beginning long-term (≥ 3 mo.) steroid therapy (n = 6756)²
 - Rheumatoid arthritis (21%)
 - Emphysema (16%)
 - Asthma (15%)
 - Lupus (7%)
 - Inflammatory bowel disease (7%)
 - Polymyalgia rheumatica (5%)

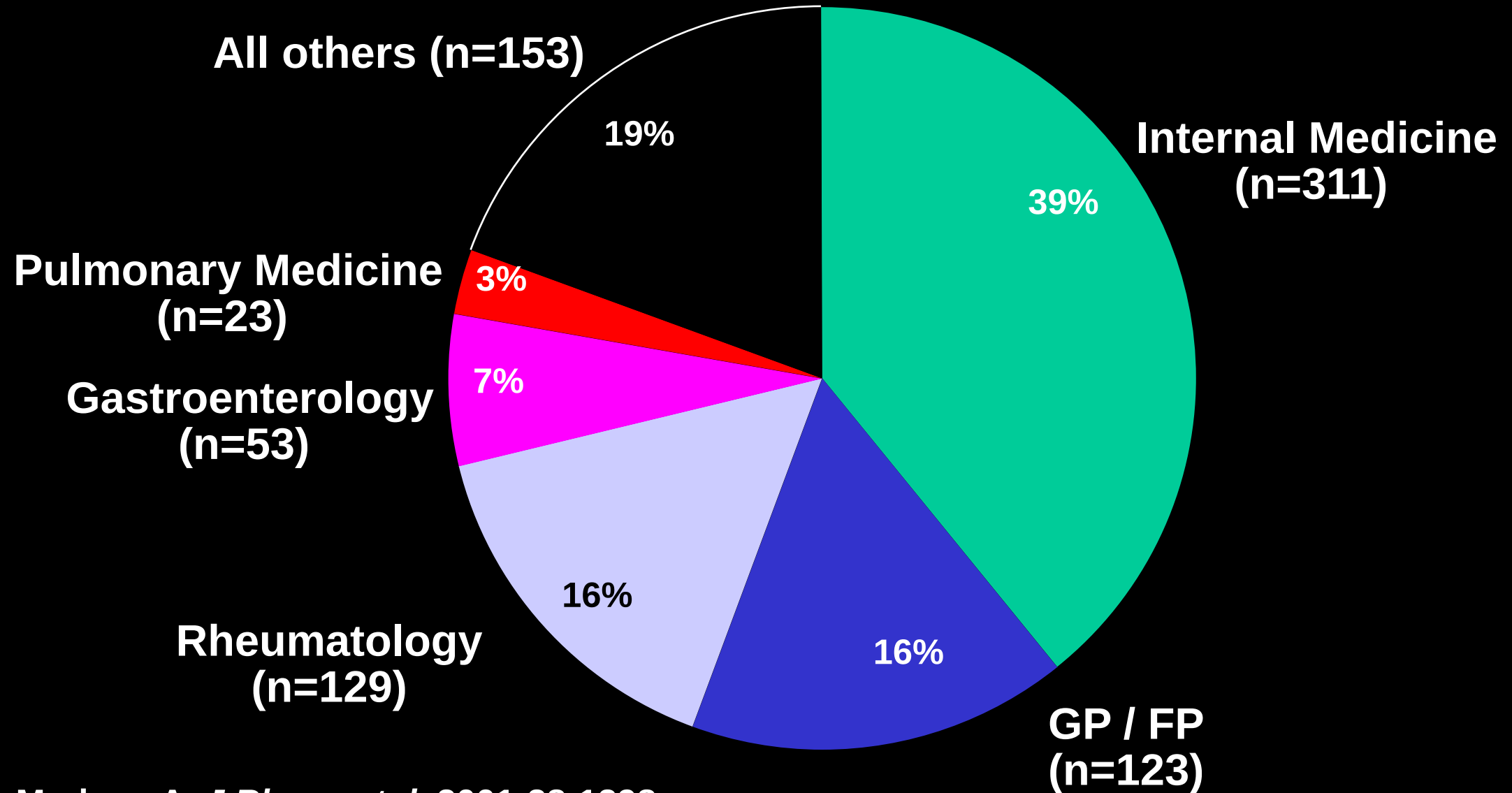
1. Walsh LJ. *Brit Med J* 1996;314:344

2. Mudano A, *J Rheumatol*, 2001;28:1298

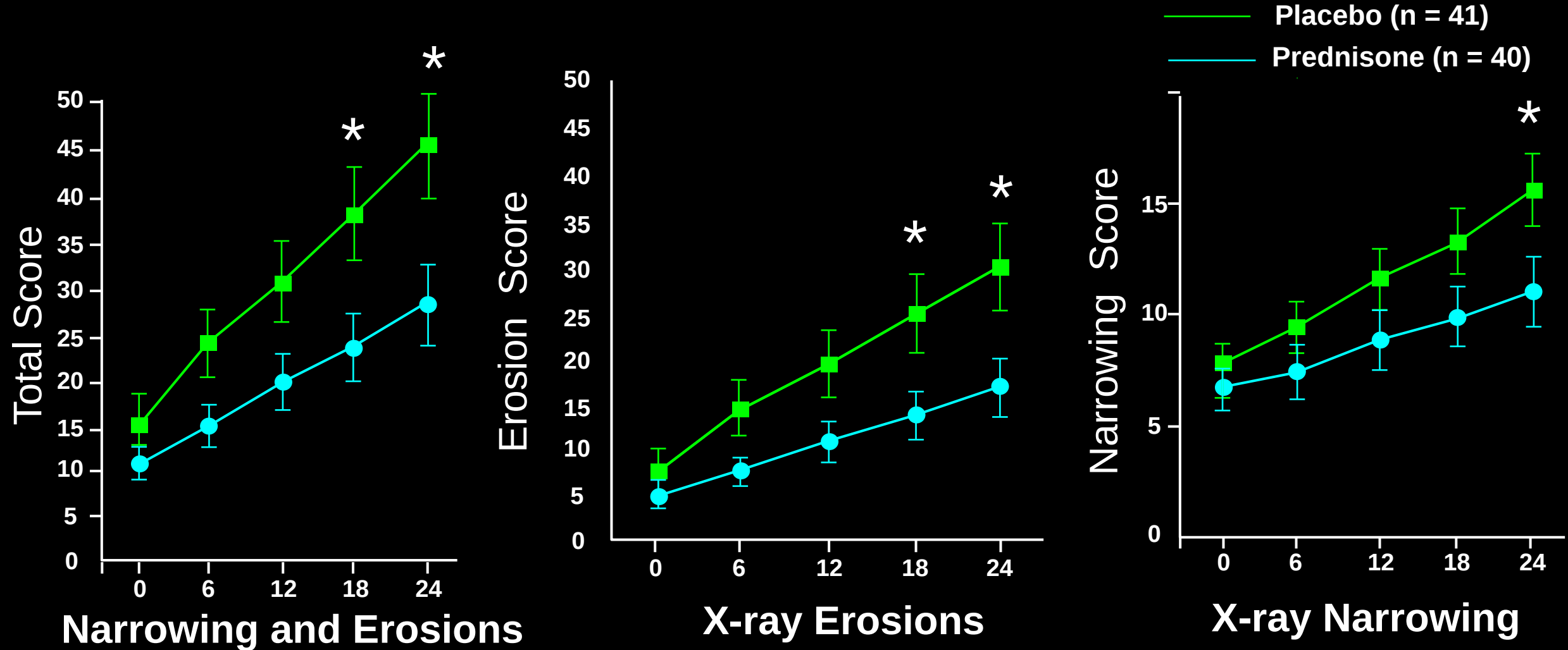
Trends in Systemic Glucocorticoid Utilization in the United Kingdom from 1990 to 2019



Physicians Prescribing Glucocorticoids (n=792)



Prednisone Monotherapy Attenuates Rheumatoid Arthritis X-ray Damage





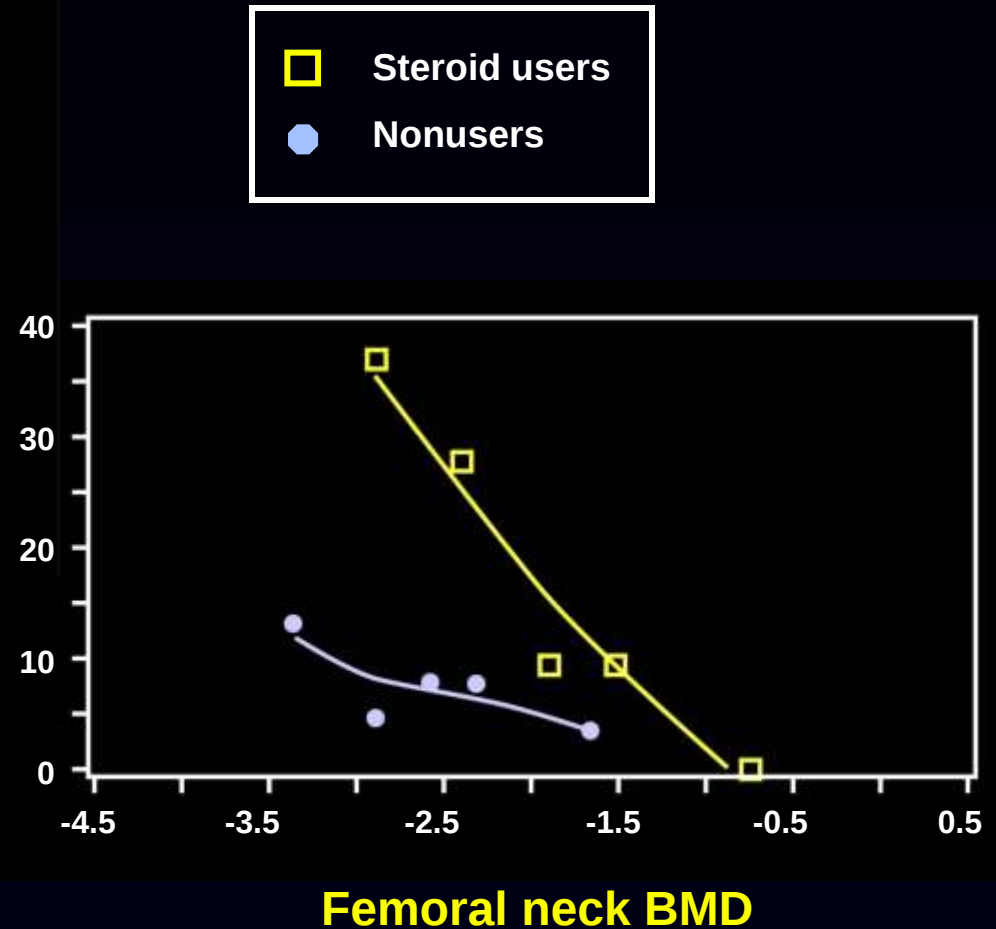
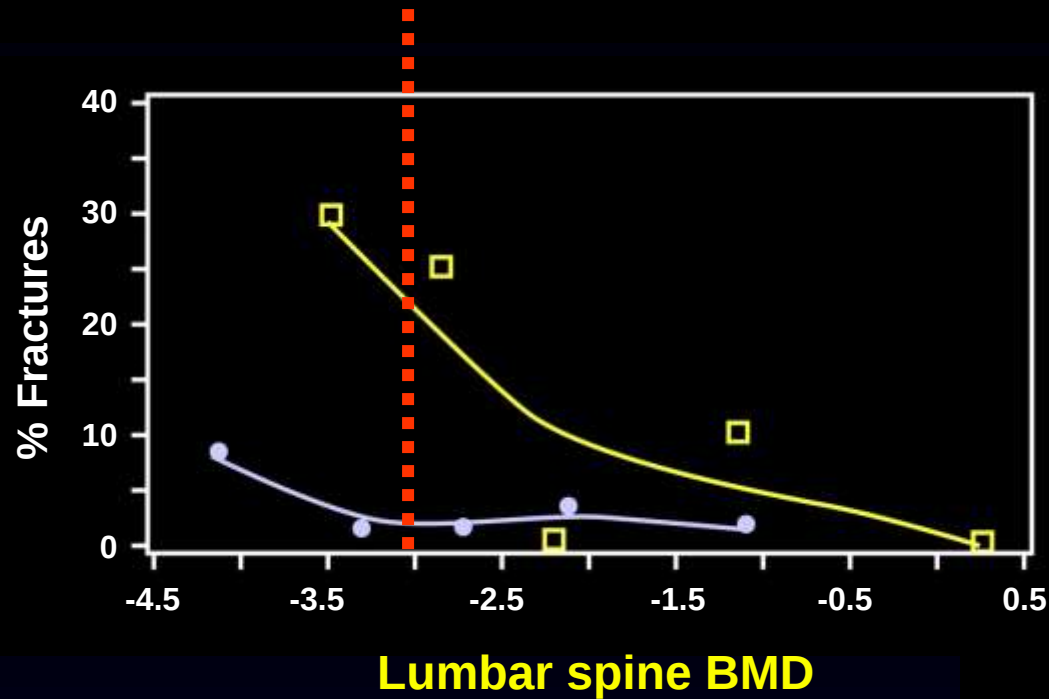
Annual Incidence of Fractures on Glucocorticoids

Meta-regression of Control Arms of GIOP Clinical Trials

	Vertebral	Non-Vertebral
Glucocorticoid Initiating	5.1 % (95 % CrI = 2.8–8.2)	2.5 % (95 % CrI = 1.2-4.2)
Glucocorticoid Continuing	3.2 % (95 % CrI = 1.8–5.0)	3.0 % (95 % CrI = 0.8–5.9)

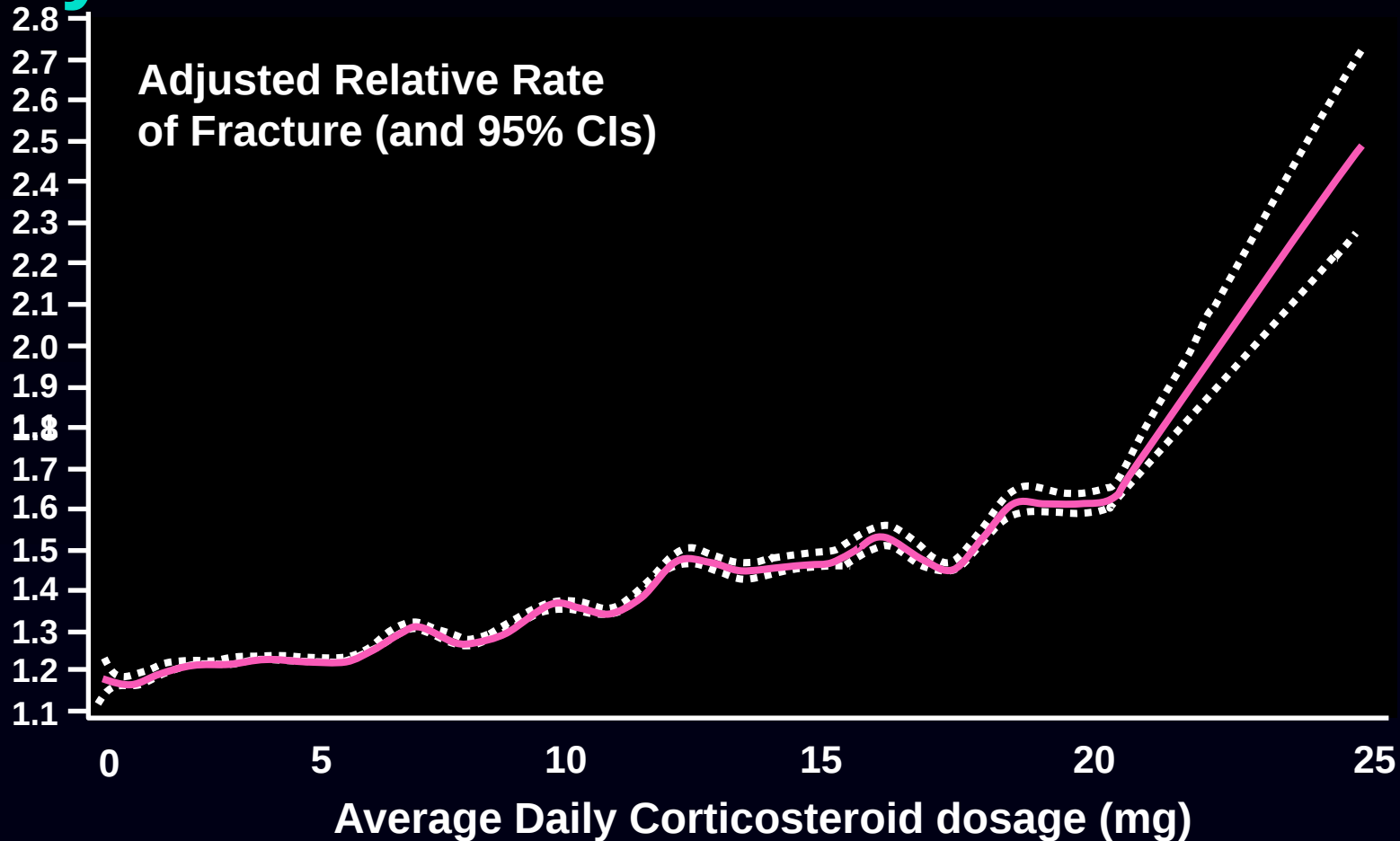
Amiche M. *Osteop Int* 2016;27:1709

Glucocorticoids Alter the BMD Fracture Threshold



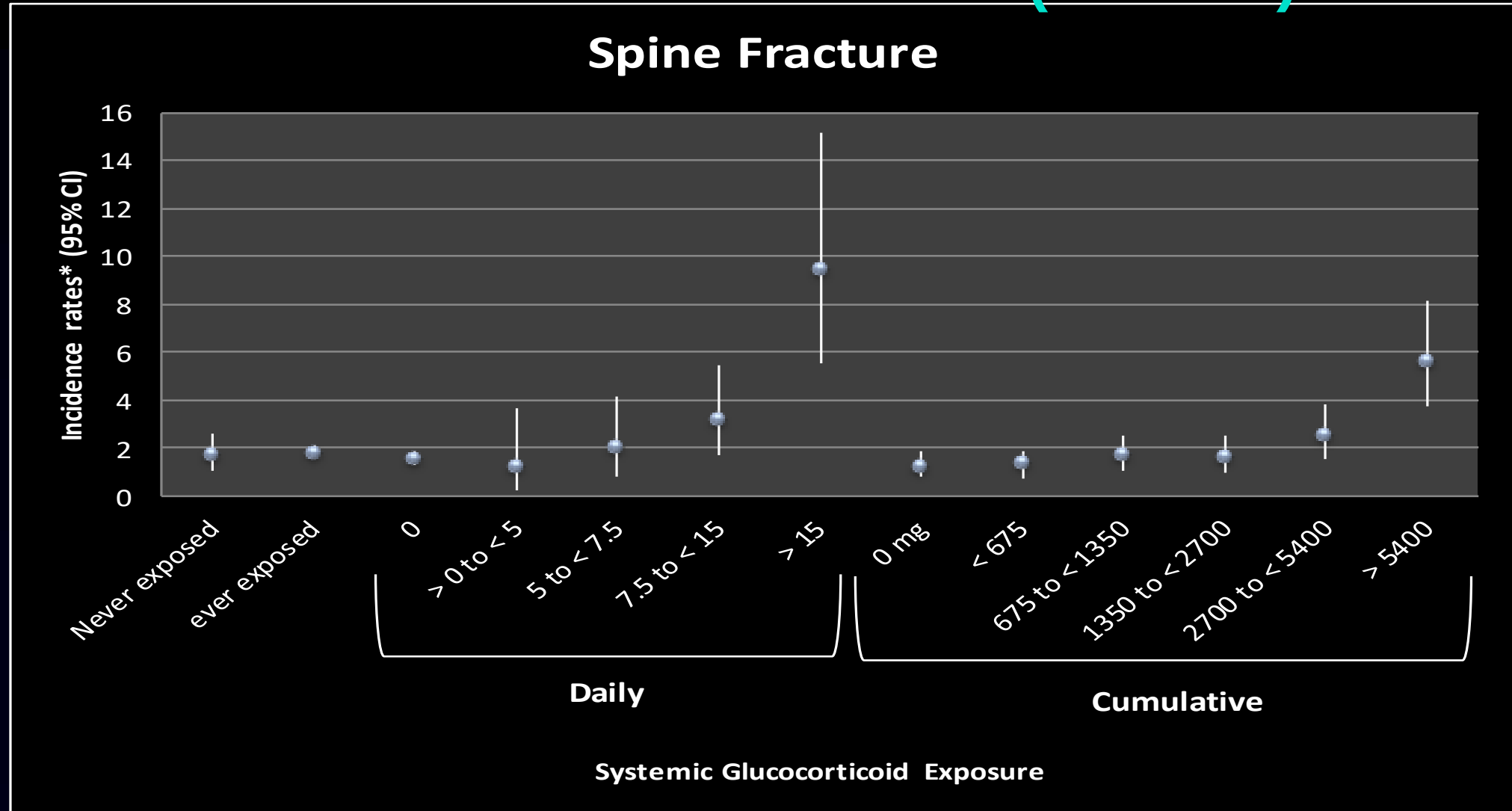
Effect of Daily Glucocorticoid Dose on Non-Vertebral Fractures

No Fully Safe Dose For Bone but > 20 mg worse!



Dose-Response of Glucocorticoid Impact on Fracture Risk Observed among RA Patients

US Marketscan Claims Data (n = 42K)



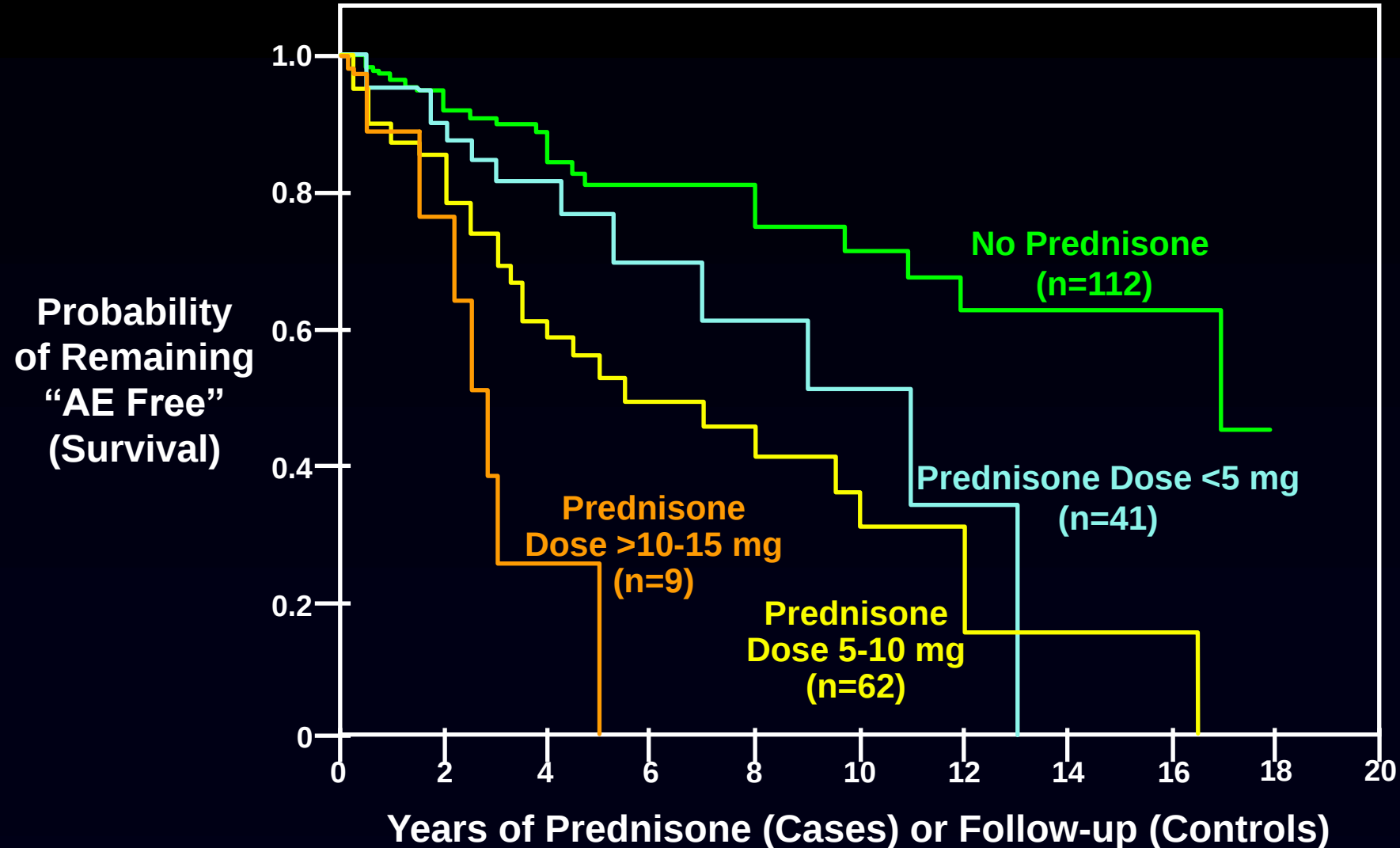
* Incidence rates per 1000 person years

Balasubramanian A. *Osteop Int* 2016;27:3239

Fractures Are the Most Common Serious Glucocorticoid (GC) Adverse Event Among Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) Patients

Adverse Events (AEs)	GC User (112)	GC Nonuser (112)
Fracture	21 (19%)	8 (7%)
Cataract	17	5
Serious Infection	14	4
GI Bleed or Ulcer	11	4
Diabetic Complication	8	3
Herpes Zoster	8	1
Myocardial Infarction	4	4
Stroke	6	1
Glaucoma	1	1
Death	2	0

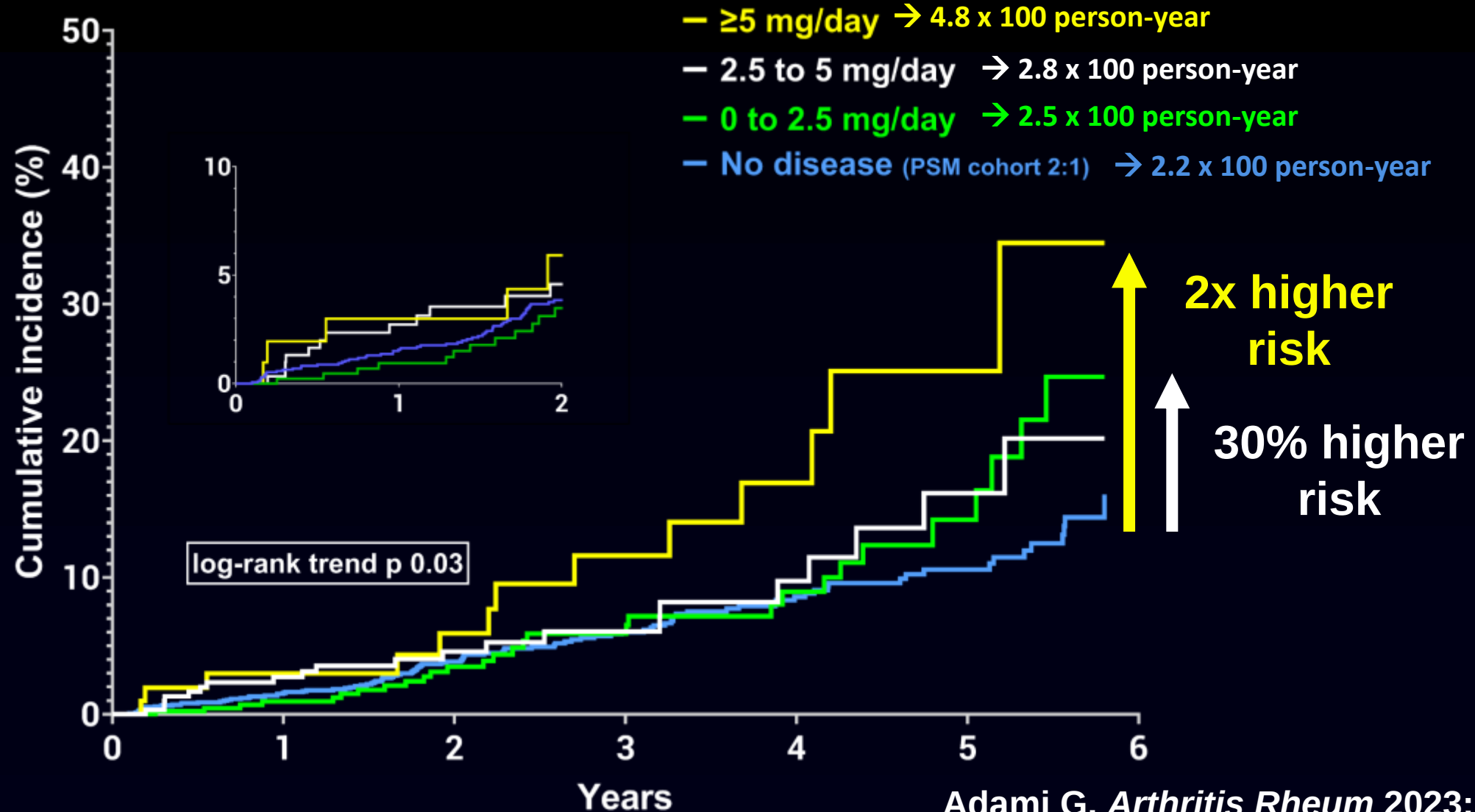
Time to the Development of the First Adverse Event (AE)



Risk Factors for the First AE Among RA Patients

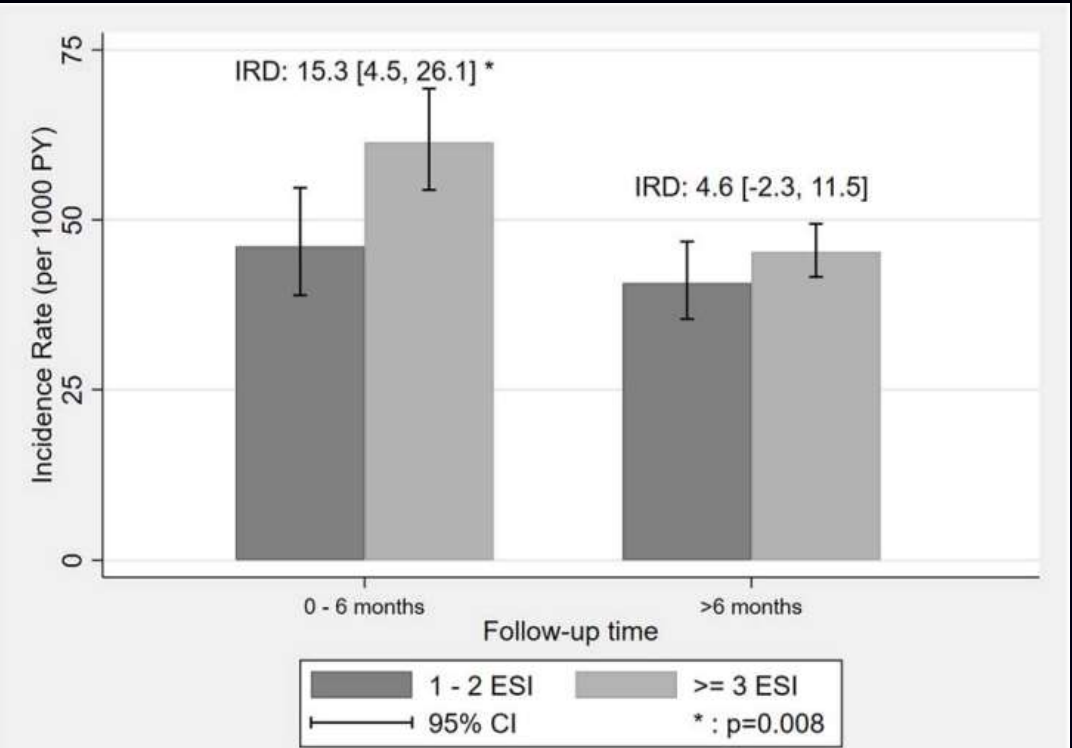
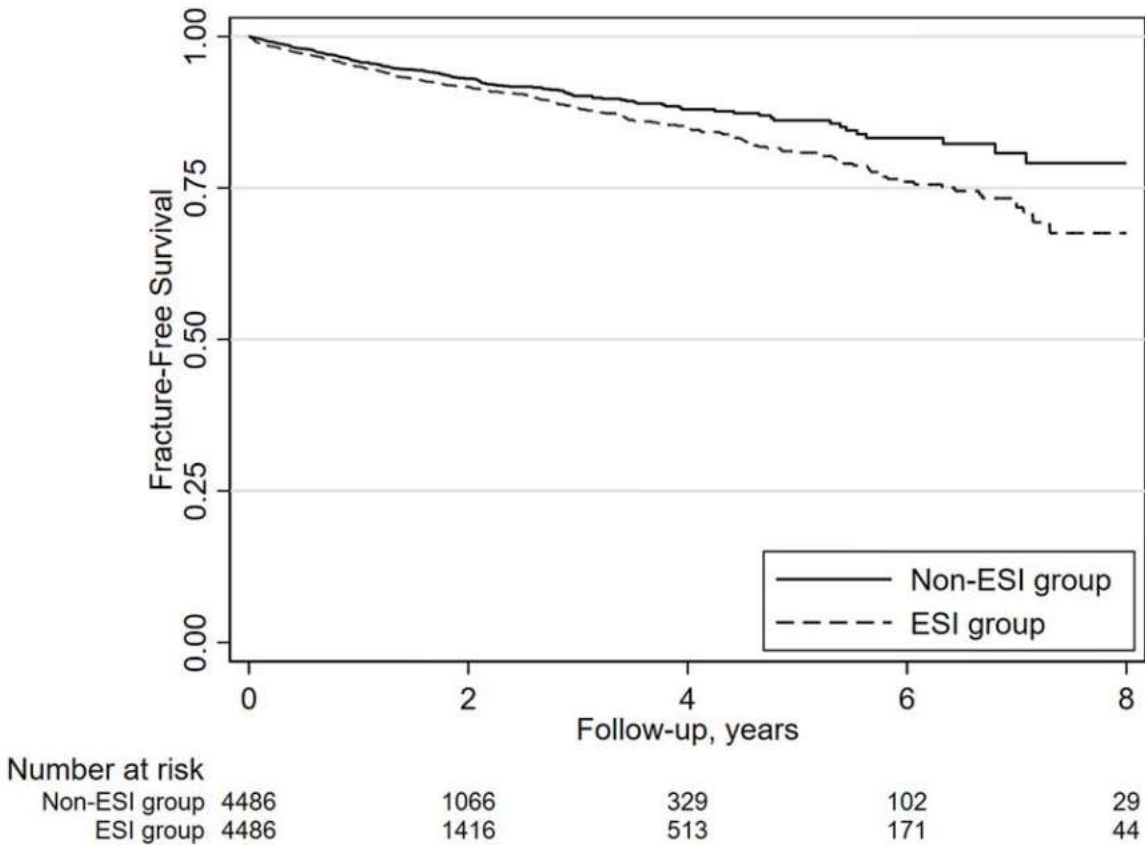
Final Model Variables	Odds Ratio	95% CI	p-value
Average prednisone			
> 10-15 mg/d	32.3	4.6, 220	0.0004
5-10 mg/d	4.5	2.1, 9.6	0.0001
> 0- <5 mg/d	1.9	0.8, 4.7	0.15
Rheumatoid nodules	3.9	1.9, 8.0	0.0001
Bony erosions	2.4	1.2, 4.7	<0.02
Job: farmer/laborer	2.4	1.1, 5.6	<0.04
GI protective drugs	0.6	0.4, 0.9	<0.02

Even Low Dose Glucocorticoids Lead to Fractures (when not on anti-OP Rx)



Epidural steroid injections and fracture incidence among older individuals with radiculopathy

Huifeng Yun¹, Ye Liu², Jeffrey R. Curtis², Kenneth Saag², Giavanna D’Erasmus³, Katherine Haseltine³, Emily M. Stein^{3,*}

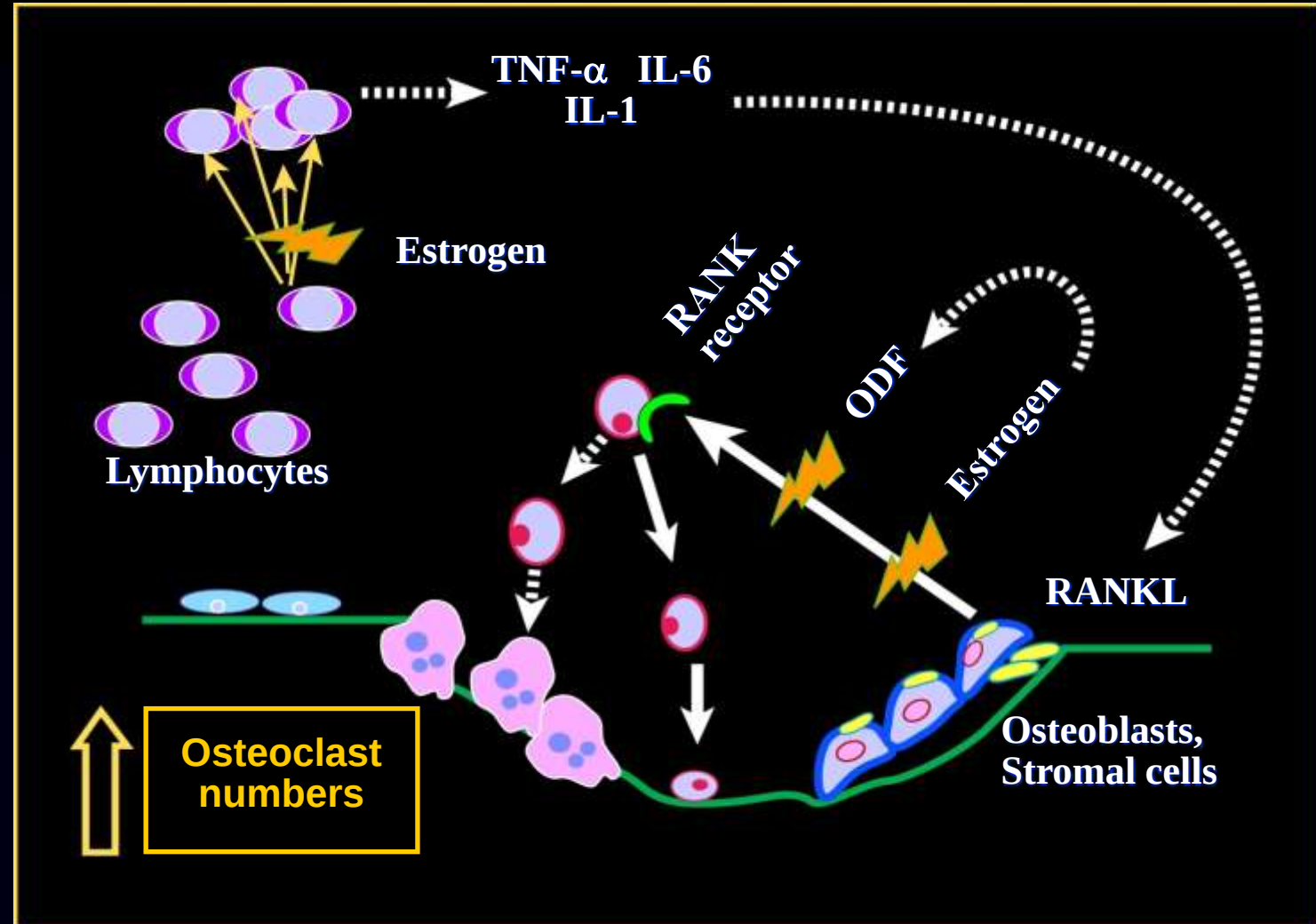


Osteoporosis and Rheumatoid Arthritis

Is it Steroids or RA ?

- RA, NOT steroids, causes bone loss

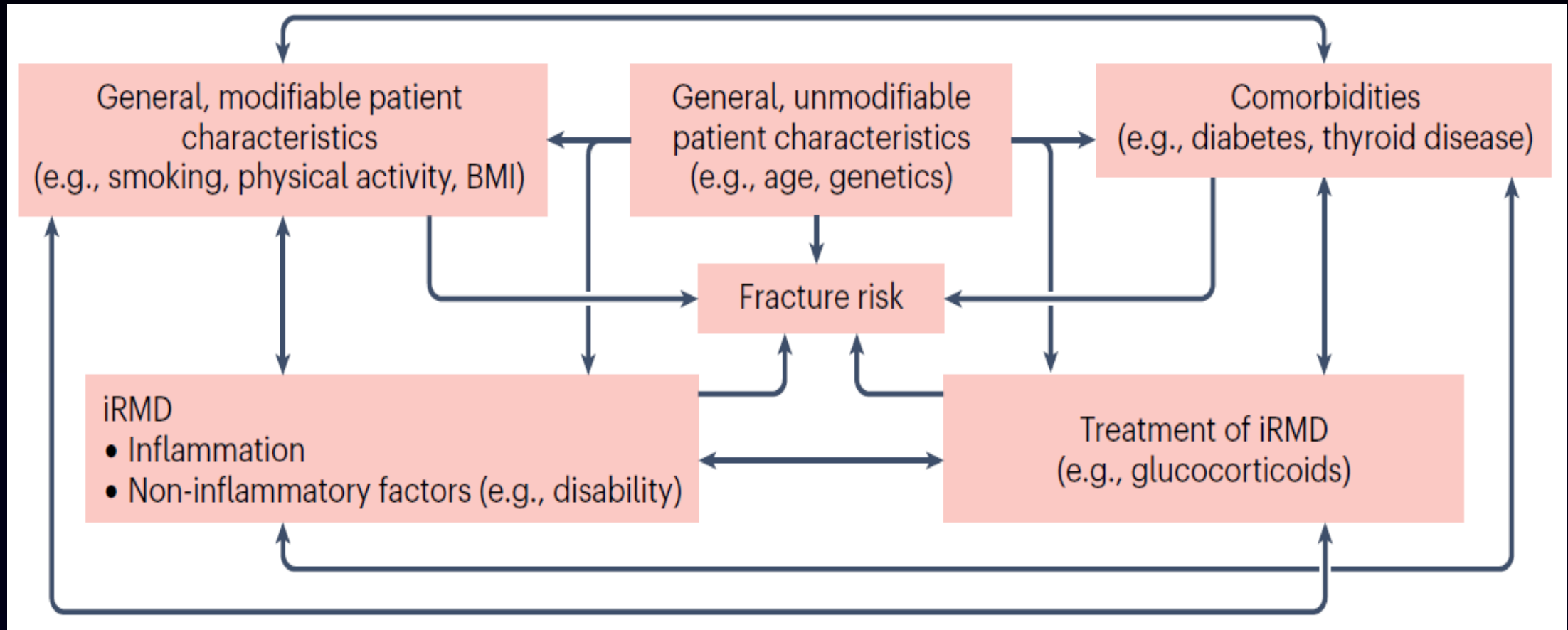
Verhoven A. *J Rheum*
1997;24:1495



Gravellese EM. *Arthritis Res* 2001;3:6
Madsen OR. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2002;61:325

Osteoporosis and Fracture Risk

Multifactorial in Inflammatory Rheumatic Diseases



Safety of Low-Dose Glucocorticoids in Rheumatoid Arthritis

- Adverse effects widely reported, yet....

Problems with observational studies of steroids:

Confounding by indication (susceptibility bias)

Diagnostic detection bias

Extrapolation across doses

Effects of RA disease activity

Safety of low dose glucocorticoid treatment in rheumatoid arthritis: published evidence and prospective trial data

J A P Da Silva, J W G Jacobs, J R Kirwan, M Boers, K G Saag, L B S Inês,
E J P de Koning, F Buttgereit, M Cutolo, H Capell, R Rau, J W J Bijlsma

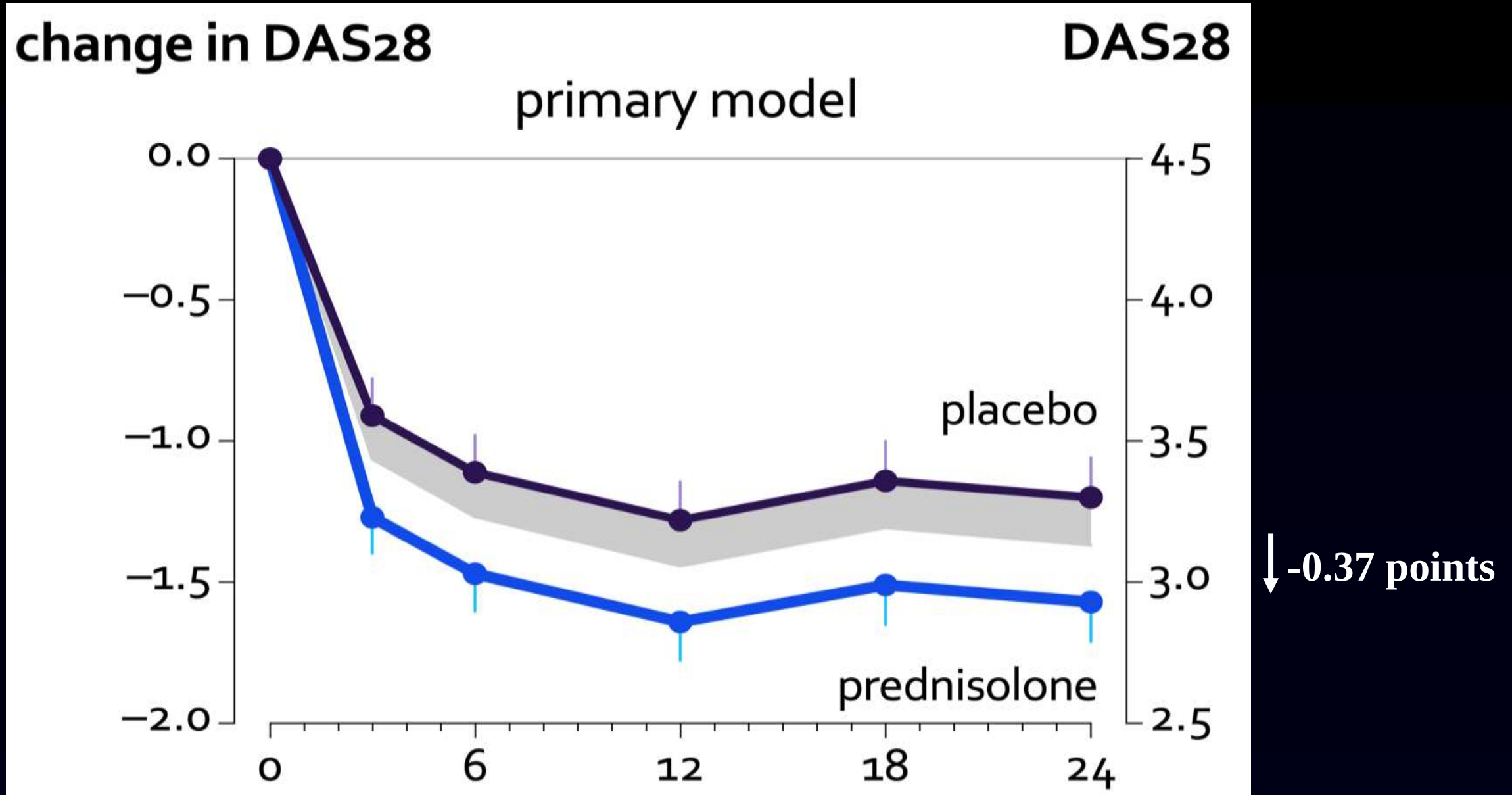


**A Well Designed Randomized Trial
Seems to be Needed!**

Low dose, add-on prednisolone in patients with rheumatoid arthritis aged 65+: the pragmatic randomised, double-blind placebo-controlled GLORIA trial

Maarten Boers ^{1,2} Linda Hartman ^{1,2} Daniela Opris-Belinski,³ Reinhard Bos,⁴
Marc R Kok ⁵ Jose AP Da Silva ⁶ Eduard N Griep,⁷ Ruth Klaasen,⁸
Cornelia F Allaart,⁹ Paul Baudoin,¹⁰ Hennie G Raterman,¹¹ Zoltan Szekanecz ¹²
Frank Buttgereit ¹³ Pavol Masaryk,¹⁴ L Thomas Klausch,¹ Sabrina Paolino,¹⁵
Annemarie M Schilder,⁴ Willem F Lems ² Maurizio Cutolo ¹⁵ For the GLORIA
Trial consortium

GLORIA Trail- Benefit



GLORIA- Bone Health Outcomes

	Prednisolone		Placebo		diff	p
	baseline	change	baseline	change		
Bone mass, n	220	142	221	135		
T-score, lumbar spine	-0.48	-0.07	-0.71	0.19	0.27	<0.0001
T-score, total hip	-1.14	-0.04	-1.09	-0.01	-0.04	0.40
Fractures, n	211	120	220	124	RR	
Spine fx, n (%)	68 (32)	23 (19)	78 (36)	19 (15)	1.28	0.14
	SAE	AESI	SAE	AESI		
Symptomatic, total	2	11	4	6		
vertebral	0	4	2	2		
pelvis	2	1	0	0		
hip	0	0	1	0		
foot	0	4	0	1		
arm/hand	0	2	0	3		
multiple limb	0	0	1	0		

GIOP Pathophysiology

Glucocorticoid Therapy

↑ PPAR γ 2
↑ Sclerostin
↓ Wnt signaling
↓ BMPs

Activation of pro-apoptotic molecules

Osteoblasts

Decreased osteoblastogenesis
Decreased osteoblast number

Activation of pro-apoptotic molecules

Osteocytes

Reduced osteocyte number

GIOP Pathophysiology

Glucocorticoid Therapy

↑ PPAR γ 2
↑ Sclerostin
↓ Wnt signaling
↓ BMPs

Activation of pro-apoptotic molecules

Osteoblasts

Activation of pro-apoptotic molecules

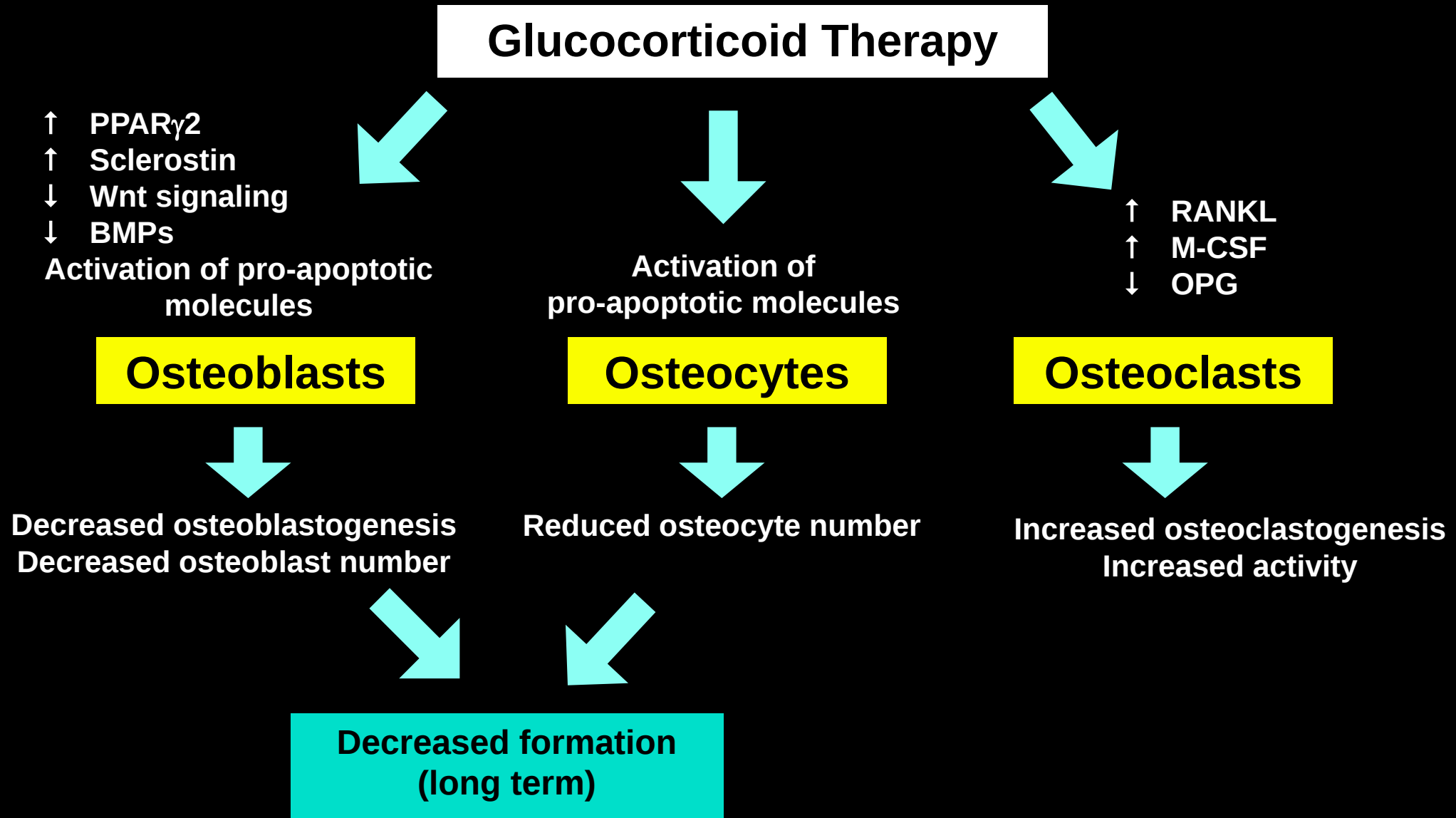
Osteocytes

Decreased osteoblastogenesis
Decreased osteoblast number

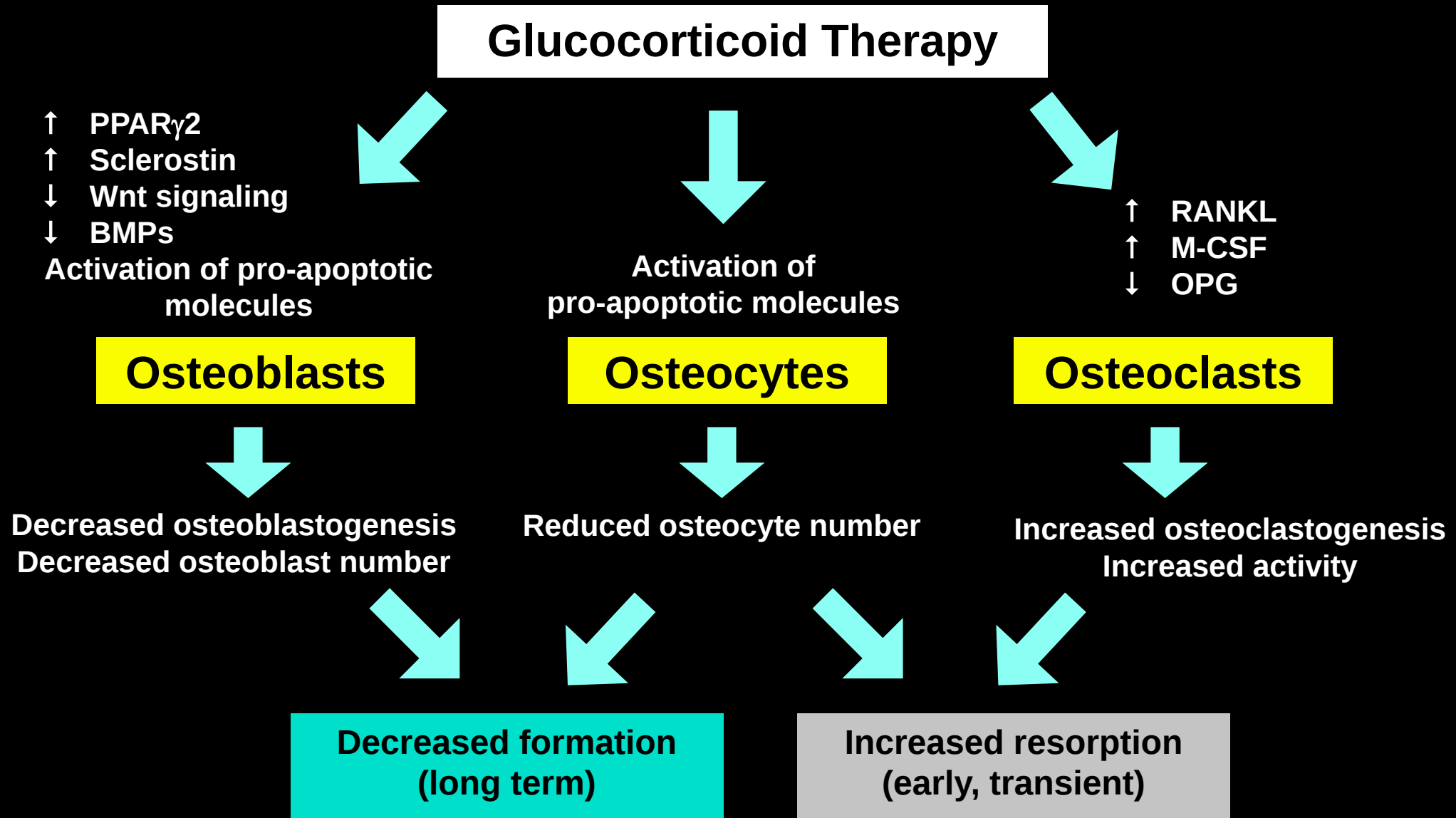
Reduced osteocyte number

**Decreased formation
(long term)**

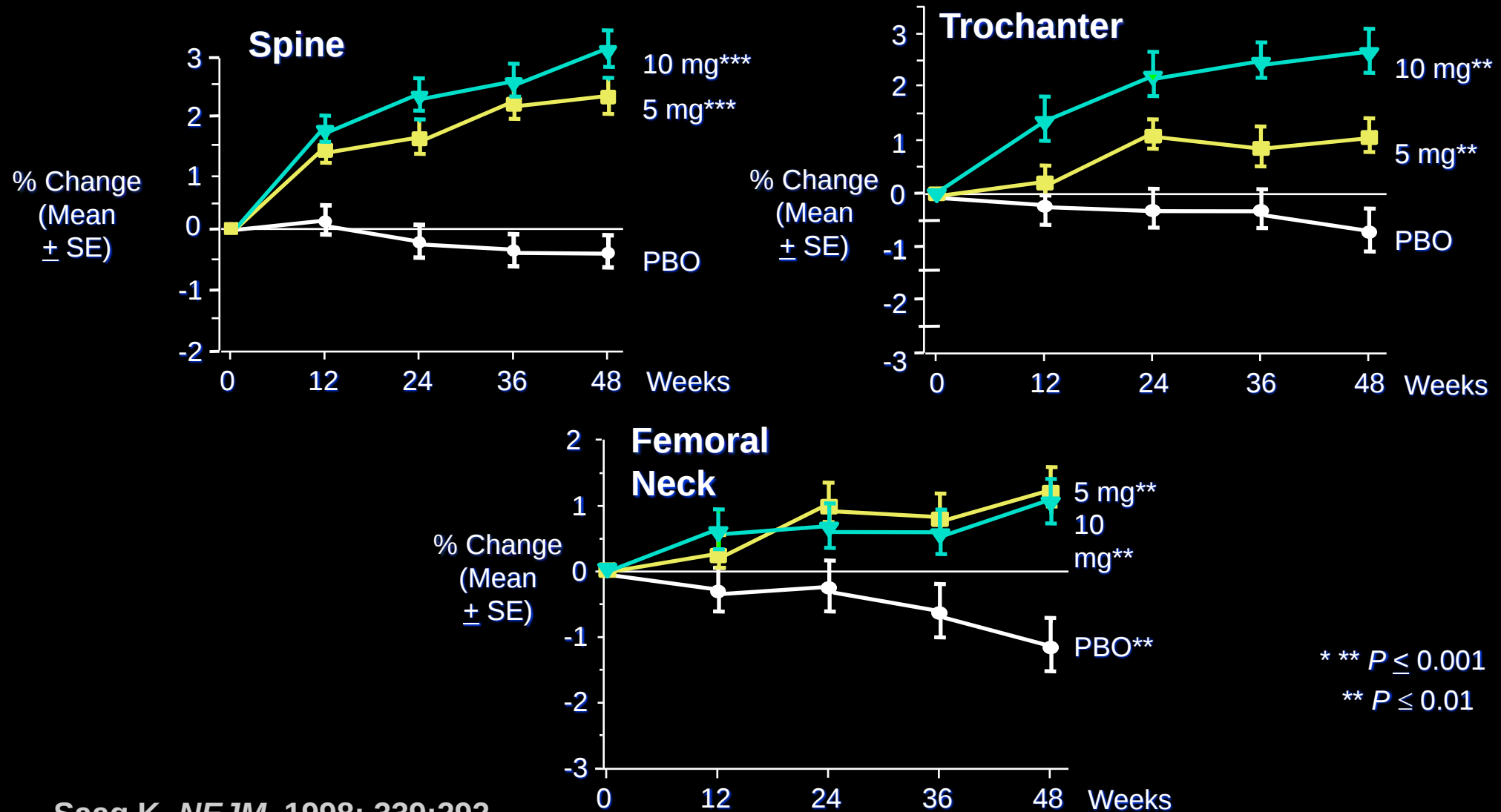
GIOP Pathophysiology



GIOP Pathophysiology

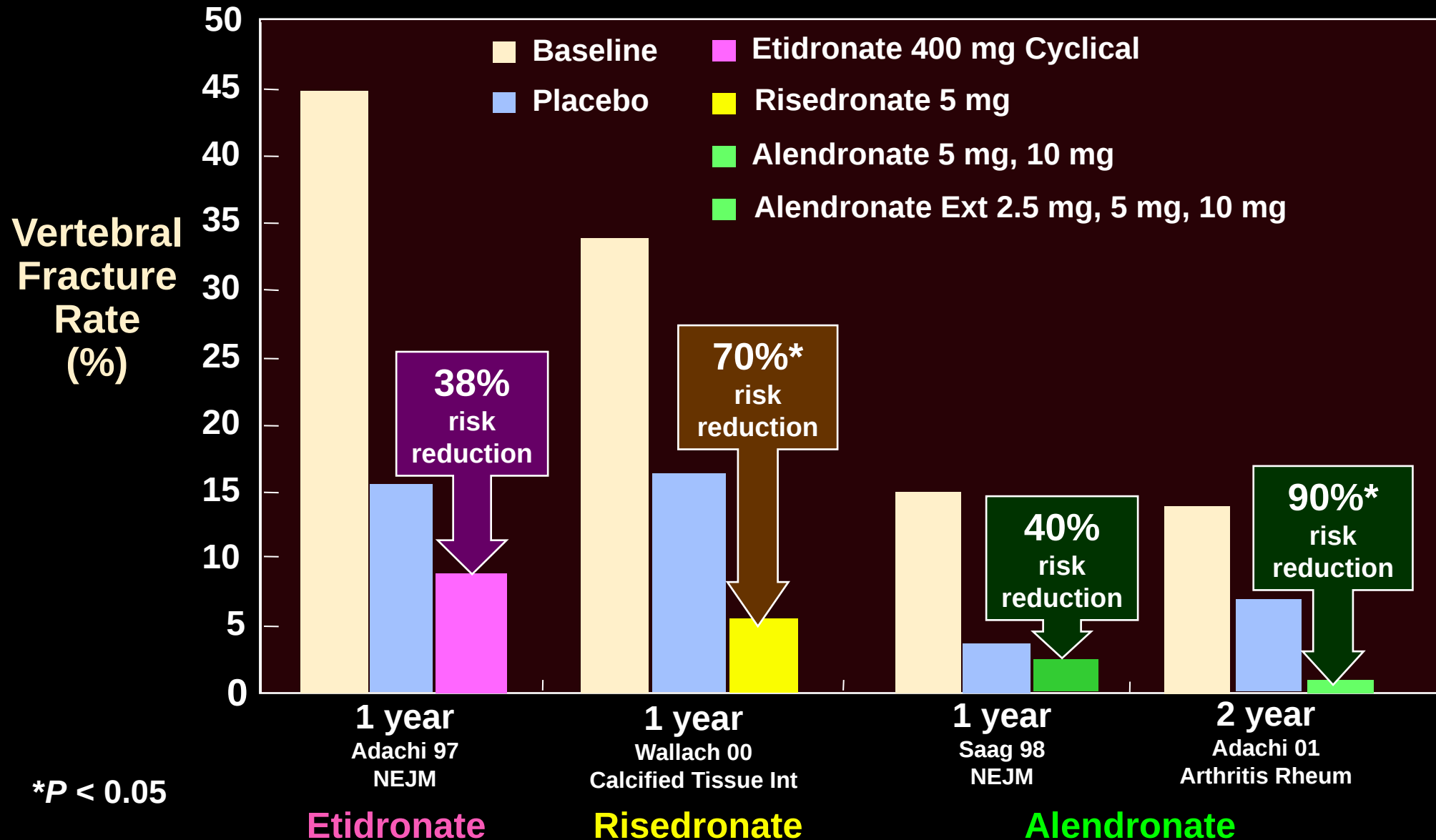


Alendronate GIOP Prevention and Treatment



Saag K. *NEJM* 1998; 339:292

GIOP Bisphosphonate Trials: Fracture Rates

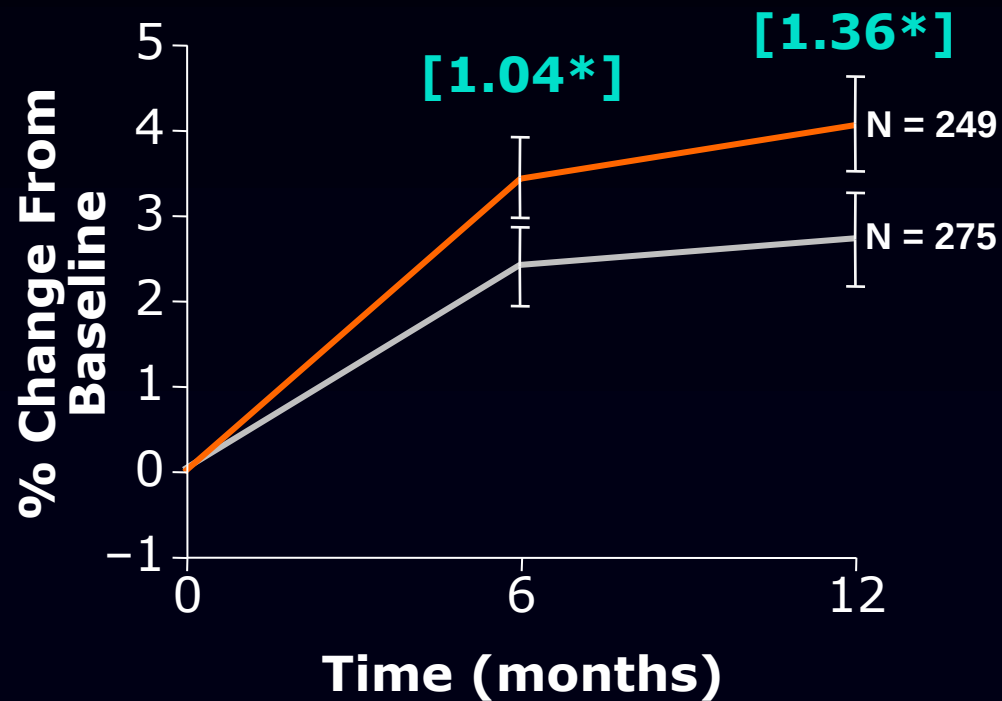


Zoledronic Acid vs. Risedronate in GIOP

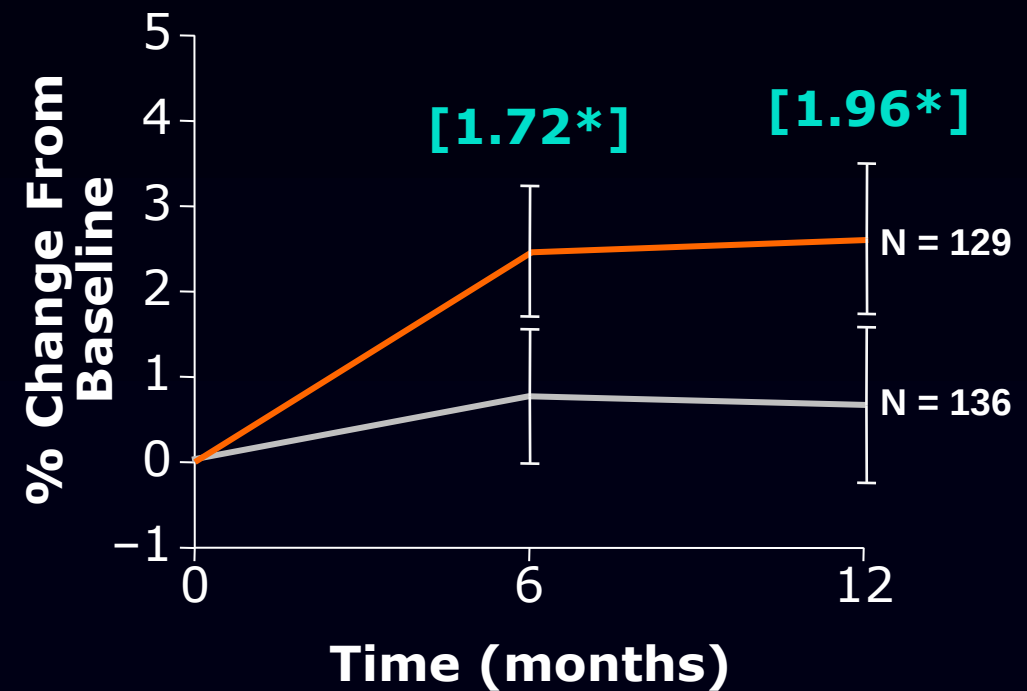
Lumbar Spine BMD

— Risedronate — Zoledronic acid

Treatment sub-population



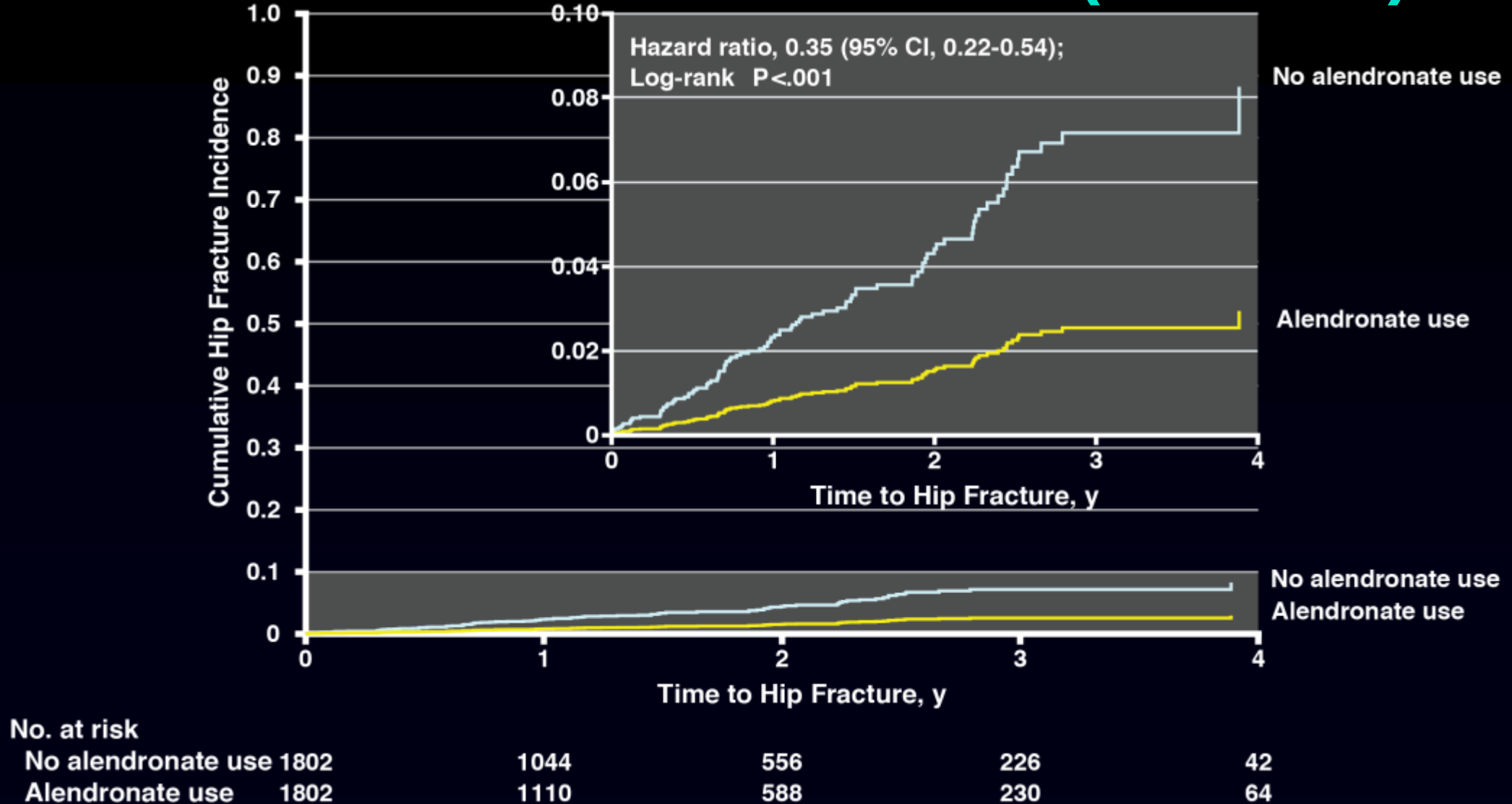
Prevention sub-population



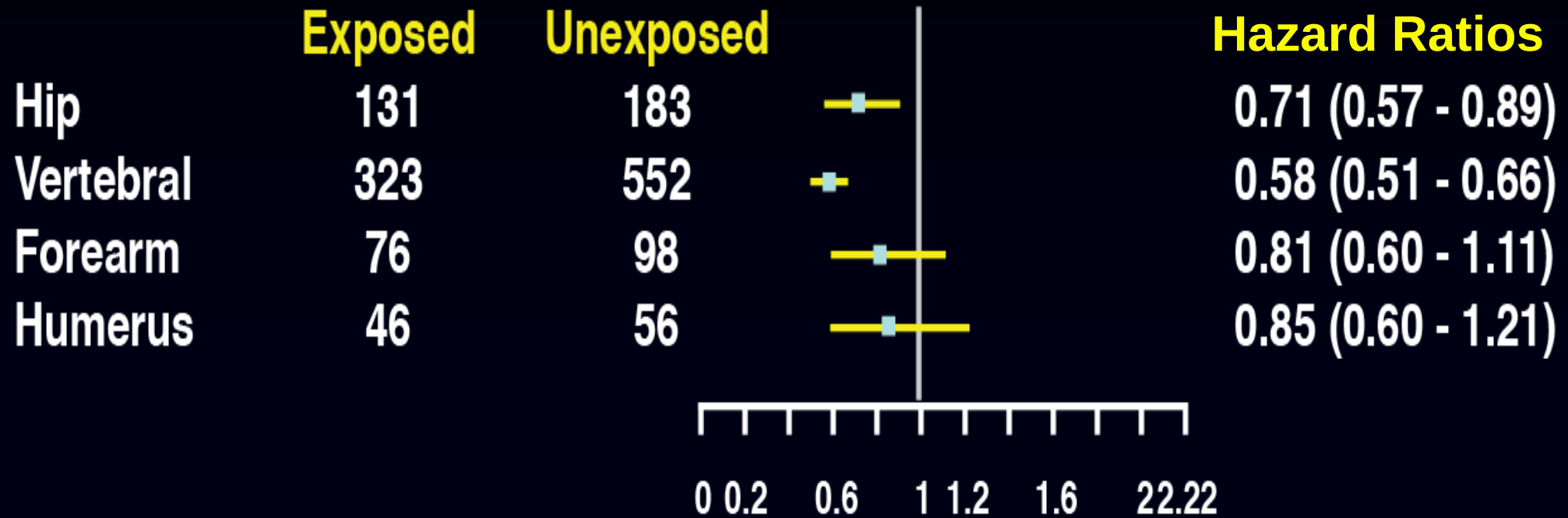
* p-value < 0.01

Alendronate Reduces Hip Fx in GIOP

Swedish National Data Base (n = 433K)

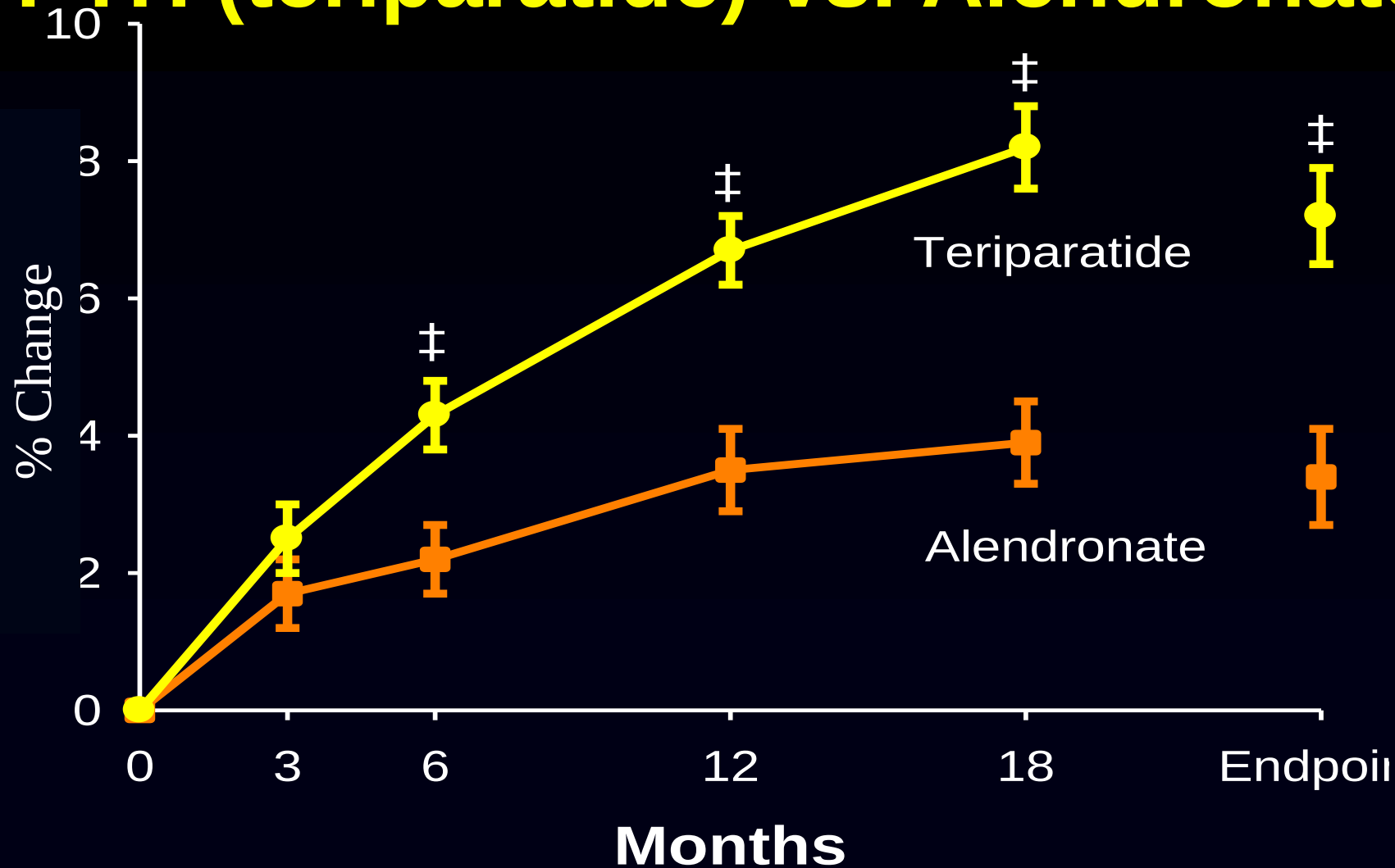


Oral Bisphosphonates Reduce Fracture Risk Among Oral Glucocorticoid Users in Canada (3945 Alendronate, 5825 Risedronate, and 8464 Etidronate)



Lumbar Spine BMD in GIOP

PTH (teriparatide) vs. Alendronate



‡ $P < 0.001$

Alendronate N=	195	184	173	159	148	195
Teriparatide N=	198	183	178	170	156	198

Saag K. *NEJM*
2007;357:2028

Teriparatide vs. Alendronate

New Vertebral Fractures

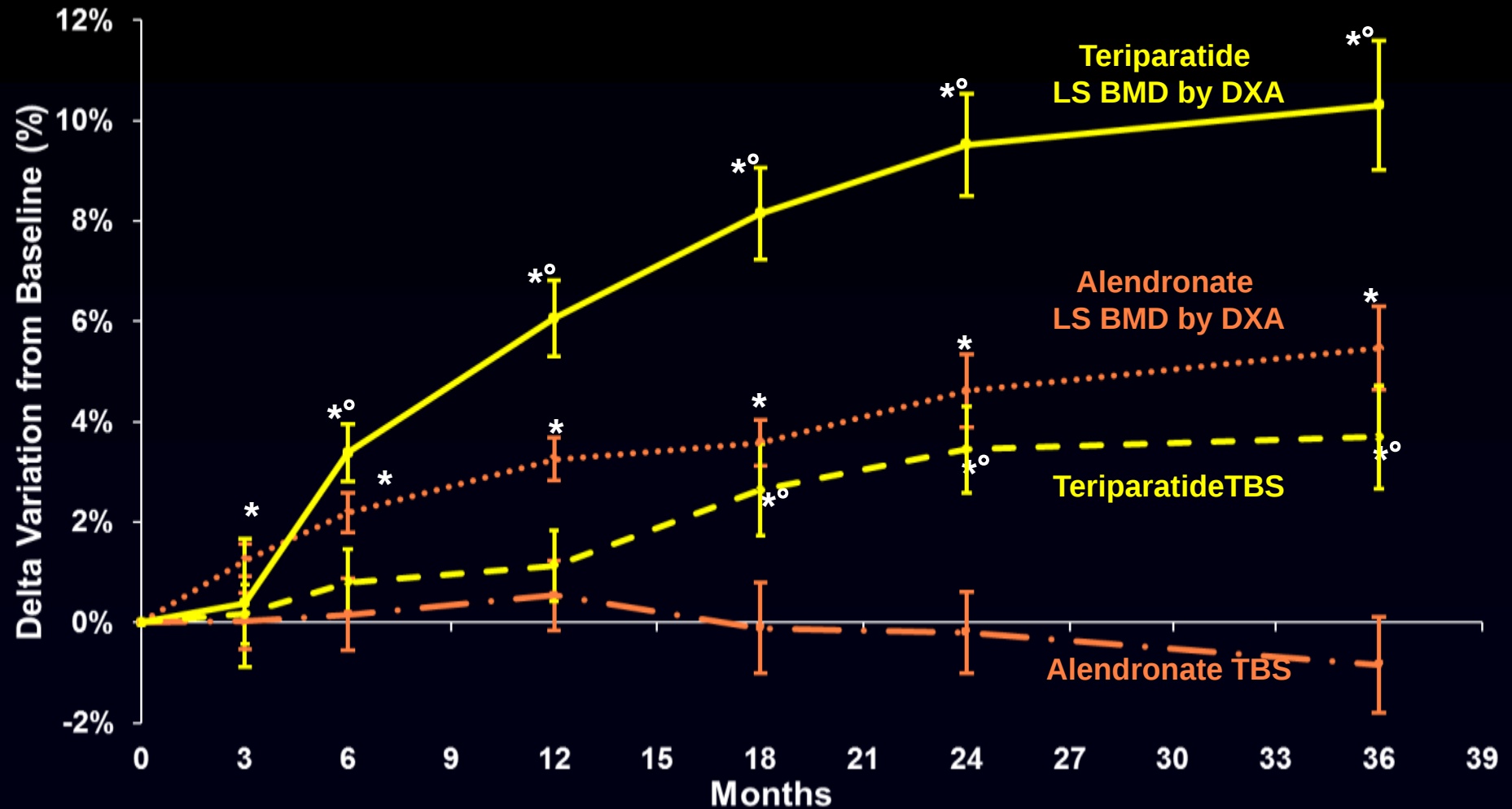
	Alendronate (n=169)*	Teriparatide (n=173)*	P-value
Vertebral radiographic	13 (7.7%)	3 (1.7%)	0.007
Clinical vertebral**	4 (2.4%)	0	0.037

*Number (%) of patients with paired baseline and postbaseline spinal radiographs

**Radiographically confirmed vertebral fracture(s) associated with symptoms such as back pain; vertebrae graded individually for compression deformity using semiquantitative criteria

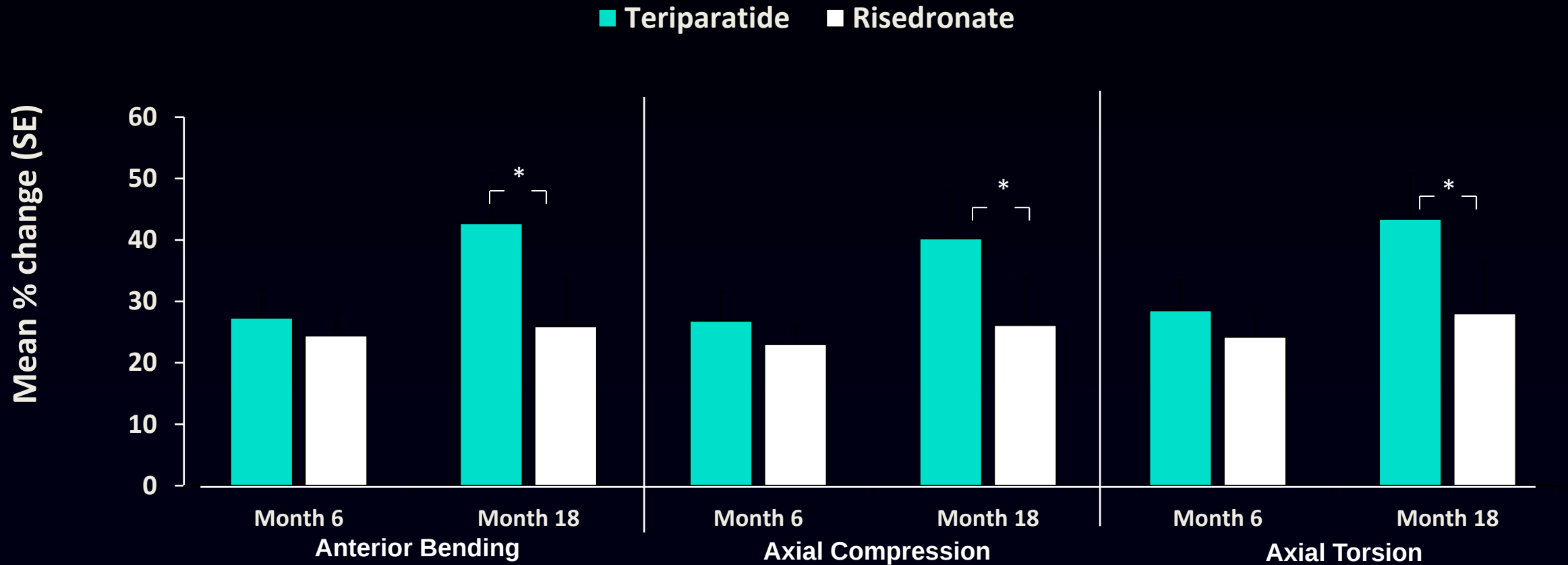
Saag K. *NEJM* 2007;357:20

Trabecular Bone Score (TBS) and BMD by DXA in GIOP Trial



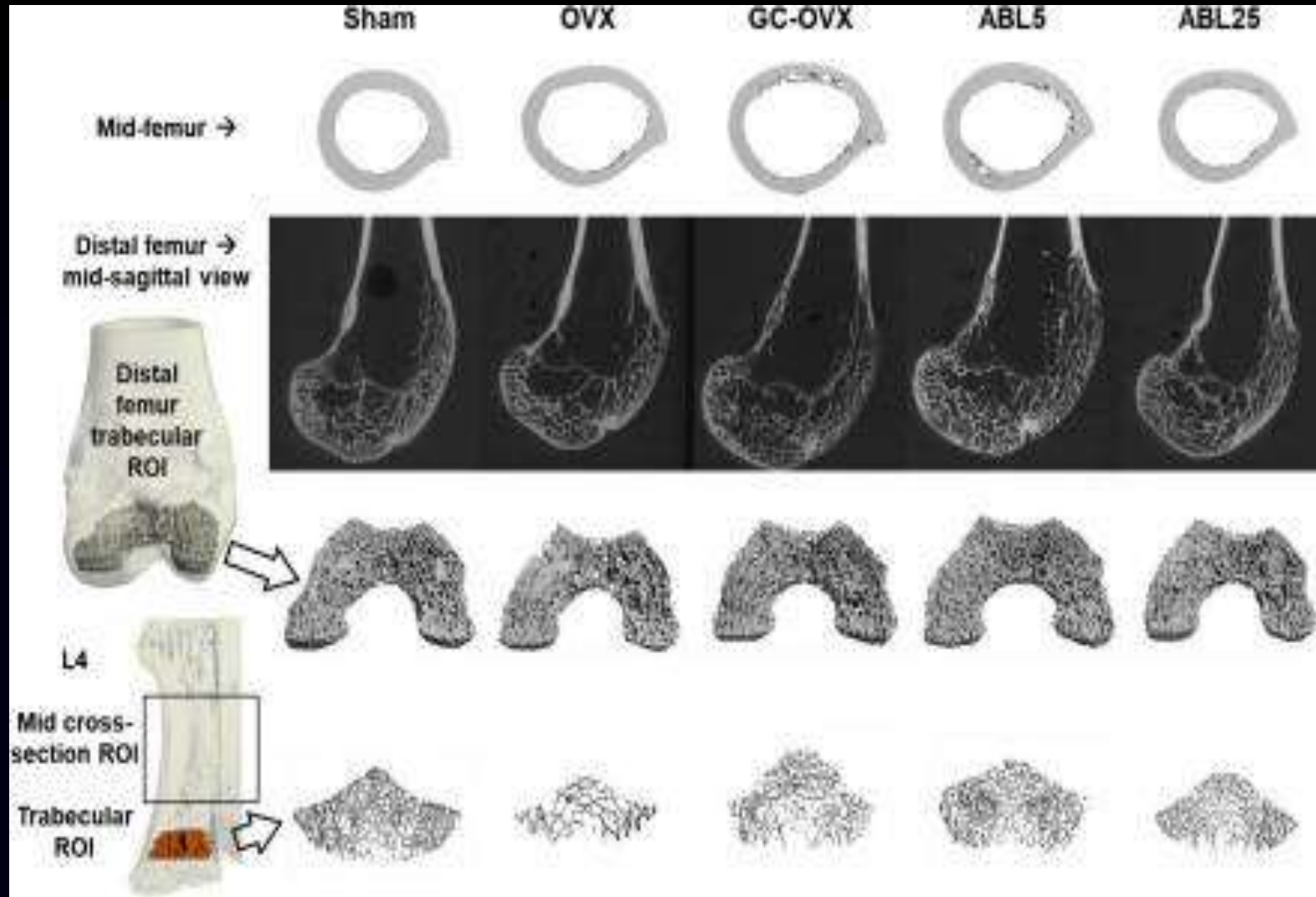
Teriparatide vs. Risedronate

Finite Element Analysis - Strength



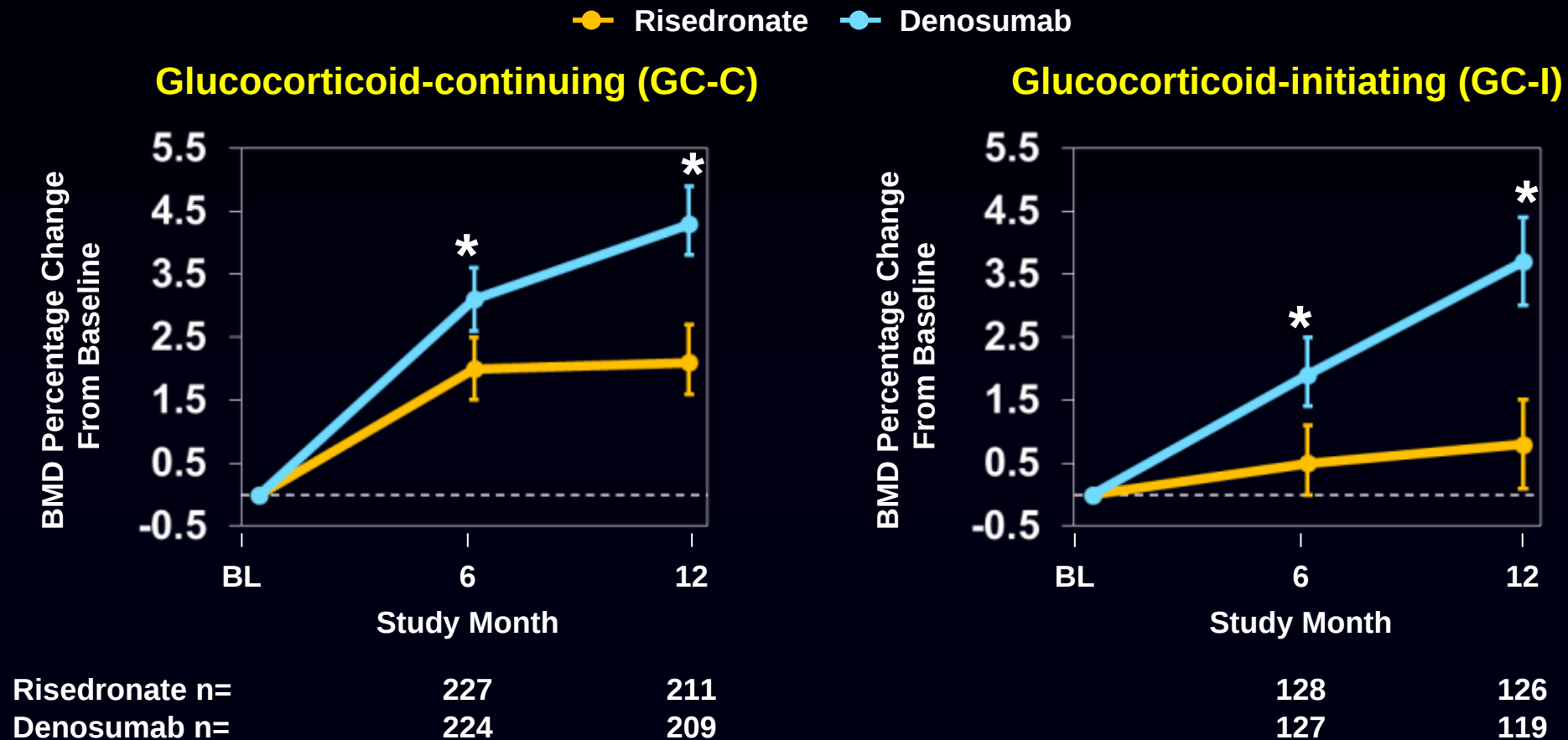
* P ≤ 0.015 for the between-treatment comparison (MMRM model)

Abaloparatide in OVX Rabbits with GIOP



Denosumab in GIOP

Lumbar Spine BMD Percentage Change From Baseline Months 6 and 12



Serious Infections by High Risk Subgroups In Denosumab Glucocorticoid-Induced OP Study

With Concomitant Biologics Medication, n (%)

Risedronate N = 27	Denosumab N = 17
2 (7.4)	0 (0.0)

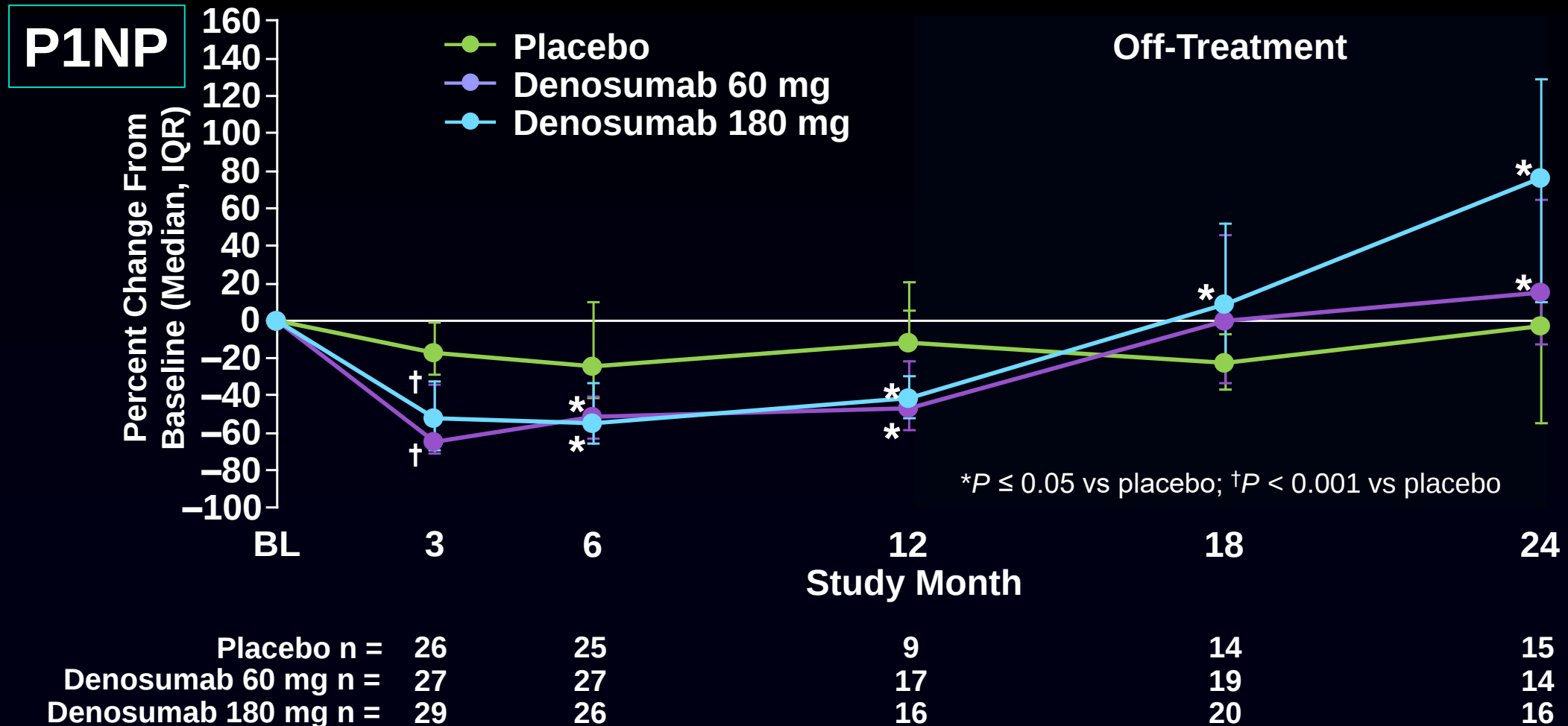
N = Number of subjects who received ≥ 1 dose of IP with or without concomitant biologics medication

With Concomitant Biologics Medication
or Immunosuppressants, n (%)

Risedronate N = 227	Denosumab N = 208
9 (4.0)	6 (2.9)

N = Number of subjects who received ≥ 1 dose of IP with or without concomitant biologics medication or immunosuppressants

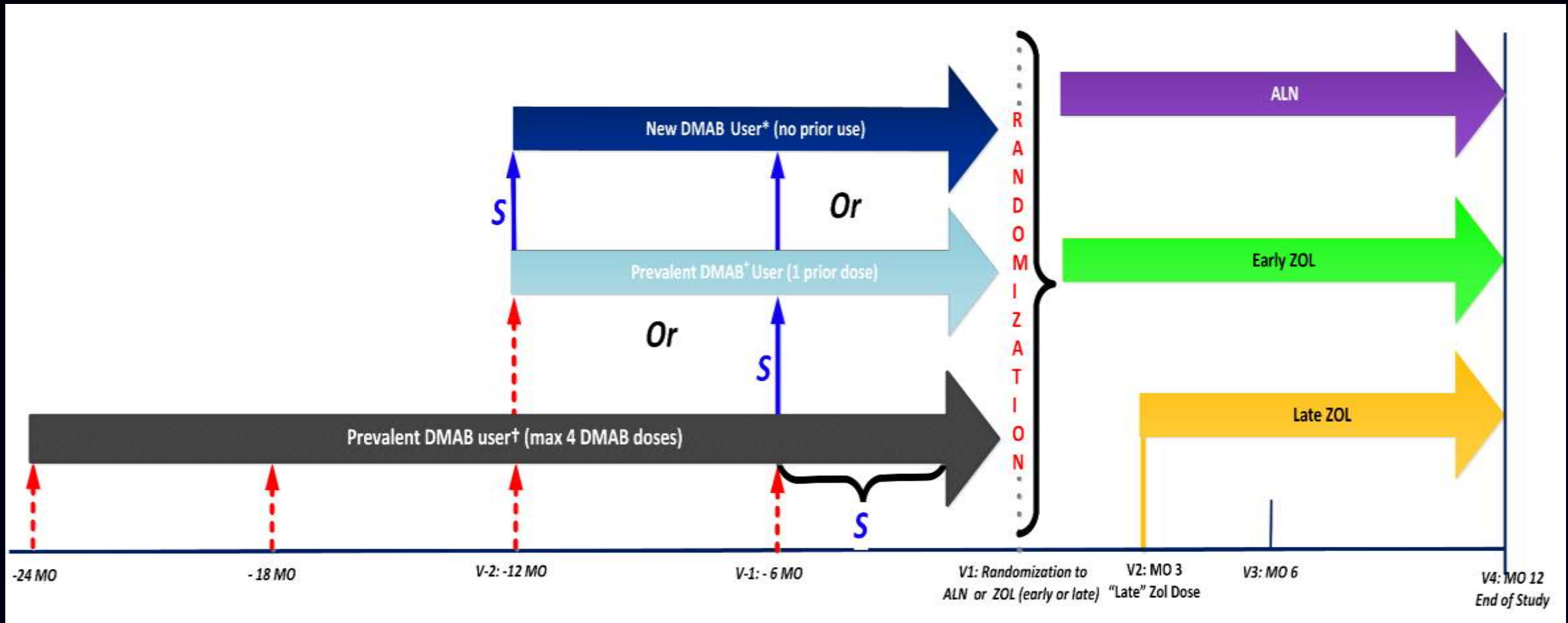
Results: Change in P1NP From Baseline Upon Denosumab Discontinuation in Subjects With Rheumatoid Arthritis



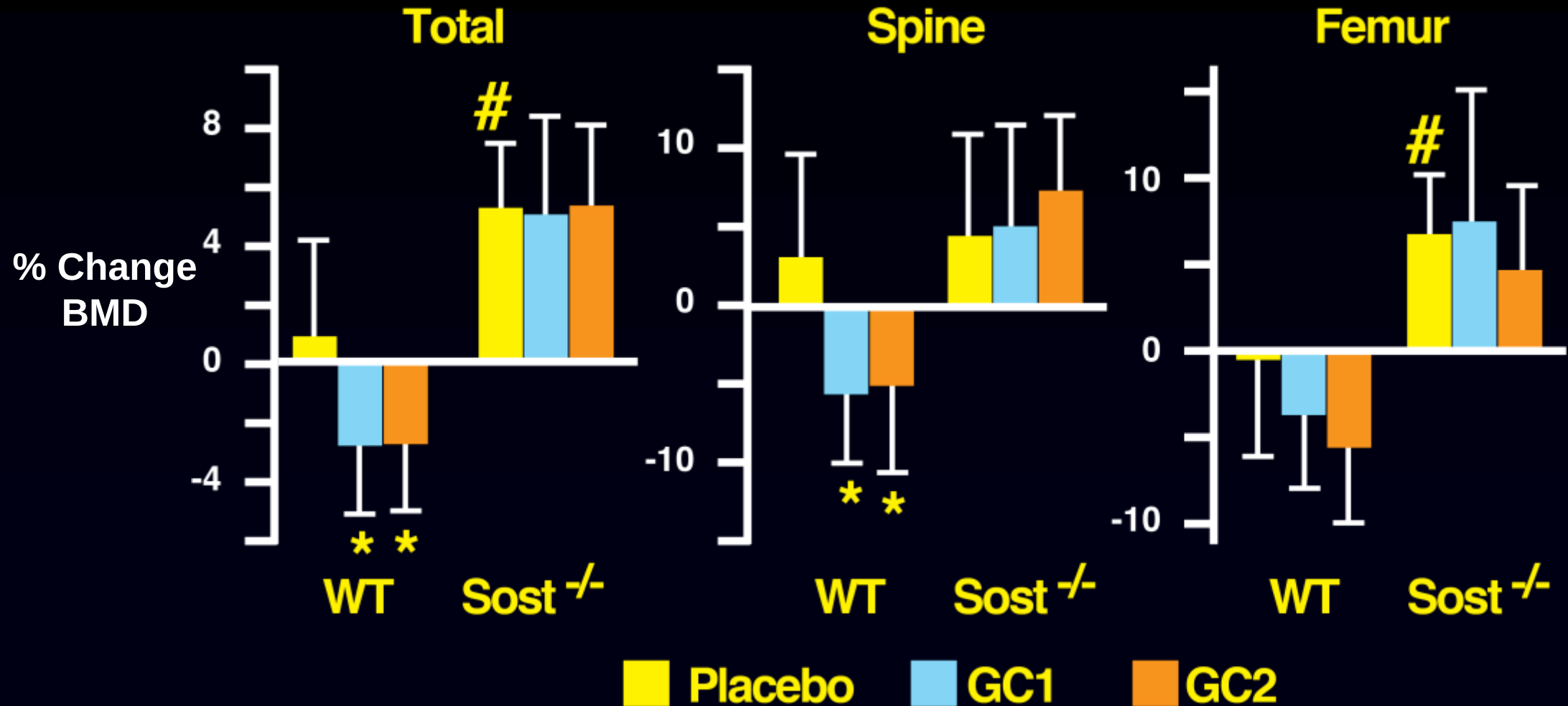
BL=baseline; IQR=interquartile range (Q1, Q3); P1NP=serum procollagen type I N-terminal propeptide
Includes subjects enrolled in the off-treatment phase with observed values at baseline and time point of interest

Saag K. *Arth Rheum*, 2022;74:604

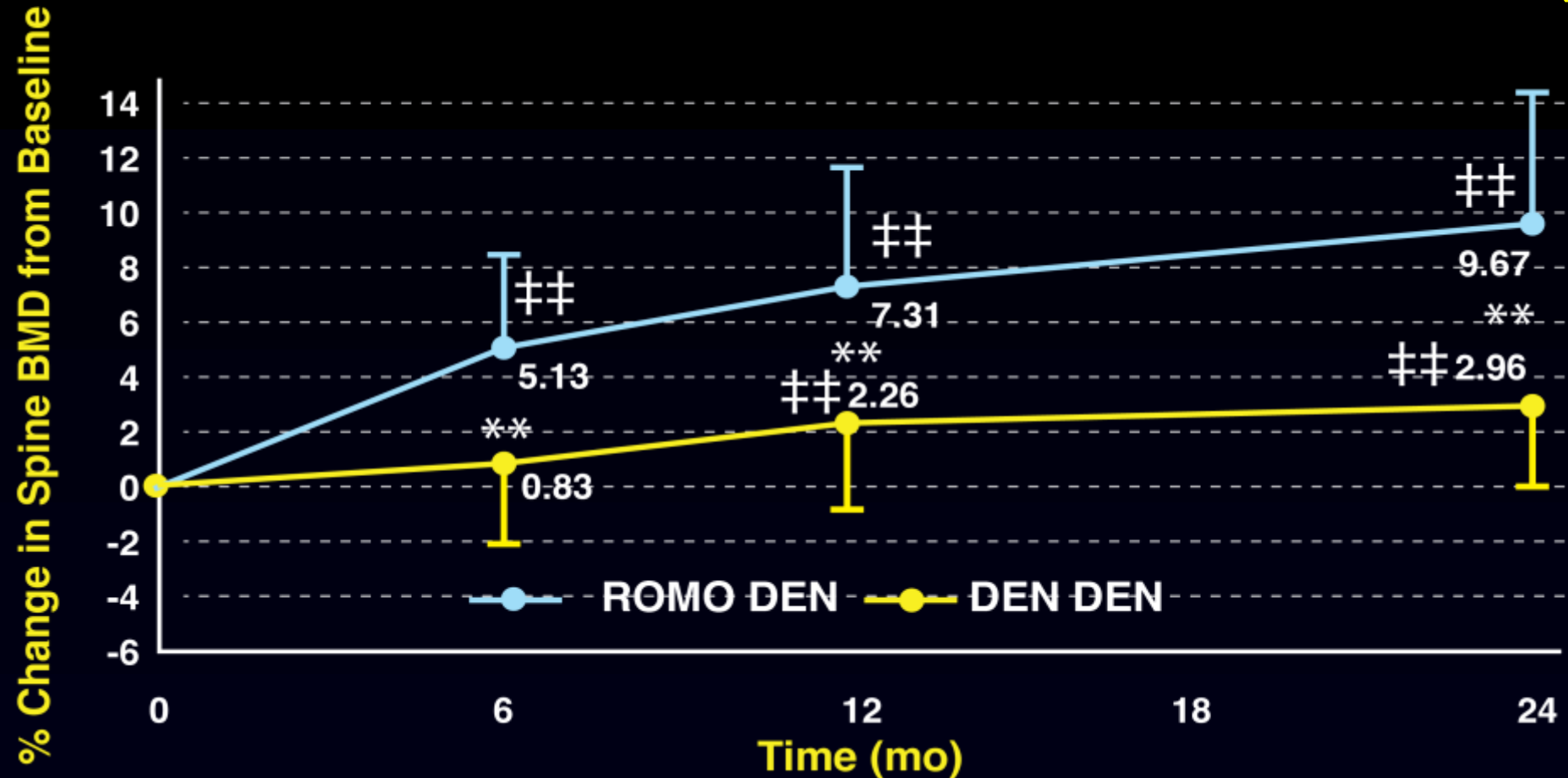
Denosumab GIOP Switching Trial



Protection From GIOP in the Absence of Sost/Sclerostin

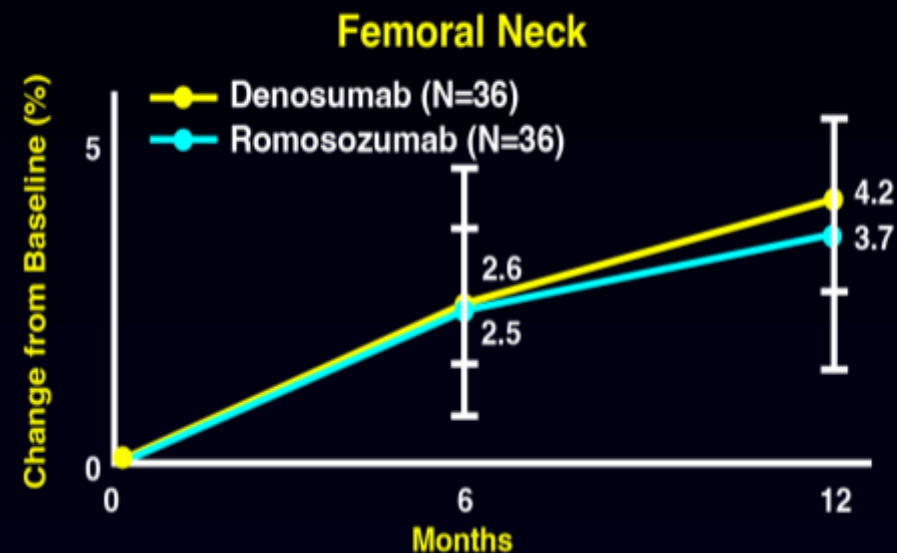
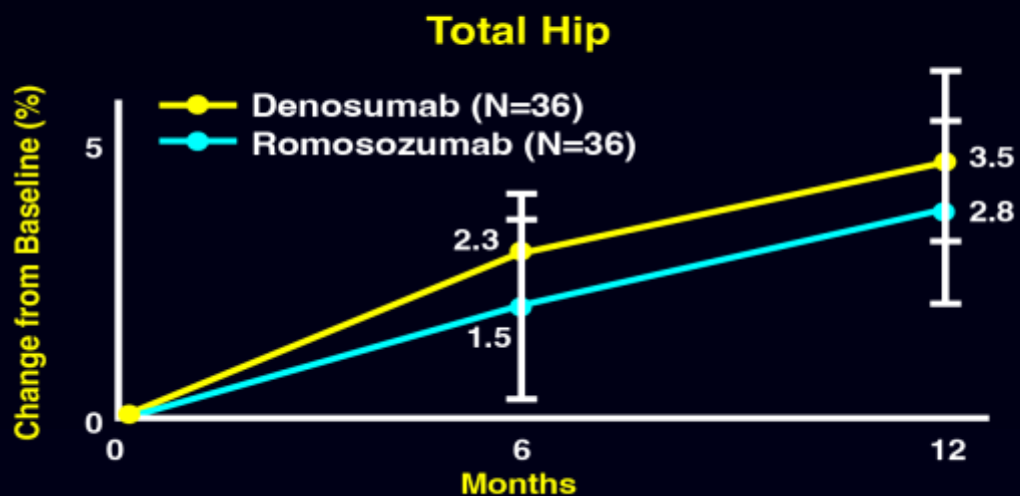
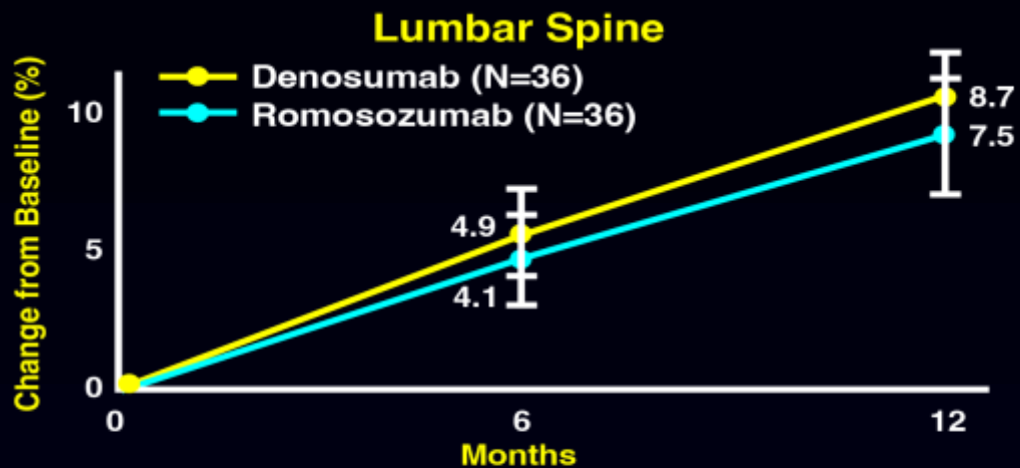


Romo vs Dmab in GIOP – 12 mo data (n= 70)



- Romosozumab superior to denosumab in increasing spine BMD at month 12 in chronic GC users with high fracture risk
- Both drugs well-tolerated

Denosumab vs Romosozumab in RA Patients on Glucocorticoids (n = 36)



Kobayakawa T. *Modern Rheum* 2023;33:26

ACR GIOP 2022- Initial Fracture Risk Assessment

Clinical Fracture Risk Assessment



Presentation



Disease status decision point



Conditional recommendation



Strong recommendation

Children < 18 Years

Back
Pain or
Fracture

No

No further
assessment

Yes

BMD, thoraco-
lumbar X-ray

Adults < 40 Years

- BMD with VFA or spinal xray

within 6 months
of starting GC

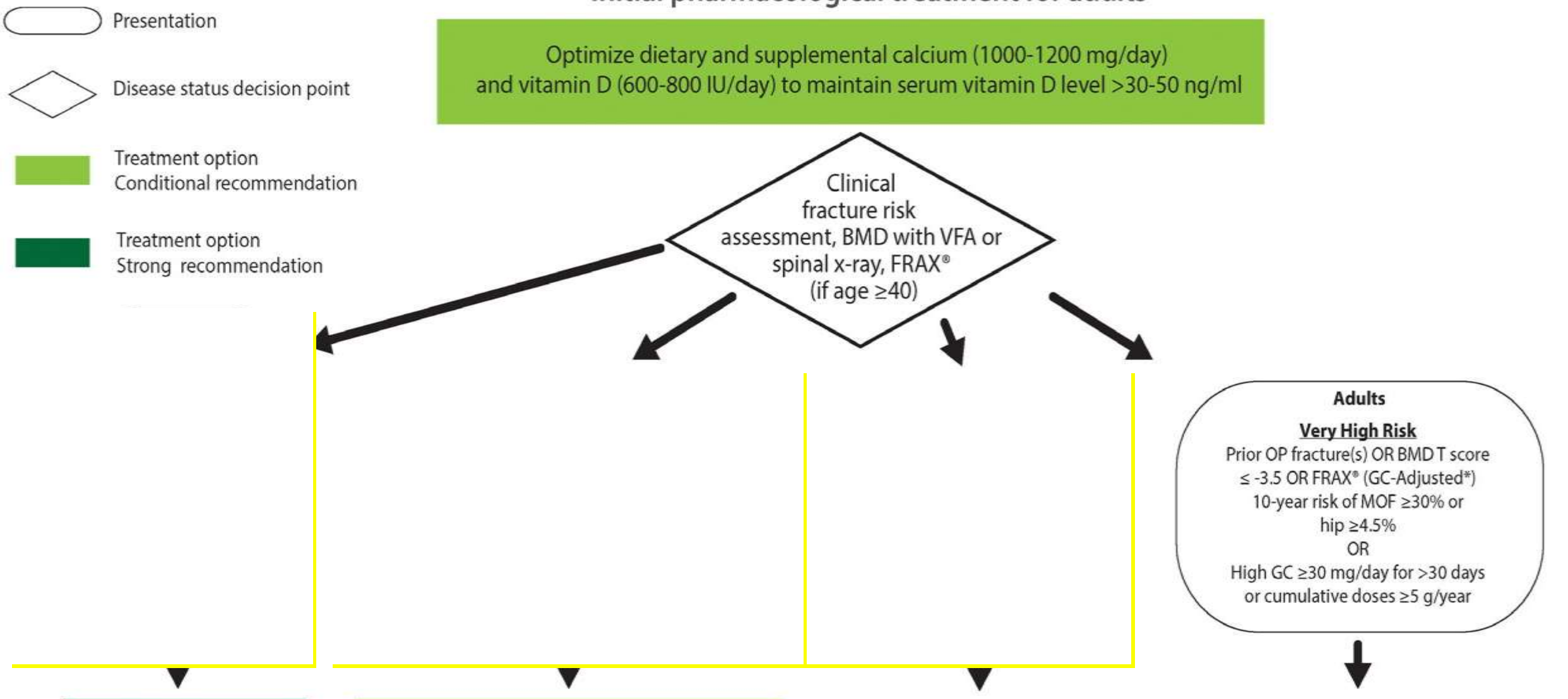
Adults ≥ 40 Years

- BMD with VFA or spinal xray
- FRAX[®] with GC correction

within 6 months
of starting GC

ACR GIOP 2023

Initial pharmacological treatment for adults



ACR GIOP 2023

Initial pharmacological treatment for adults

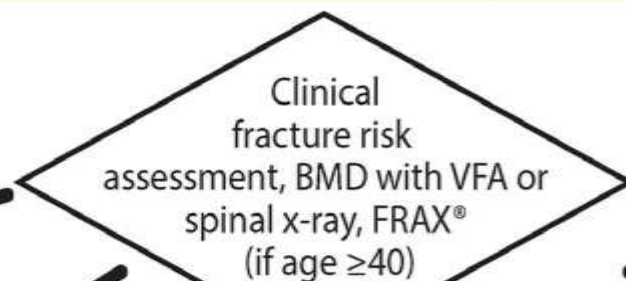
Optimize dietary and supplemental calcium (1000-1200 mg/day) and vitamin D (600-800 IU/day) to maintain serum vitamin D level >30-50 ng/ml

Presentation

Disease status decision point

Treatment option
Conditional recommendation

Treatment option
Strong recommendation



Adults ≥40 Years

High Risk

BMD T score ≤ -2.5 but > -3.5
OR
FRAX® (GC-Adjusted*)
10-year risk of
MOF ≥20% but <30% or
hip ≥3% but <4.5%

Adults

Very High Risk

Prior OP fracture(s) OR BMD T score
≤ -3.5 OR FRAX® (GC-Adjusted*)
10-year risk of MOF ≥30% or
hip ≥4.5%
OR
High GC ≥30 mg/day for >30 days
or cumulative doses ≥5 g/year

ACR GIOP 2023

Initial pharmacological treatment for adults

Optimize dietary and supplemental calcium (1000-1200 mg/day) and vitamin D (600-800 IU/day) to maintain serum vitamin D level >30-50 ng/ml

- Presentation
- Disease status decision point
- Treatment option
Conditional recommendation
- Treatment option
Strong recommendation

Clinical fracture risk assessment, BMD with VFA or spinal x-ray, FRAX® (if age ≥40)

Adults <40 Years

Adults ≥40 Years

Moderate Risk

BMD Z score ≤ -3 OR significant bone loss over 1-2 years AND GC ≥7.5mg/day for ≥6 months

FRAX® (GC-Adjusted*) 10-year risk MOF ≥10 and <20%, or hip ≥1 but <3%, OR BMD T score between -1 and -2.4

Adults ≥40 Years

High Risk

BMD T score ≤ -2.5 but > -3.5 OR FRAX® (GC-Adjusted*) 10-year risk of MOF ≥20% but <30% or hip ≥3% but <4.5%

Adults

Very High Risk

Prior OP fracture(s) OR BMD T score ≤ -3.5 OR FRAX® (GC-Adjusted*) 10-year risk of MOF ≥30% or hip ≥4.5% OR High GC ≥30 mg/day for >30 days or cumulative doses ≥5 g/year

ACR GIOP 2023

Initial pharmacological treatment for adults

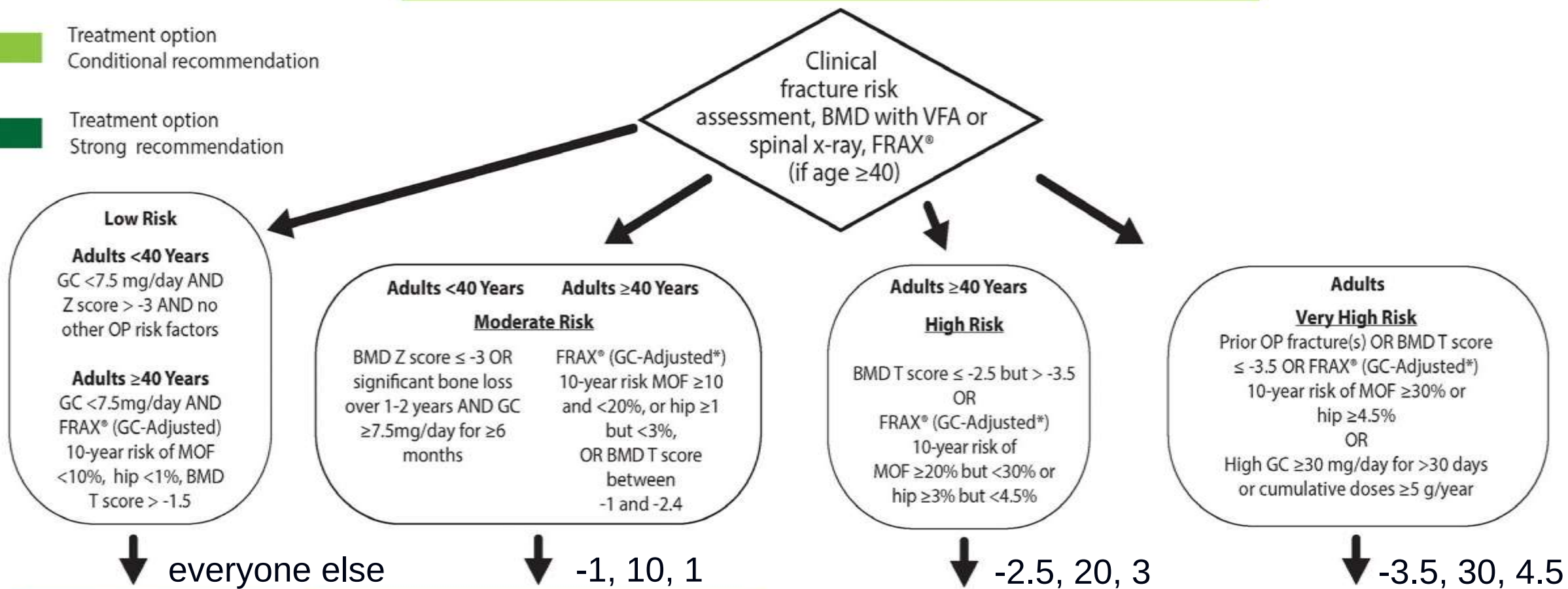
Optimize dietary and supplemental calcium (1000-1200 mg/day) and vitamin D (600-800 IU/day) to maintain serum vitamin D level >30-50 ng/ml

Presentation

Disease status decision point

Treatment option
Conditional recommendation

Treatment option
Strong recommendation



ACR GIOP

Adults Low Risk

Adults Moderate Risk

Adults High Risk

Adults Very High Risk



Strongly recommend no further treatment, clinical fracture risk assessment with BMD with VFA or spinal x-ray every 1-2 years



Conditionally recommend oral BP, IV BP, DEN[‡], PTH/PTHrP[¶]

Conditionally recommend *against* RAL and ROM[‡] due to potential harms[§] except for those intolerant to other agents



Conditionally recommend DEN[‡] or PTH/PTHrP over BP

Conditionally recommend IV BP, RAL or ROM over no treatment

Strongly recommend oral BP over no treatment[†]



Conditionally recommend PTH/PTHrP over anti-resorptive (BP, DEN)

Conditionally recommend DEN[‡], IV BP, RAL or ROM over no treatment

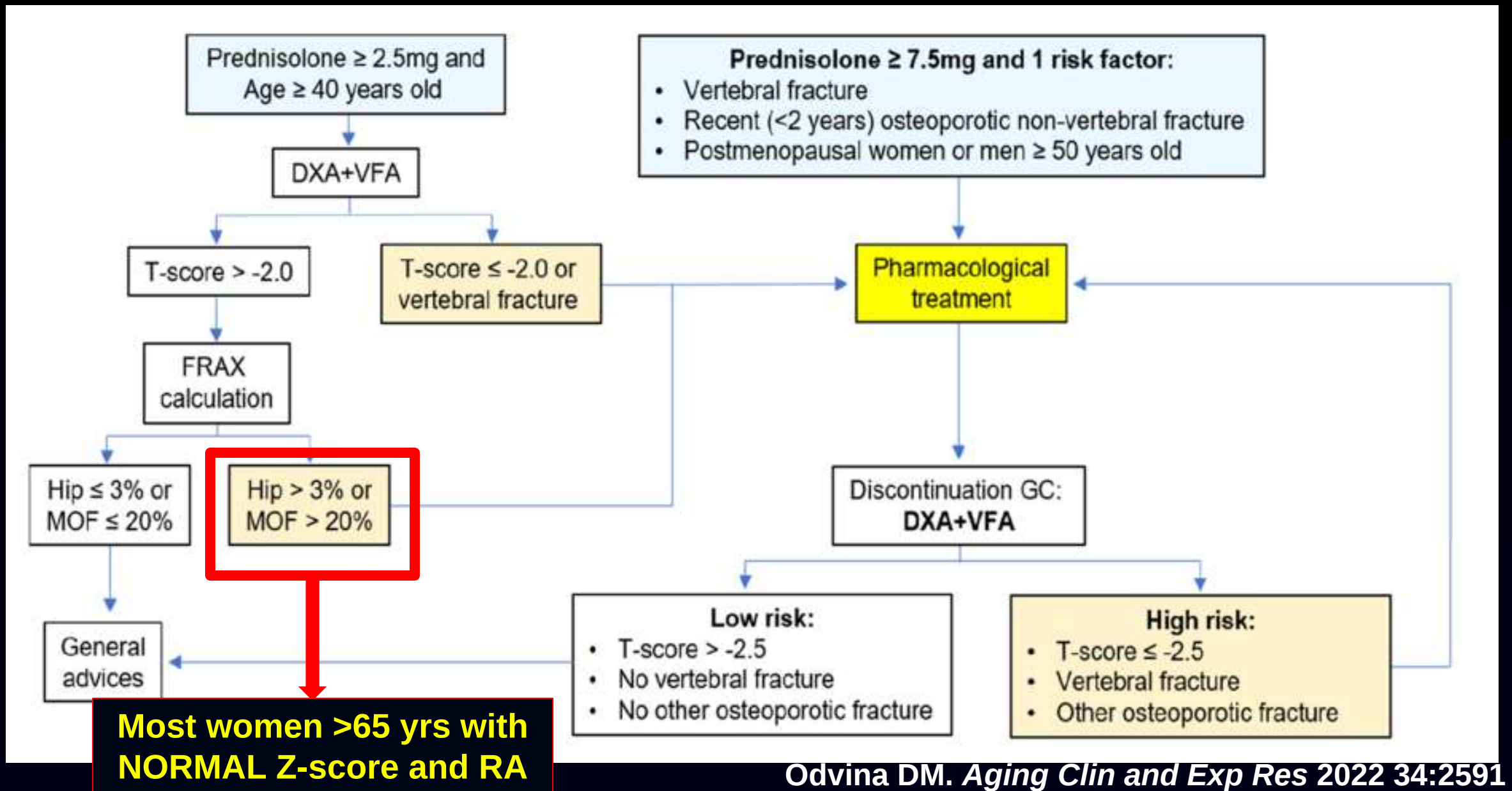
Strongly recommend oral BP over no treatment[†]



Evidence based Latin American Guidelines of clinical practice on prevention, diagnosis, management and treatment of glucocorticoid induced osteoporosis. A 2022 update

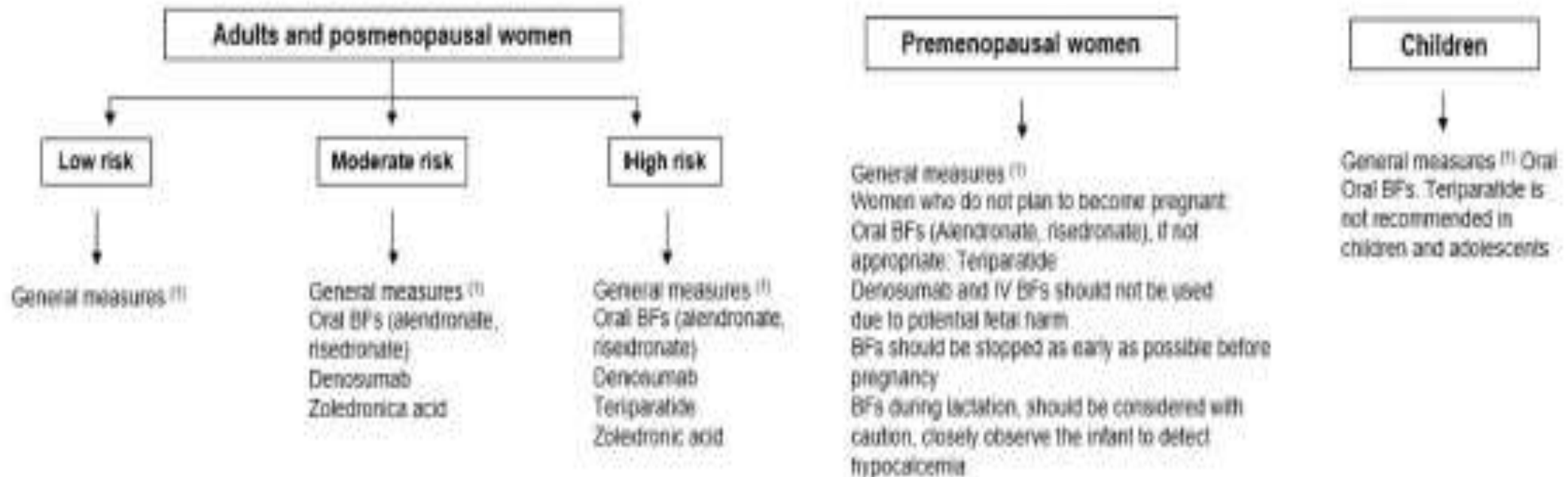
This manuscript has been produced under the auspices of the Committee of National Societies (CNS) and the Committee of Scientific Advisors (CSA) of the International Osteoporosis Foundation (IOF)

Osvaldo Daniel Messina^{1,2} · Maritza Vidal³  · Jorge A Morales Torres⁴ · Luis Fernando Vidal^{3,5} · Constanza Arguissain¹ · Rosa María Pereira^{6,7} · Patricia Clark^{2,8} · Sonia Cerdas Perez^{9,10} · Claudia Campusano^{2,11} · Marise Lazaretti-Castro¹² · Cristiano Zerbini¹³ · Juan J. Scali^{14,15} · Lucia Mendez Sanchez⁸ · Maria L. Peralta-Pedrero¹⁶ · Andrea Cavallo¹ · Francisco J. Valdivia Ibarra¹⁷ · Talina Hernandez Pérez¹⁷



2022 LATAM GIOP Guidance

Panel proposal for pharmacologic therapies according to fracture risk stratification



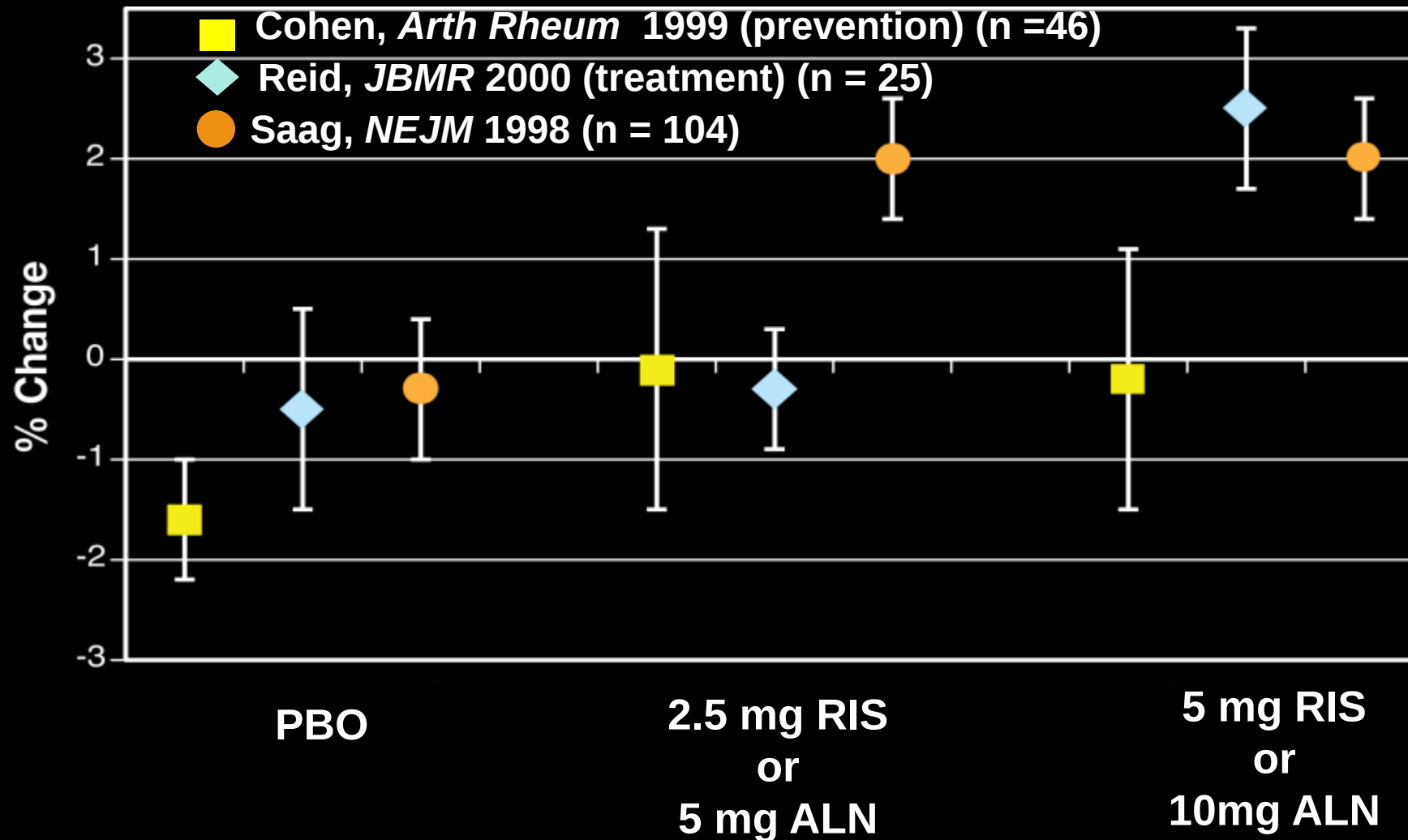
Special populations: GC pulse therapy: Zoledronic acid or teriparatide
Inhaled GC: BF (alendronate)

GIOP Controversies and Challenges Requiring A Personalized Approach “The Data Free Zone”

- Indications for Osteoporosis Therapy
 - Premenopausal women (particularly of child bearing potential)?
- Duration of Osteoporosis Therapy
 - “Drug Holidays” ?
 - Rx after first teriparatide ?
- Bone Rx with CKD

Bisphosphonates in Premenopausal Women on Glucocorticoids

Effects on Lumbar Spine BMD



ARTHRITIS & RHEUMATISM

Vol. 63, No. 2, February 2011, pp 325–328

DOI 10.1002/art.30135

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COMMENTARY

Should Bisphosphonates Be Used for Long-Term Treatment of Glucocorticoid-Induced Osteoporosis?

Steven L. Teitelbaum,¹ Margaret P. Seton,² and Kenneth G. Saag³

Atypical Femoral Fractures (AFF) Associated with Longer Use of Glucocorticoids

Any Dispensing of Glucocorticoids in past 12 Months, n (%) (in blue)

Femoral neck (n = 207)	Intertrochanteric (n = 329)	Femoral Shaft NOT atypical (n = 122)	Femoral Shaft Atypical (n = 75)
28 (14.5)	46 (15.2)	19 (16.7)	9 (12.9)

Cumulative steroid
use, yrs mean $\pm$ SD

Femoral Shaft NOT atypical (n = 122)	Femoral Shaft Atypical Major criteria ONLY (n = 53)	Femoral Shaft Atypical Major AND “ <u>Minor</u> ” Criteria (n = 22)
2.7 $\pm$ 2.9 (n = 43)	2.6 $\pm$ 2.6 (n = 17)	4.8 $\pm$ 4.1 (n = 8)

*Minor criteria of lateral stress fx at time of study is NOW major AFF criteria

What Happens to BMD When Alendronate is Withdrawn and Glucocorticoid Use (> 6 mg per day) Continues?

	Lumbar Spine		Femoral Neck		Total Hip	
	No.	Mean $\pm$ SEM	No.	Mean $\pm$ SEM	No.	Mean $\pm$ SEM
Alendronate continued for < 90 days	11	-5.1 $\pm$ 2.7	11	-9.2 $\pm$ 2.9	9	-6.6 $\pm$ 3.2
Alendronate continued for > 300 days	31	0.1 $\pm$ 1.1	30	-0.9 $\pm$ 1.1	20	1.8 $\pm$ 1.1

Caveats on Treating Low Bone Mass Among Glucocorticoid Users with CKD

- Is it osteoporosis or is it CKD MBD (or both)
- Adynamic bone disease is common (look for lowish PTH and low alk phos) and anti-resorptives are contraindicated
- IV and po bisphosphonates (with some exceptions) are contra-indicated with GFR < 30
- Denosumab associated with prolonged, severe hypocalcemia in CKD setting
- Limited evidence around PTH analogs with adynamic disease; limited effectiveness if PTH level is high
- Romosozumab use in mild CKD possible; advanced CKD anecdotal

What Are Newer Strategies to Make Glucocorticoids Less Toxic?



11 β -HSD1 inhibitors



Chronopharmacology



SEGRA

- **11 Beta-Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 1 (HSD1) Inhibitors**
 - Retard conversion of prednisone to prednisolone at cellular level
 - Preliminary reports suggest reduced adverse effects on bone turnover, lipids and blood pressure
- **SElective Glucocorticoid Receptor Agonists (SEGRAs)**
 - Many tries and many misses to find the “ Holy Grail” of a safe, effective glucocorticoid mimetic compound

Pofi R. *Endo Revs* 2023; 44:975
Othonos N. *Nat Com* 2023;13:1025

GIOP Update 2025

- Increasing evidence on glucocorticoid dose and duration effects on fracture risk, risk likely varies by fx site and across disease- 75 yrs later !
- RCT data for BMD benefit with bisphosphonates, denosumab, teriparatide and perhaps romozosumab (no regulatory indication yet) in GIOP
- Observational studies of bisphosphonates show reduced fractures
- GIOP guidelines from ACR and LATAM are very helpful but not proscriptive
- Quality of GIOP (and post-fracture) care remains suboptimal and difficult to fix in many international health systems

Acknowledgements

- Giovanni Adami, MD
- Stephanie Biggers, RN
- Jeffrey Curtis, MD, MPH, MS
- Gary Cutter, PhD
- Maria Danila, MD, MSPH
- Jeffrey Foster, MPH
- Leslie Jackson, MD
- Sarah Morgan RD, MD
- Amy Mudano, MPH
- David Redden, PhD
- Giovana Rosas, MD
- Amy Warriner, MD
- Nicole Wright, PhD
- Huifeng Yun, PhD

