



**Royal
Osteoporosis
Society**

Better bone health for everybody

Vertebral Fracture Identification & Management Pathways

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Clinical Lead Quality Improvement Royal Osteoporosis Society

Vertebral fracture identification

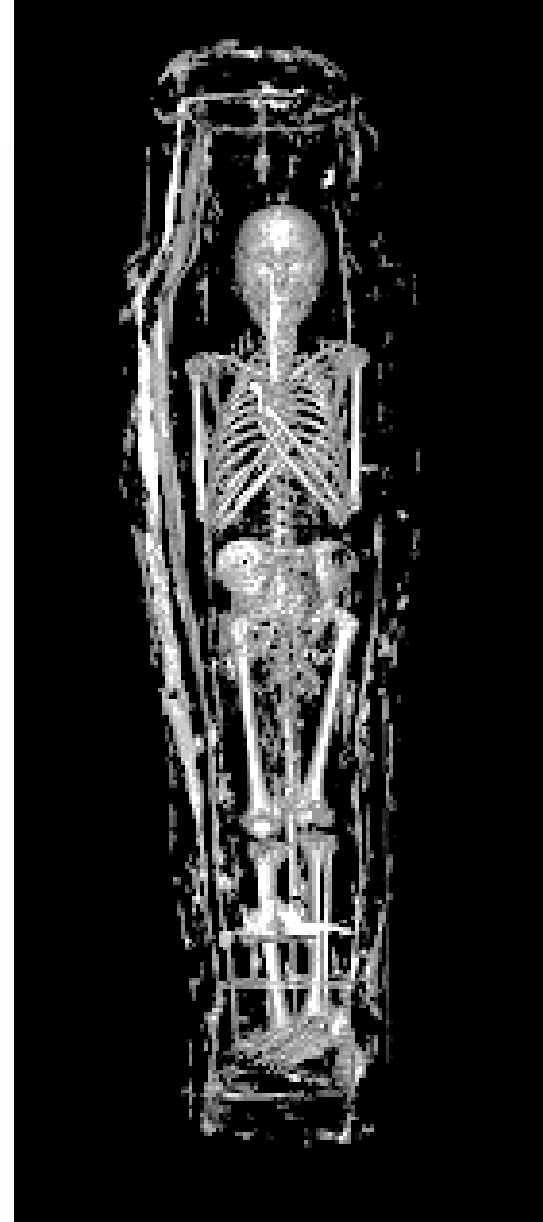
Learning outcomes

- Understand the importance of vertebral fracture in onward outcomes for patients
- Understand challenges in identifying vertebral fracture in imaging
- Deciphering the radiology report
- Best practice for secondary fracture prevention

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Summary

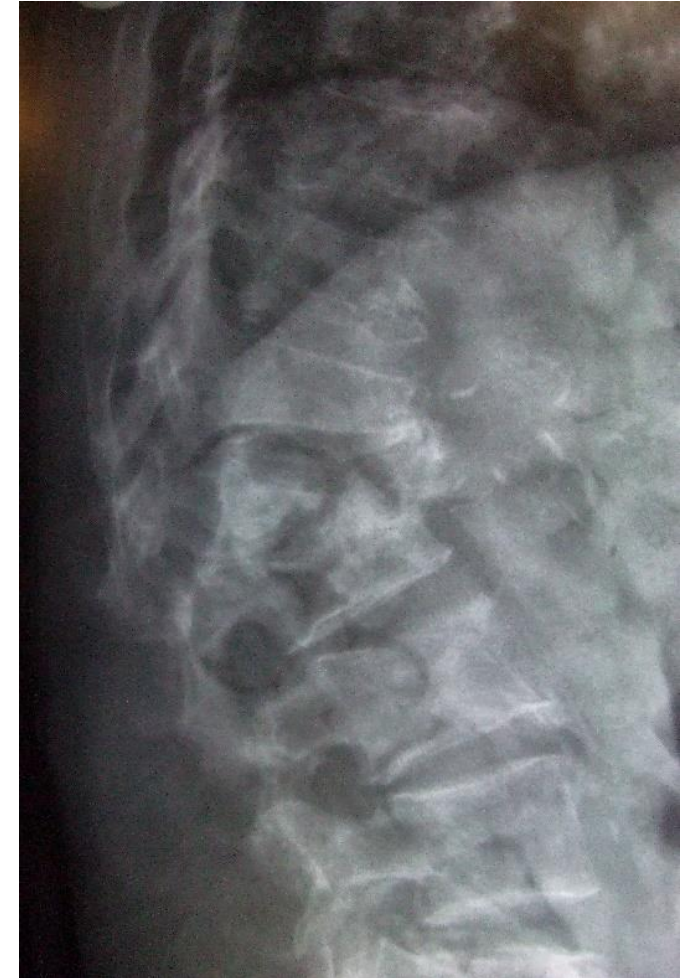
- The trouble with vertebral fractures:
- Associated with increased mortality, morbidity, and costs of healthcare and treatment
- Increase risk of subsequent fracture
- Identification is problematic and suboptimal-
- Opportunities missed



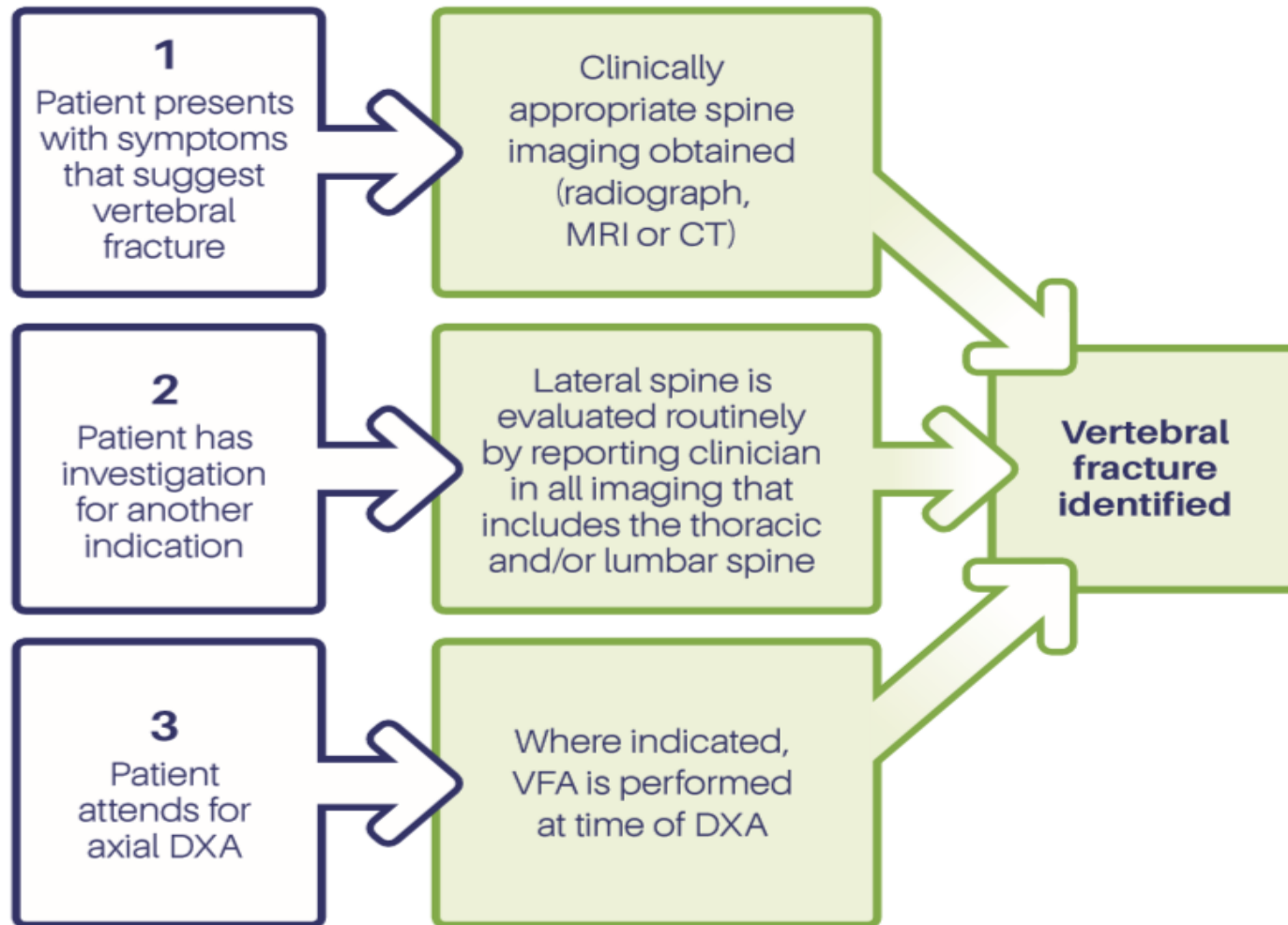
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Why?

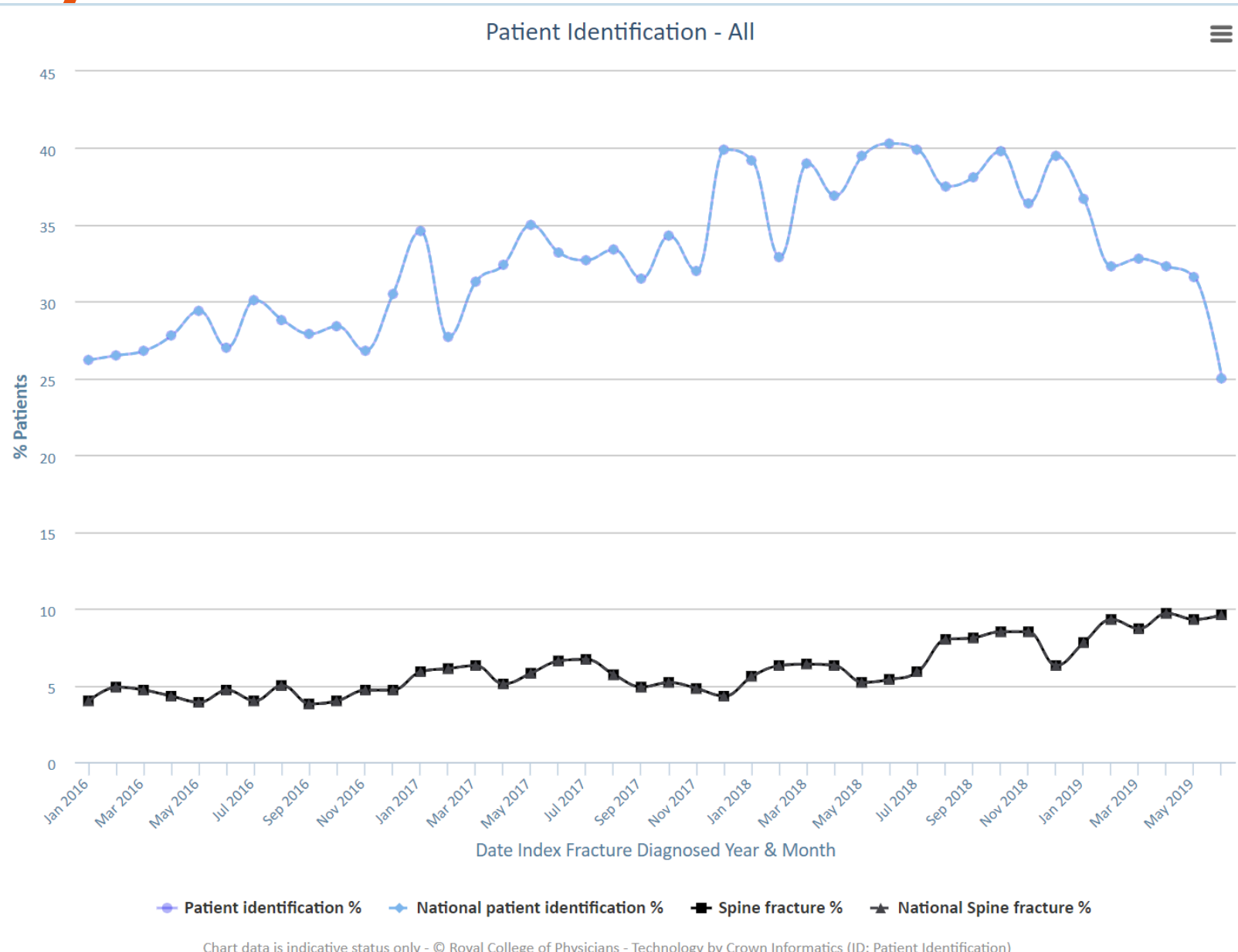
- **only 30% come to medical attention**
- Only a minority result from falls
- Often asymptomatic
- Symptoms often attributed to other causes by patients and healthcare professionals
- Routine imaging is discouraged for 'back pain'



Vertebral fracture identification pathway



Gap analysis



Challenge to Opportunity

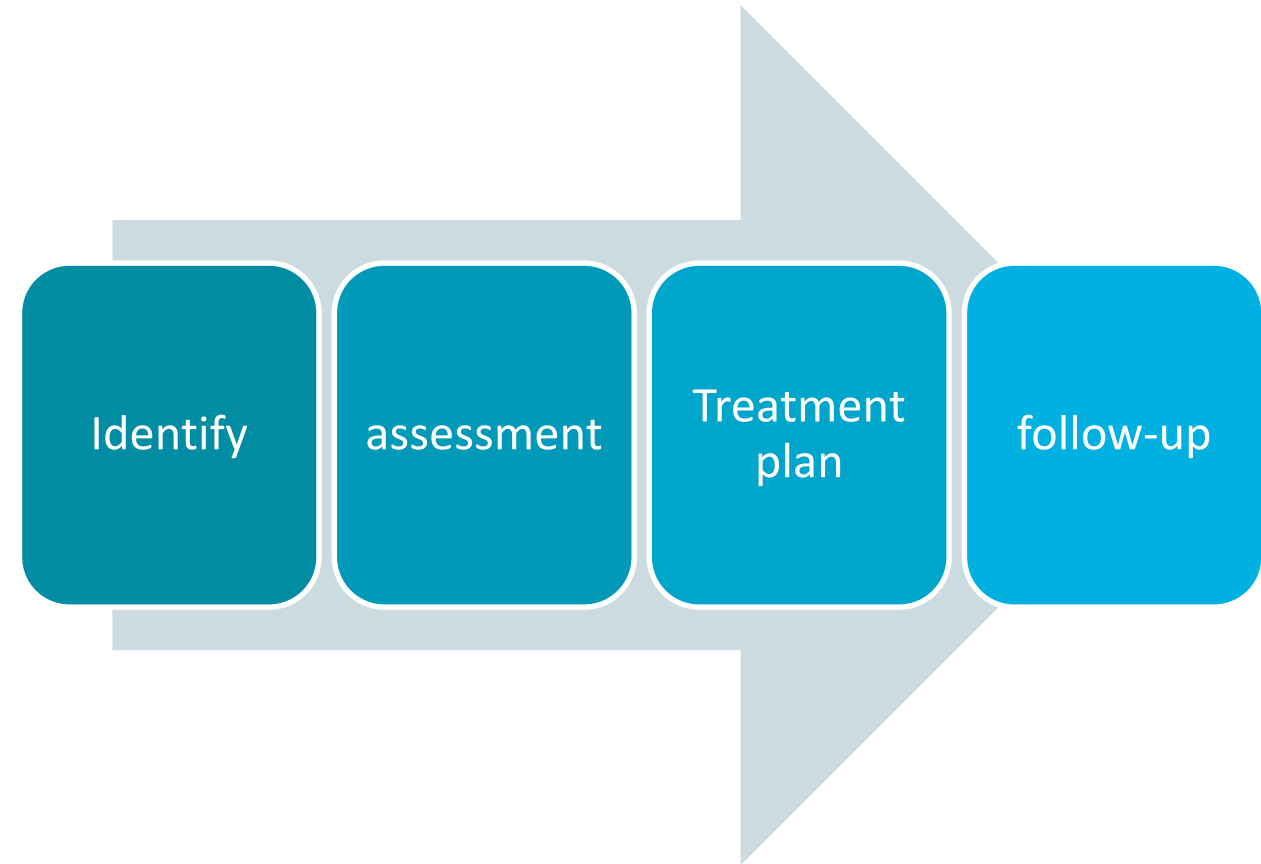
- Secondary fracture prevention works...
 - Fracture Liaison/ investigation, treatment and follow-up- prevents further fracture
- Glasgow FLS 2000-2010

Patients with fragility fracture assessed	50,000
Hip fracture rates	-7.3%
England hip fracture rates	+ 17%

Secondary fracture prevention

-functions of an FLS service

- Identify people with fragility fractures
- Investigate causes and risks (osteoporosis, fracture and falls)
- Intervene- treatment and management plan
- Follow up



Secondary fracture prevention

-function service

QUALITY

- fracture
- Intervene- treatment and management plan
- Follow up

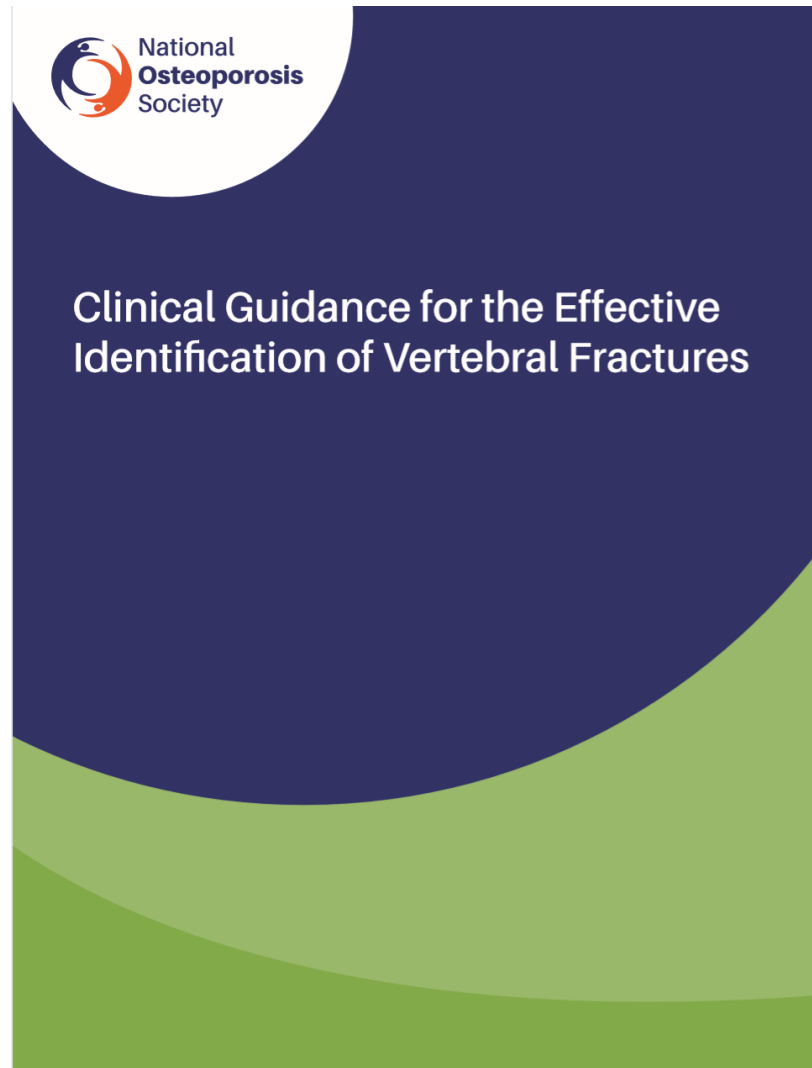
Integration & communication

follow-up

Challenges and opportunities

- **Opportunities to find the 70%**
 - **In diagnostic imaging**
 - Clinical importance of VF poorly understood
 - Imaging for other indications not routinely scrutinised for incidental vertebral findings
 - Reporting terminology for VF ambiguous
 - Lack of pathways for further assessment

Clinical guidance for the effective identification of vertebral fractures



Endorsed by:



The Society of Radiographers



British Society of Skeletal Radiologists



International Osteoporosis Foundation

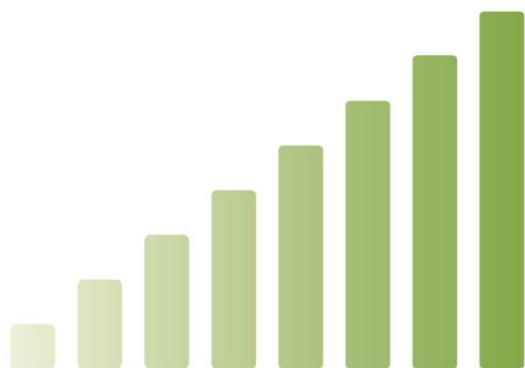


The Royal College of Radiologists

The Royal College of Radiologists



Every vertebral fracture accounts for
14 additional GP visits
in the year after fracture¹⁶



Vertebral fractures are associated with an
8-fold increase in age-adjusted mortality¹⁷

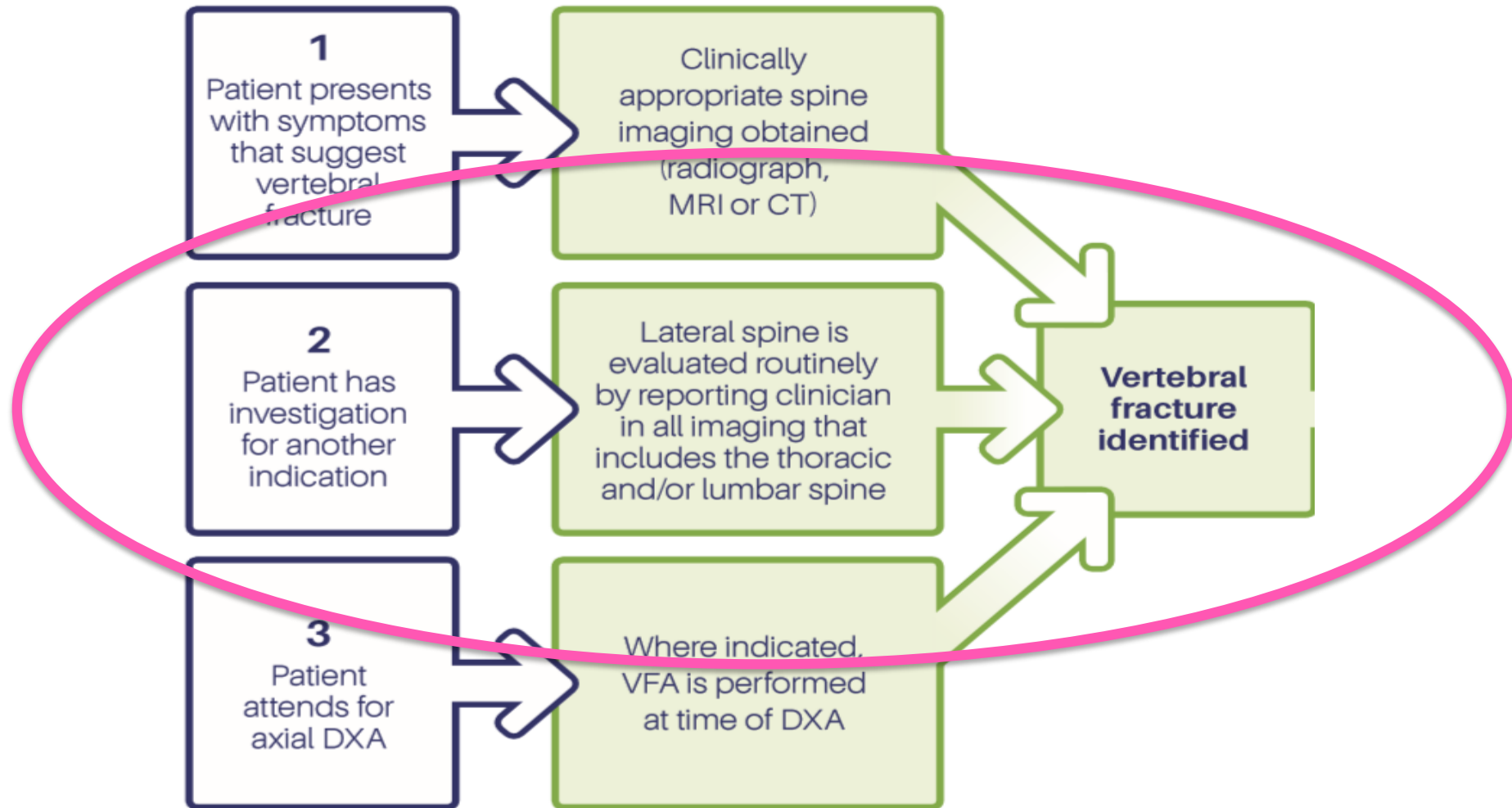


*The 5 IQ approach to quality
in fracture prevention*

The Guidance

- **Seek** vertebral fractures apparent on any imaging that includes the thoracic and/or lumbar spine
- **Report** vertebral fractures clearly and unambiguously
- **Alert** the referring clinician to the need for further assessment of fracture risk, via FLS where available

Finding Vertebral fractures via imaging reports



The Guidance: Seek VFX

www.rcr.ac.uk



Standards for interpretation and reporting of imaging investigations Second edition

6. When there are imaging findings that constitute a medical emergency or a significant unexpected finding, reporters should comply with local mechanisms to alert referrers.

The Guidance: Seek VFX

www.rcr.ac.uk

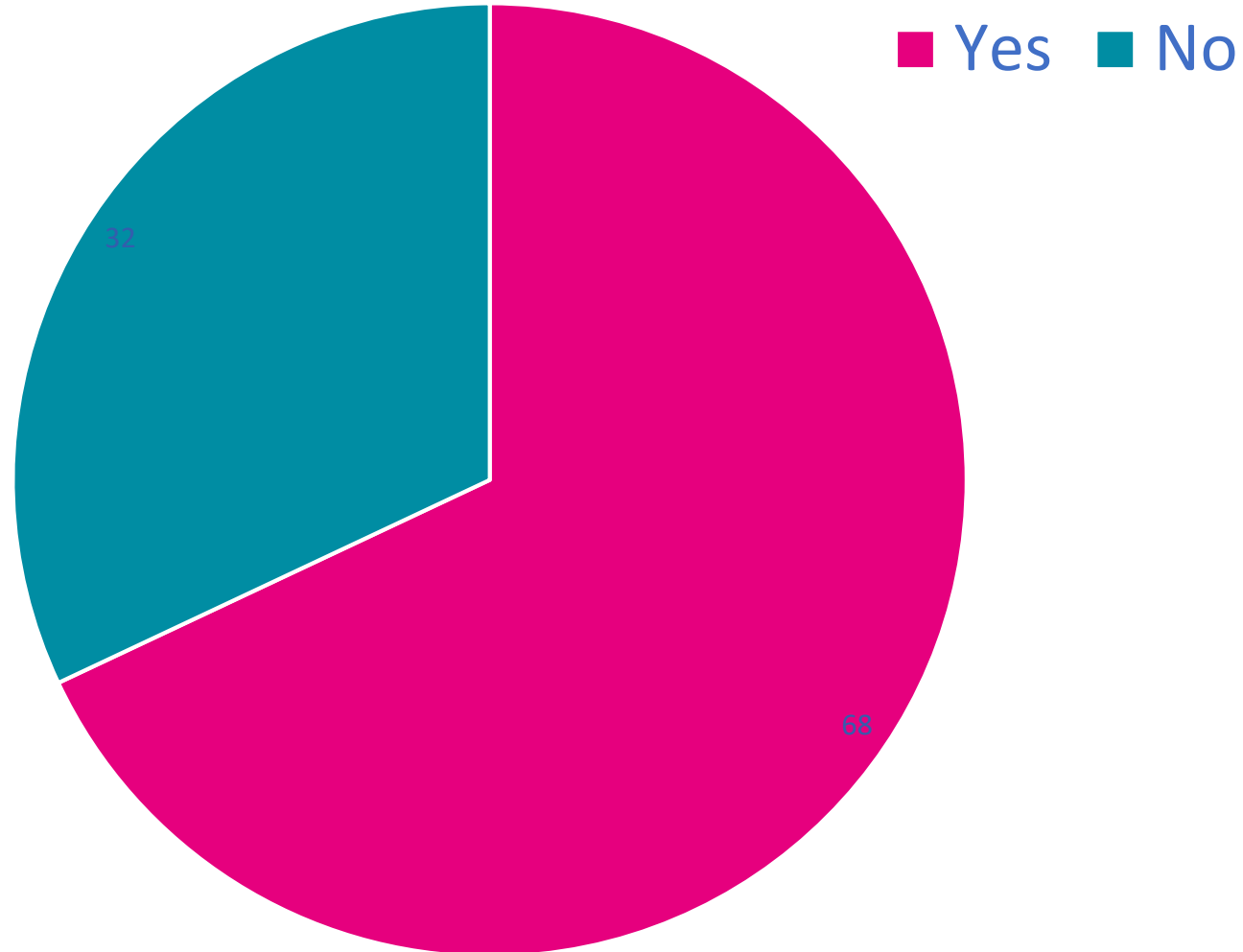
Standards for interpretation reporting of imaging investigations Second edition

6. When there are imaging findings that are unexpected finding, reporters should comply with

Q1. RCR Reporting standard 6:
Are incidental vertebral
fractures a significant
unexpected finding?

The Guidance: Seek VFx

Are incidental vertebral fractures a significant unexpected finding?



Challenges and Opportunities

- Clinical importance poorly understood

'We do not routinely report wedge fractures as incidental or alert findings because they won't be treated'

'Osteoporosis (and fracture) is a normal aging process'

'I report on the primary question asked in the referral'

The Guidance: Report VFx

Report vertebral fractures clearly and unambiguously

- Comment on the spine
- Describe vertebral bodies as:
 - **Vertebral fracture**
 - Non fracture deformity
 - Normal

The Guidance: Alert

Alert the referring clinician the need for further assessment

- Use of failsafe alert system
- Agreed protocol and pathway

The Guidance: Seek VFx

www.rcr.ac.uk



Standards for interpretation and reporting of imaging investigations Second edition



2. The wording of the report should be unambiguous and should take into account the professional background of the referrer. Further investigations or specialist referral should be suggested within the report when they contribute to patient management.
6. When there are imaging findings that constitute a medical emergency or a significant unexpected finding, reporters should comply with local mechanisms to alert referrers.

Opportunities- terminology

- Calling fractures 'fractures' 122 scan reports

Terms used	n.	% using the 'F' word
Vertebral collapse/osteoporotic collapse/collapse	6	37.5%
Osteoporotic wedge fracture/wedge fracture/anterior wedging	3	
End plate depression/end plate fracture/inferior end plate deformity	4	% explicitly using the term 'vertebral fracture'
Osteoporotic crush/crush	2	10.5%
Compression fracture	1	
Loss of vertebral height	1	
Fracture	2	

Audit: Alerting referrer to significant finding of vertebral fracture

	Identified at audit	Reported
Patients with vertebral fracture	21% (n.17)	11.5% (n10)
Patients referred onwards	n/a	0

Finding Vertebral fractures via imaging reports

Terry 77 years:
Nov 2014- CT CAP
'weight loss ? Upper
abdominal mass



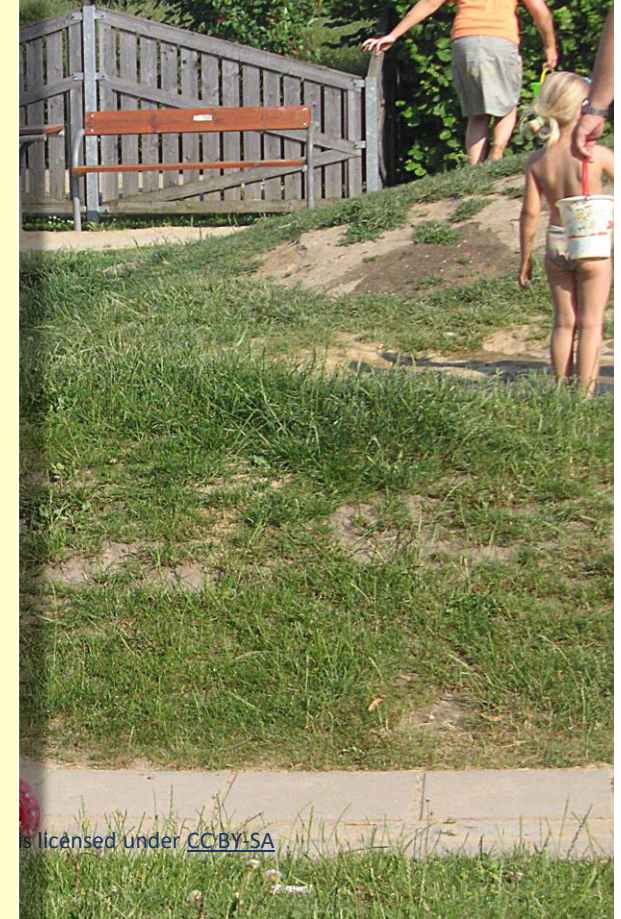
Finding Vertebral fractures via imaging reports

Terry 72

Nov 201

'weight loss
abdominal

'The bones are generally osteopenic with vertebral collapse noted in the mid thoracic region, no evidence of bone destruction'



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Opportunities- Impact case study



Nov 2014- CT CAP
'weight loss ? Upper abdominal mass

'The bones are generally osteopenic with vertebral collapse noted in the mid thoracic region, no evidence of bone destruction'

Opportunities- Impact case study

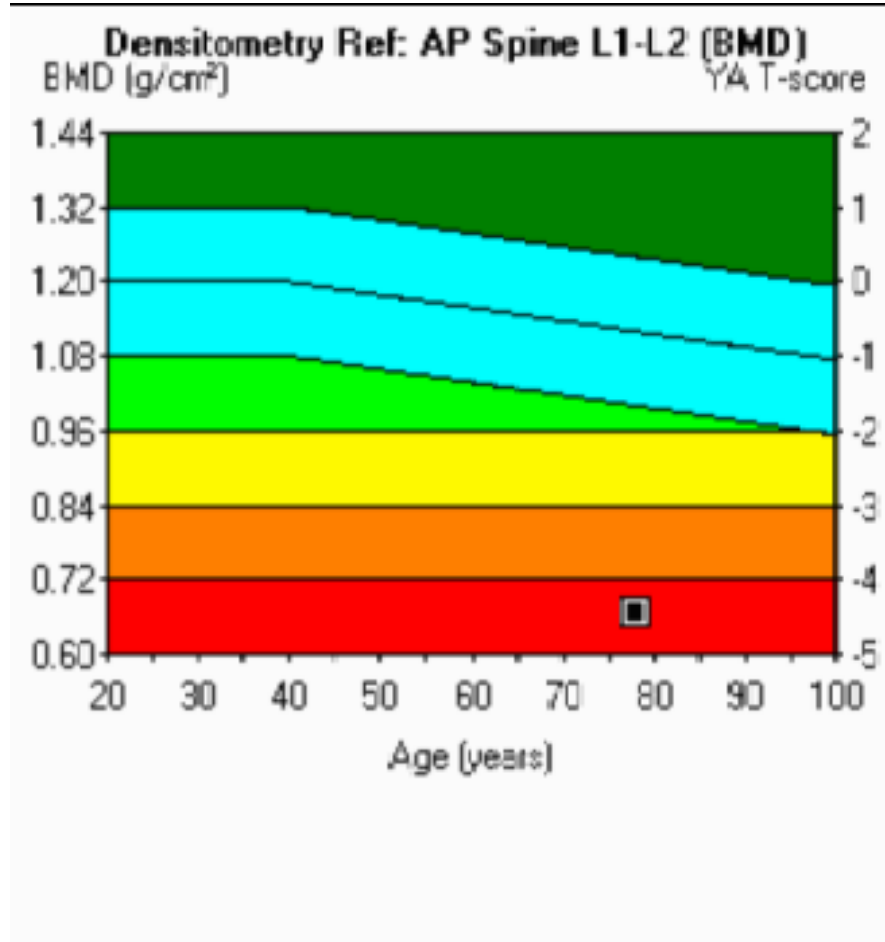


Nov 2014- CT CAP 'weight loss ?
Upper abdominal mass

*'The bones are generally
osteopenic with vertebral collapse
noted in the mid thoracic region,
no evidence of bone destruction'*

June 2016- ED
admission fall at home
comminuted
intertrochanteric fracture

Opportunities- Impact case study



Nov 2014- CT CAP 'weight loss ?
Upper abdominal mass

*'The bones are generally osteopenic
with vertebral collapse noted in the
mid thoracic region, no evidence of
bone destruction'*

June 2016- ED admission fall at
home: comminuted intertrochanteric
fracture

August 2016- DXA scan:
osteoporosis

Opp

logy

ports

Engagement with Radiology:

-**ask** questions 'does *end plate depression* mean it could be an osteoporotic fracture?'

-**suggest** a short code to help identify VFX in imaging reports. 'Could you end reports with VFX with '*Fragility fracture needs investigating*' so we can know about these?'

-**share** evidence and give examples

word

%

g the term
fracture'

5%

Fracture

Identify

assessment

Treatment
plan

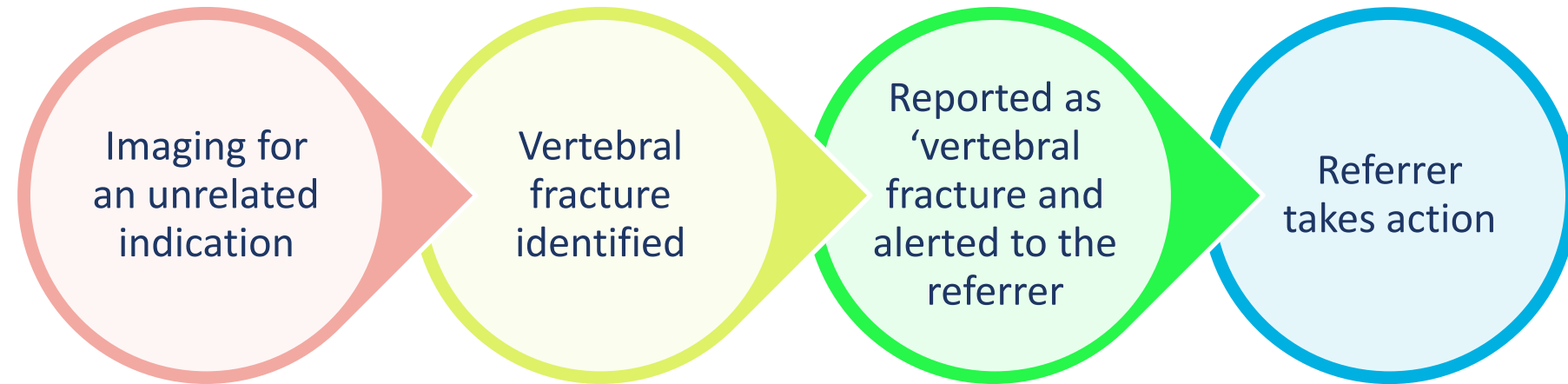
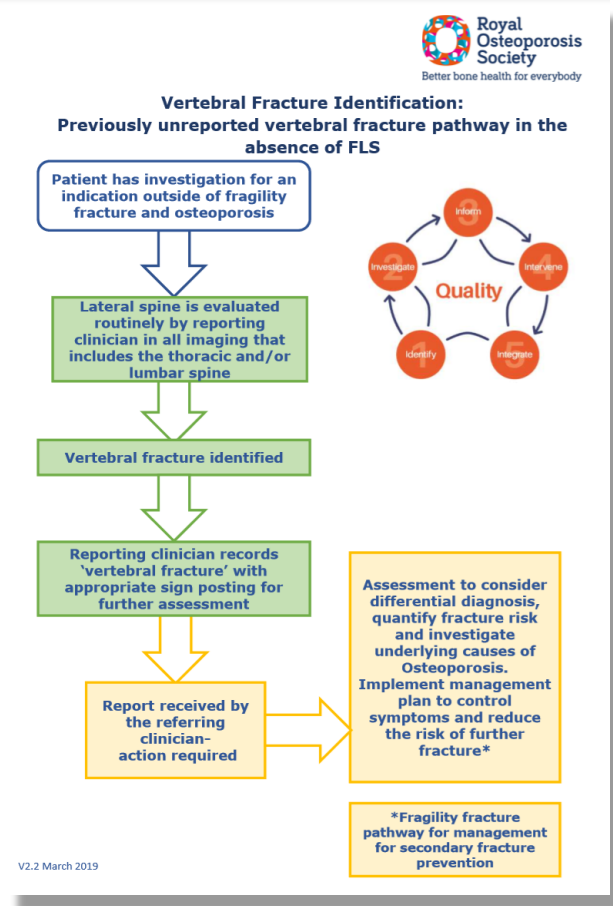
follow-up

added to FLS-
Database



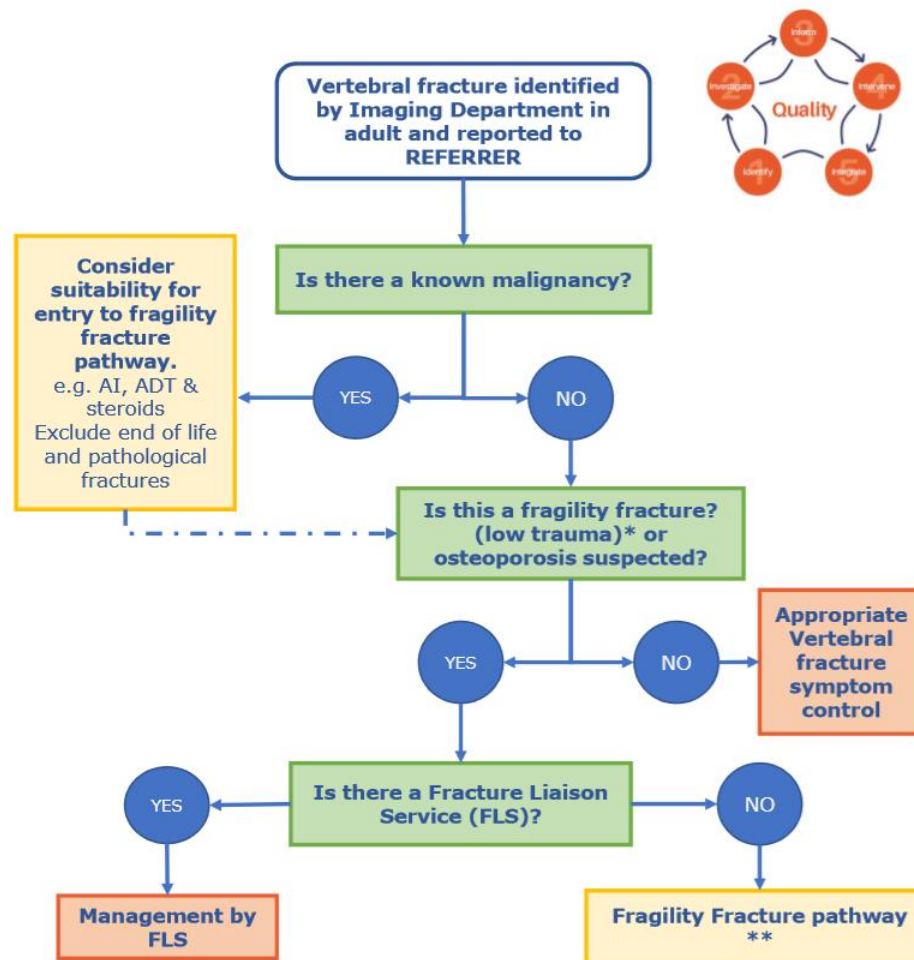
Depending on local pathways,
implementation within FLS or osteoporosis clinic

Vertebral fracture pathway design



Decision tree

Vertebral fracture (newly diagnosed)
management for secondary fracture prevention



*A fracture sustained from a fall of standing height or less, or a force not normally expected to cause fracture

ROS Incidental VFX -> FLS demand model



This demand model will predict the estimated number of new referrals to FLS from the incidental finding of vertebral fracture, from diagnostic imaging tests and scans, in people aged over 50 years.

The output relies on data collection from diagnostic imaging tests such as computerised tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans and includes the referral source, type of fracture and a review of the imaging used for data collection.

This model is informed by the vertebral fracture management for secondary fracture prevention pathway

Instructions

1. Review the audit criteria (tab 2)	
2. Collect audit data up to 200 scans (tab 3)	Enter data as 1 for yes 0 for no. Do not enter any further character. Do not add or remove lines the model will count data entries automatically Do not add data to the columns shaded blue. These complete automatically
3. Review the audit summary report (tab 4)	This will be automatically populated from the audit data collection sheet in tab 3
4. Review the demand model (tab 5)	Do not add data to the table manually
5. Enter the number or scans audited into the orange box	This will calculate the estimated number of new referrals to FLS <i>based on data entered into the data collection sheet</i> . Excluding those with metastatic and traumatic fractures as absolute numbers.
6. Enter the number of scans performed at your centre <i>per week</i> into the orange box (eg. CT scans if this is the source of identification of vertebral fractures)	This will calculate the estimated number of new referrals to FLS <i>per week</i> using a proportion of expected malignant and traumatic fractures derived from absolute numbers in the data entry.
	To estimate monthly or annual demand enter the relevant number of

Be aware that data collection informs the output and this may be biased depending on the individual departments sessional booking of CT scan lists. For example if data is collected from a dedicated oncology session this will bias the output.

This model also may be biased as data collection is from those aged 50 and over however younger patients are also included in the weekly and annual number of scans performed at a centre.

Vertebral fracture demand modelling: Audit criteria

A retrospective audit evaluating the proportion of incidentally found vertebral fractures in CT chest abdomen and pelvis studies to include referral source. Supporting demand modelling through vertebral fracture management decision tree.

1. Up to 200 consecutively acquired CT CAP in people aged 50 and over. 150-200 data entries are recommended	Data from previously collected vertebral fracture prevalence or reporting audit may be used to inform these
2. Sagittal views of the spine (MPR) are assessed, by a clinician with experience of interpreting spine images, for the presence of moderate and severe vertebral fractures	
3. Vertebral fractures are defined using either semi-quantitative morphometry (Genant et al) or the algorithm-based quantitative (ABQ) (Jiang et al) method (sheet 4)	
4. Referral source/type is recorded (oncology staging/trauma)	
5. Vertebral fracture type is recorded (metastatic/pathological/traumatic)	
6. History of FLS/secondary fracture prevention/osteoporosis referral is recorded	
7. Demand model indicates the expected number of new FLS assessments per n. CT scan input.	

This audit could be applied to all imaging.

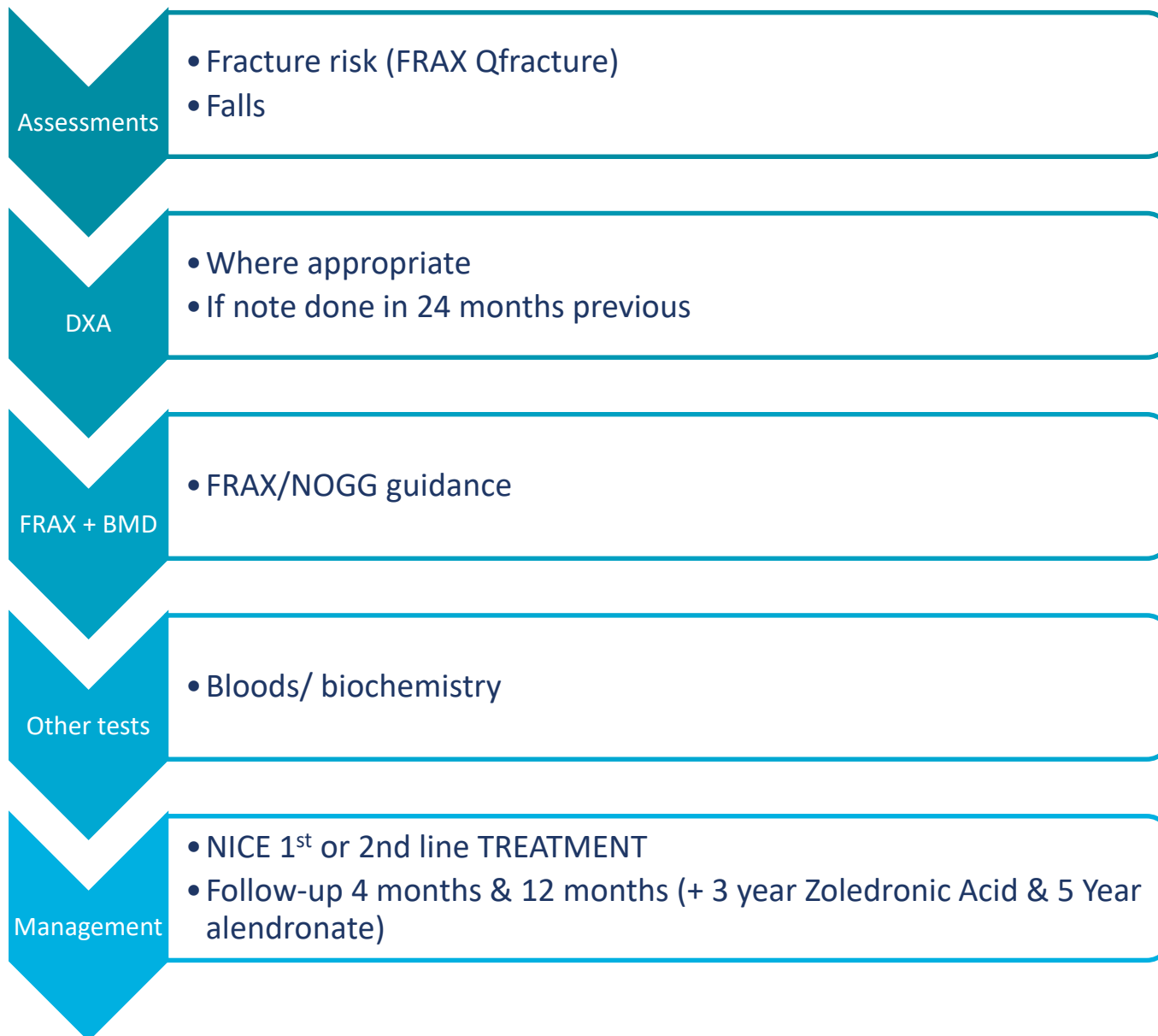
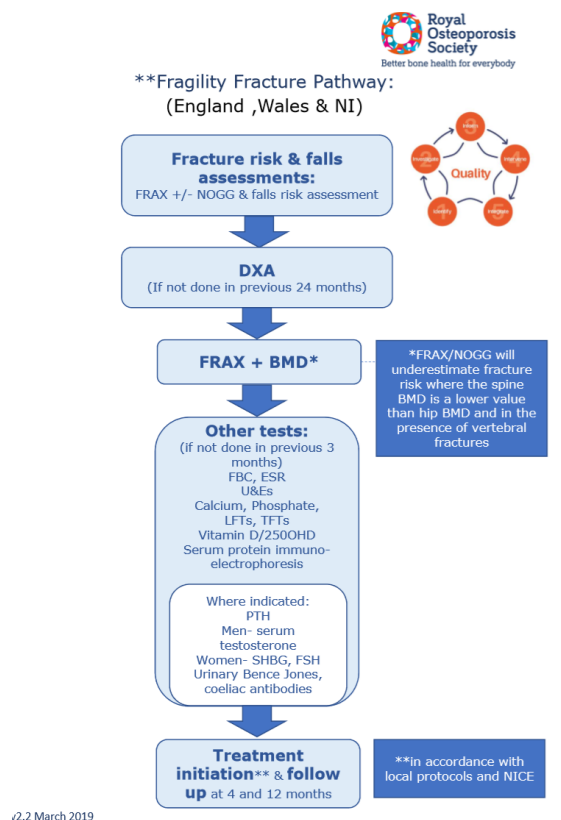
Demand modelling

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	Vertebral fracture FLS demand model									
1										
2	This demand model uses data from the audit reporting template to estimate the caseload for further investigation.									
3	Amend the number of CT CAP scans in the orange box to project demand per week/month/annually based on number of scans performed.									
4										
5	For every	200	CT CAP scans:							
6										
7		%								
8		18	Total number of Vfx identified	36						
9		1	% subtracted with metastatic/pathological Vfx	1						
10		1	% subtracted with traumatic vfx	2						
11		1	% subtracted with vfx and known to FLS or osteoporosis service	2						
12		Total vfx excluded from FLS referral		6						
13		Projected referrals to FLS		30		Of these	2	may need assessment by oncology outside of FLS		
14										
15		Demand excluding oncology assessment requirement		28						
16										

Demand modelling

very	200	CT CAP scans:	
%			
18	Total number of Vfx identified	36	
1	% subtracted with metastatic/pathological Vfx	1	
1	% subtracted with traumatic vfx	2	
1	% subtracted with vfx and known to FLS or osteoporosis service	2	
	Total vfx excluded from FLS referral	6	
	Projected referrals to FLS	30	Of these 2 may need assessment by oncology outside of FLS
	Demand excluding oncology assessment requirement	28	

Secondary fracture prevention



Supporting services

FLS Implementation Toolkit www.nos.org.uk/toolkit

1

Call to Action
Service
Improvement Guide

2

**Improvement
Project Plan**

3

**FLS
Benefits
Calculator**

4

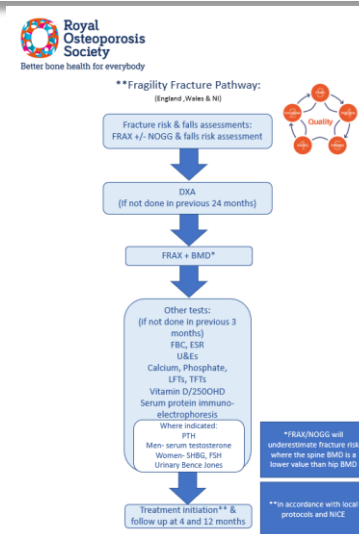
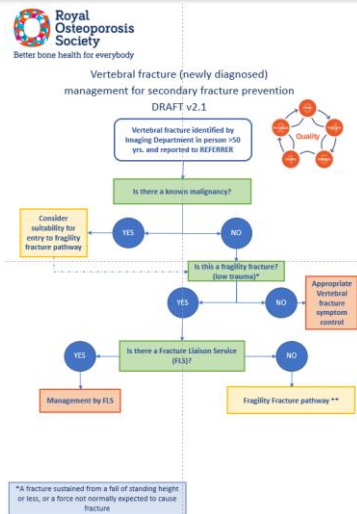
**Service
Specification**
Business Case

5

**Getting
to Yes**

6

**Outcome &
Performance
Indicators**



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Audit criteria

A retrospective audit evaluating reporting practice of incidentally found vertebral fractures in CT CAP studies.

1. 150-200 consecutive

2. Sagittal views of
interpreting spine i

3. Vertebral fracture
al) or the algorithm

4. Findings are com

Audit of incidental Vfx

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Audit number	Is there a vertebral fracture(s) identified by auditor? 1=y 0=n	Was the spine mentioned in the clinical report? 1=y 0=n	Was a vertebral fracture(s) identified in the clinical report? 1=y 0=n	Does the clinical report use the term 'vertebral fracture' ? 1=y 0=n	Does the clinical report recommend further assessment or referral to FLS/bone services? 1=y 0=n
1	1					
2	2					
3	3					
4	4					
5	5					
6	6					
7	7					
8	8					
9	9					
10	10					
11	11					
12	12					
13	13					
14	14					
15	15					
16	16					
17	17					
18	18					
19	19					
20	20					

Support

Royal Osteoporosis Society Guidance:



HOME > HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS > TOOLS AND RESOURCES

Tools and resources

How can we help you today?

Clinical guidance

Best practice guidance to support you as you care for people with osteoporosis

Service development

Helping commissioners and service managers implement and develop effective services

Information for your patients

Download and print our suite of patient-facing leaflets, factsheets and booklets.

Awareness and signposting

Posters, leaflets and postcards, to help you raise awareness and signpost to the charity.

FLS Implementation Toolkit

A collection of tools and resources developed in conjunction with partners in the NHS to aid the commissioning of fracture liaison services

Clinical Standards for FLS

Setting out standards for care that professionals and patients expect

Education

Fracture Prevention Practitioner Training

Online course - Deliver excellent healthcare to people with or at risk of osteoporosis and fragility fractures.

Bone Densitometry Foundation course

Online course - Gain a foundation in osteoporosis and dual energy x-ray absorptiometry (DXA).

Osteoporosis Resources for Primary Care

Online resources - To support you in the identification, assessment and management of osteoporosis in primary care.

RCGP Osteoporosis e-Learning Module

Online course - For GPs to develop their knowledge around the diagnosis and management of patients with osteoporosis

Engagement with Radiology:

- **DO NOT** point fingers

- **DO:**

- **Ask questions**- clinical and process
- **Share data**- audit evidence
- **Share your 'problem'**
- **Give examples**- case studies
- **Make suggestions**- that will help your service-it might help theirs
- **Build relationships**

"It's a sad thing, but I really do believe that if the fracture I suffered in my spine had been spotted earlier than it was, I would have been spared a great deal of pain and suffering."



Believe me when I say, living with these fractures is a nightmare that never goes away."

Christine Sharp

Summary

- **Seek-** vertebral fractures
- **Decipher Radiology Reports-**
'is this a vertebral fracture'
- **Implement secondary fracture prevention**
- **Support and collaborate**



Supporting You

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Clinical Lead- Quality
Improvement

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