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# Orthogeriatrics

The Management of Older Patients with Fragility Fractures

**Second Edition** 

In Collaboration with Stefania Giordano



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## **Preface to the Second Edition**

The first edition of *Orthogeriatrics* [1] stressed that the key feature of older patients with fragility fractures is that they often have the dual problem of *fragility* (of the bone) and *frailty* (of their entire physiology). Therefore, the appropriate mode of management in the acute phase is orthogeriatric co-management, bringing to bear the relevant skillsets for dealing with these two problems simultaneously. We asserted that this is true in all parts of the planet but that card-carrying geriatricians are not essential—geriatric *competencies* can be acquired by other physicians in countries where the discipline of geriatric medicine is not well established—and we tried to show what these competencies are. This second edition takes that attempt further, in the context of two significant developments that have occurred over the last 3 years.

The first was the publication of *A global call to action to improve the care of people with fragility fractures* [2]. The writing of this paper was led by the Fragility Fracture Network (FFN), with input from five other international organisations (EFORT, EuGMS, ICON, IGFS and IOF). It was then endorsed, prior to publication, by a further 75 organisations from the relevant disciplines, some global, some regional and some national from the larger countries of Brazil, China, India, Japan and the United States of America. Since publication, a steady stream of other national professional associations has been adding their endorsement.

However, this uniquely broad base of support is not the only special feature of this statement. It not only covers (i) the multidisciplinary management of the acute post-fracture period but also encompasses (ii) the rehabilitation phase, starting immediately post-op but continuing for the rest of the patient's life and (iii) the vital business of secondary prevention—stopping the next fracture by addressing both osteoporosis and falls risk. We have come to refer to these as the three 'Clinical Pillars' of the Call to Action (CtA). To these, a fourth pillar was added—the *political* pillar of creating national multidisciplinary alliances between the relevant mainstream professional associations, which can push for the policy change and multi-professional education needed to give impetus to the first three. The CtA has brought home the fact that these four elements are all essential to tackle the problem of fragility fractures going forward. Their linkage has effectively enlarged the meaning of 'the orthogeriatric approach' to encompass all the four pillars.

The second significant development was the development of the Regionalisation Policy of the FFN. This is specifically aimed at stimulating the creation of National FFNs (nFFNs), who have the mission to promote the implementation of the four pillars of the CtA in their country. It was devised to address the fact that the ageing trajectory, and hence the predictions of fragility fracture incidence, are worst in the emerging economies of Asia Pacific, Latin America and the Middle East, where the FFN was least well established and from where health professionals could least afford to come to meetings in Europe, where the FFN was strong and the concept of orthogeriatrics better established. However, the fact that healthcare policy can only be changed at a national level means that the rationale for nFFNs is just as valid in the mature economies of Europe, North America and elsewhere.

This strategy has been accelerated by organising the so-called Regional Expert Meetings, starting in the Asia Pacific region and continued in Latin America and Europe. By March 2020, there were 14 nFFNs, 8 of them in Asia Pacific.

At a meeting held in Oxford, following the 2019 Global Congress, the authors of the chapters in this book got together with other fragility fracture activists to consider how the second edition needed to be modified to properly take into account these developments. The conclusions reached, including the grouping of chapters in accordance with the pillars of the Call to Action, are described in Chap. 1, which functions as a guide to the book as a whole.

This edition is open access and planned to be translated into several languages; we hope that this will increase the impact of the book in stimulating positive change on the ground, to the benefit of patients.

#### References

- 1. Falaschi P, Marsh DR (2017) Orthogeriatrics. Springer, Geneva
- 2. Dreinhöfer KE et al (2018) A global call to action to improve the care of people with fragility fractures. Injury 49(8):1393–1397

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