



Update on the clinical use of trabecular bone score (TBS) in the management of osteoporosis: results of an expert group meeting organized by the European Society for Clinical and Economic Aspects of Osteoporosis, Osteoarthritis and Musculoskeletal Diseases (ESCEO), and the International Osteoporosis Foundation (IOF) under the auspices of WHO Collaborating Center for Epidemiology of Musculoskeletal Health and Aging

Enisa Shevroja · Jean-Yves Reginster · Olivier Lamy · Nasser Al-Daghri · Manju Chandran · Anne-Laurence Demoux-Baiada, et al. [full author details at the end of the article]

Received: 4 April 2023 / Accepted: 31 May 2023
© The Author(s) 2023

Abstract

Purpose Trabecular bone score (TBS) is a grey-level textural measurement acquired from dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry lumbar spine images and is a validated index of bone microarchitecture. In 2015, a Working Group of the European Society on Clinical and Economic Aspects of Osteoporosis, Osteoarthritis and Musculoskeletal Diseases (ESCEO) published a review of the TBS literature, concluding that TBS predicts hip and major osteoporotic fracture, at least partly independent of bone mineral density (BMD) and clinical risk factors. It was also concluded that TBS is potentially amenable to change as a result of pharmacological therapy. Further evidence on the utility of TBS has since accumulated in both primary and secondary osteoporosis, and the introduction of FRAX and BMD T-score adjustment for TBS has accelerated adoption. This position paper therefore presents a review of the updated scientific literature and provides expert consensus statements and corresponding operational guidelines for the use of TBS.

Methods An Expert Working Group was convened by the ESCEO and a systematic review of the evidence undertaken, with defined search strategies for four key topics with respect to the potential use of TBS: (1) fracture prediction in men and women; (2) initiating and monitoring treatment in postmenopausal osteoporosis; (3) fracture prediction in secondary osteoporosis; and (4) treatment monitoring in secondary osteoporosis. Statements to guide the clinical use of TBS were derived from the review and graded by consensus using the Grades of Recommendation, Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) approach.

Results A total of 96 articles were reviewed and included data on the use of TBS for fracture prediction in men and women, from over 20 countries. The updated evidence shows that TBS enhances fracture risk prediction in both primary and secondary osteoporosis, and can, when taken with BMD and clinical risk factors, inform treatment initiation and the choice of antiosteoporosis treatment. Evidence also indicates that TBS provides useful adjunctive information in monitoring treatment with long-term denosumab and anabolic agents. All expert consensus statements were voted as strongly recommended.

Conclusion The addition of TBS assessment to FRAX and/or BMD enhances fracture risk prediction in primary and secondary osteoporosis, adding useful information for treatment decision-making and monitoring. The expert consensus statements provided in this paper can be used to guide the integration of TBS in clinical practice for the assessment and management of osteoporosis. An example of an operational approach is provided in the appendix.

Summary This position paper presents an up-to-date review of the evidence base, synthesised through expert consensus statements, which informs the implementation of Trabecular Bone Score in clinical practice.

Keywords Trabecular bone score · TBS · Fracture · Osteoporosis · Guidelines

Eugene V. McCloskey and Nicholas C. Harvey are joint senior authors.

Introduction

Osteoporosis is conceptually defined as a systemic skeletal disease characterized by low bone mass and deterioration of bone microarchitecture, leading to bone fragility and a consequent increase in fracture risk [1, 2]. This definition encompasses the two pillars of bone resilience to fracture: bone mass (the amount of bone present) and bone microarchitecture (the material and organizational properties of bone). The densitometric assessment of osteoporosis is based on a bone mineral density (BMD) T-score of -2.5 or less, which captures the bone mass element of fracture risk and is effective in identifying some, but not all individuals who go on to experience a fragility fracture [3, 5, 6]. An important clinical challenge is that most fragility fractures occur in individuals who have a BMD T-score in the osteopenic or normal range and therefore fall below the originally defined densitometric interventional threshold [3–6]. Ideally, the skeletal assessment of bone fragility should also capture bone microarchitecture as the second pillar of fracture resilience in order to improve the identification of individuals at high risk of fracture.

Trabecular bone score (TBS) is a grey-level textural measurement usually acquired from conventional lumbar spine dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) BMD images, which provides a validated index of bone microarchitecture and correlates with mechanical properties of bone [7–12]. The score may be used as a continuous variable, by adjusting FRAX probability or BMD T-score, and has been interpreted clinically with cut-off values at thirds of the distribution [13, 14]. In 2015, a review of the evidence for TBS in the assessment of osteoporosis was conducted by an Expert Working Group of the European Society on Clinical and Economic Aspects of Osteoporosis, Osteoarthritis and Musculoskeletal Diseases (ESCEO) [15]. The review concluded that TBS predicts hip and major osteoporotic fracture risk, at least partly independent of BMD and clinical risk factors and that TBS is potentially amenable to change as a result of pharmacological therapy [15]. Since then, the evidence base has rapidly expanded, with advances in the understanding of the role of TBS for fracture risk assessment in secondary as well as primary osteoporosis, for example in type 2 diabetes [16–18]. Evidence has also accumulated on the added value of TBS for decisions on treatment initiation and in understanding the effects of different antiosteoporosis therapies on bone microarchitecture in conjunction with known mechanisms of action [19–24]. It is estimated that over 2 million TBS assessments are performed annually (data extrapolated from

Kanis et al., 2021) [25], with the clinical interpretation of results supported by FRAX® [13, 26] and BMD T-score adjustments for TBS [14]. Given this rapid expansion of the scientific literature and the increasing clinical adoption of TBS, the ESCEO and International Osteoporosis Foundation (IOF) convened a Working Group to review the updated evidence base and provide guidance on the integration of TBS into clinical practice. The Appendix presents practical suggestions relating to clinical implementation and technical issues, derived from the Expert Working Group statements, technical information and clinical experience.

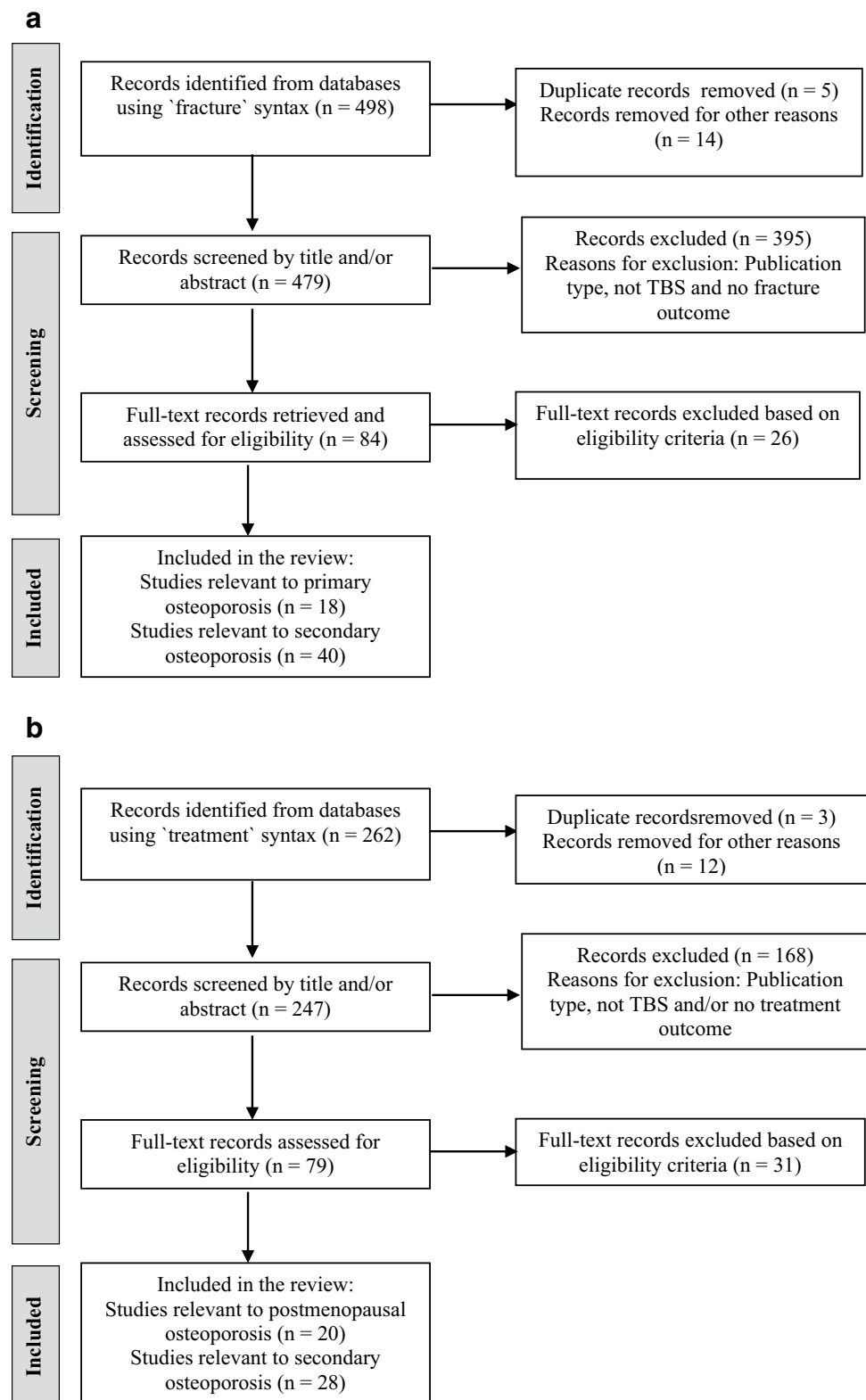
Methods

The international Expert Working Group included independent clinical scientists, physicians and researchers with expertise in the assessment, diagnosis and treatment of osteoporosis. Prior to the Working Group meeting, four topics were selected for review and systematic reviews of the evidence were undertaken: (1) use of TBS in fracture risk prediction; (2) use of TBS for treatment initiation and assessing response to pharmacological interventions in postmenopausal osteoporosis; (3) use of TBS for the assessment of fracture risk in secondary osteoporosis; and (4) use of TBS for assessing response to pharmacological therapies in secondary osteoporosis.

Systematic review search strategy

A comprehensive literature search was conducted using a similar approach to PRISMA guidelines, for articles published in MedLine via PubMed [27]. Fracture syntax (topics 1 and 3, Fig. 1a) comprised ‘trabecular bone score’ OR ‘TBS’ [search term(Title/Abstract)], AND ‘fracture(s)’ [search term(Title/Abstract)]. Treatment syntax (topics 2 and 4, Fig. 1b) comprised ‘trabecular bone score’ OR ‘TBS’ [search term(Title/Abstract)], AND ‘treatment(s)’ AND ‘effect’ [search term(Title/Abstract)], OR ‘therapy(ies)’ [search term(Title/Abstract)], OR ‘trial’ [search term(Title/Abstract)] AND ‘effect’ [search term(Title/Abstract)]. Articles were considered for review if they met the following general screening criteria: (i) an original, full-text study with TBS as a primary outcome, (ii) published or *in-press* (or known ‘accepted’ status and shared by a co-author) between March 2015 and 9th February 2023, and (iii) available in the English language. Further eligibility criteria were specific to each of the four topics. A total of 96 papers were reviewed by 2 independent reviewers.

Fig. 1 **a** PRISMA flow diagram of the literature search process for studies investigating trabecular bone score (TBS) and fracture prediction in primary and secondary osteoporosis. **b** PRISMA flow diagram of the literature search process for studies investigating trabecular bone score and treatment monitoring in postmenopausal and secondary osteoporosis



Expert consensus statements and operational guidelines

Expert consensus statements were developed in accordance with the Grades of Recommendation, Assessment,

Development and Evaluation (GRADE) approach [28]. The GRADE approach is a widely used method for evaluating the quality of evidence and developing clinical recommendations. It provides a systematic and transparent

process for assessing the certainty of the evidence, balancing the benefits and harms of interventions, and formulating recommendations. The GRADE approach involved several key steps:

1. Identifying the clinical questions: The first step involved defining the clinical questions regarding TBS, that the recommendations were to address. This included specifying the population and outcomes of interest.
2. Assessing the quality of evidence: the quality of evidence for each outcome was assessed using a systematic approach, with a defined study eligibility criteria, and considering methodological factors.
3. Rating the certainty of evidence: the certainty of evidence was characterized according to four levels: good, moderate, low, or very low. This rating reflects the confidence that the evidence accurately represented the true effect of TBS on a given outcome.
4. Formulating recommendations: a consensus process was followed to develop recommendations. The International Working Group, consisting of experts in the field, considered the quality and certainty of the evidence, the balance between benefits and harms, clinical experience, practical and resource implications, and other relevant factors.
5. Grading the strength of recommendations: a level of strength was assigned to each recommendation, indicating the extent to which the Working Group believes the benefits of the intervention outweigh the potential harms. Recommendations could be classified as either strong or weak.

The primary purpose of the GRADE approach is to help clinicians, researchers, and guideline developers make informed decisions based on the available evidence while considering various factors that may influence clinical practice. The process included a face-to-face meeting of the Working Group on 9th February 2023 with presentations on each topic. Following the GRADE approach and based on the discussions and review outcomes, 22 corresponding statements were developed to inform guidance on the use of TBS in clinical practice. Thereafter, operational guidance to support the integration of TBS in clinical practice was developed.

Results

Topic 1: Use of TBS in fracture risk prediction in postmenopausal and male osteoporosis

Eighteen studies met the eligibility criteria (prospective study design, conducted in men and/or women aged 40 years or over; Fig. 1a). Of these, one study was conducted in Australia [29],

five in Canada [14, 30–33], two in China [34, 35], two in Japan [36, 37], one in Korea [38], one in Slovakia [39], three in Switzerland [40–42], one in Thailand [43], and two in the USA [44, 45]. Cohort sizes from different ethnicities ranged from 115 to 45,185, and follow-up from 2.7 to 10 years. Ten studies were conducted in postmenopausal women, five in men, and three in both men and women, with mean age ranging from 58 to 76 years. The incident fracture rates for major osteoporotic fractures (MOF, including hip) ranged from 1.2 to 14%, and for vertebral fractures, 3.5 to 35% (Table 1). TBS was an independent predictor of incident fracture in 16 of 18 studies (Table 1). For each SD reduction in TBS, the increased risk of incident fracture ranged from 19% [14] to more than double [39, 40]. The combination of TBS and BMD significantly enhanced the prediction of fracture risk compared to lumbar spine BMD in men and women [27, 40–42, 44], although, in one study, this was only significant in men [34].

TBS-adjusted FRAX

In 2016, a meta-analysis of 14 prospective population cohort studies showed that TBS is a significant predictor of fracture risk independent of FRAX and that the adjustment of FRAX for TBS resulted in a small but significant increase in fracture risk prediction, independent of gender and ethnicity [13]. The impact of TBS adjustment on FRAX probabilities is dependent on age, femoral neck BMD and the FRAX probability value [46]. Since 2016, four further prospective studies in women [14, 30, 37, 41] and three in men [35, 36, 44] have since demonstrated that TBS combined with FRAX enhances the prediction of MOF, hip and vertebral fracture, compared with FRAX alone. Used together, the global assessment of fracture risk considers bone mass, bone microarchitecture and clinical risk factors (CRF). One recent study examined whether antiresorptive treatment affects fracture risk prediction from TBS using a large clinical registry ($n=76,810$) that includes all DXA tests for the Province of Manitoba, Canada. Results showed that TBS was a robust predictor of fracture in models adjusted for clinical risk factors and BMD and that the use of antiresorptive treatment (mostly bisphosphonates) either in the year before or following TBS measurement (mean total use, 5.6 years) did not attenuate fracture risk prediction [33].

Over a 10-year follow-up period in 1541 Japanese women (mean age 58 y) [37], every SD increase in TBS-adjusted FRAX score equated to a 46% increased risk of fracture (OR: 1.46, 95%CI 1.08, 1.98) compared to 35% with FRAX alone (OR: 1.35, 95%CI 1.09, 1.67). Similar results were found in the Fujiwara-Kyo Osteoporosis Risk in Men (FORMEN) study [36], and in Chinese men from the MrOs. Hong Kong cohort [35]. In the latter, when applying the Taiwan Intervention Strategy treatment threshold

Table 1 Trabecular bone score (TBS) for prediction of fracture risk in men and women aged ≥ 40 years

First author, year	Location	Follow-up, years	Subjects	TBS software version	Outcome(s)	TBS HR, OR/SD change (95%CI)	FRAX or BMD HR, OR/SD change (95%CI)	TBS with FRAX or BMD HR, OR/SD change (95%CI)	Adjustments
Iki 2015 [36]	Japan	4.5	1805 men (mean age 73 y)	2.1	MOF	1.89 (1.28, 2.81)	1.35 (1.02, 1.80) ^{FRAX}	1.41 (1.15, 1.74) ^{FRAX}	FRAX
Popp 2016 [40]	Switzerland	2.7	556 PM women	1.8.2	MOF	2.01 (1.54, 2.63)	1.58 (1.16, 2.10) ^{LS BMD}	1.78 (1.26, 2.50) ^{LS BMD}	Age, BMD, BMI
Schousboe 2016 [44]	USA	8.6	5863 men (mean age 74 y)	2.1	MOF Hip fracture	1.23 (1.14, 1.37) 1.06 (0.88, 1.28)	NR NR	1.31 (1.20, 1.43) ^{FRAX} 1.24 (1.08, 1.43) ^{FRAX}	FRAX
Martineau 2017 [30]	Canada	8.7	34,316 PM women	2.1	MOF Hip fracture	1.20 (1.16, 1.24) 1.13 (1.06, 1.21)	NR	1.17 (1.13, 1.22) ^{FRAX} 1.14 (1.06, 1.22) ^{FRAX}	FRAX
Su 2017a [34]	China	MsOs 8.8 MrOs 9.9	1950 PM women 1923 men (mean age 73 y)	2.1	MOF – women MOF – men	1.60 (1.17, 2.20) 3.04 (1.92, 4.81)	NR	NR	Age
Su 2017b [35]	China	MsOs 8.8 MrOs 9.9	1950 PM women 1923 men (mean age 73 y)	2.1	MOF – women MOF -men	1.32 (1.13, 1.54) 1.38 (1.15, 1.65)	1.35 (1.24, 1.48) ^{FRAX} 1.58 (1.40, 1.79) ^{FRAX}	1.39 (1.27, 1.52) ^{FRAX} 1.65 (1.45, 1.86) ^{FRAX}	FRAX
Schousboe 2017 [45]	USA	4.6	5831 men (mean age 72 y)	2.1	Clinical VF Radio-graphic VF	1.62 (1.42, 1.84) 1.41 (1.23, 1.63)	2.50 (2.09, 3.00) ^{LS BMD} 1.95 (1.63, 2.34) ^{LS BMD}	1.19 (1.02, 1.38) ^{LS BMD} 1.11 (0.94, 1.30) ^{LS BMD}	Age, BMI, BMD
Leslie 2018 [14]	Canada	7.4	45,185 women (mean age 64 y)	2.1	MOF Hip fracture	NR	1.41 (1.36, 1.46) ^{LS BMD} 1.17 (1.09, 1.25) ^{LS BMD}	1.48 (1.42, 1.53) ^{LS BMD} 1.33 (1.23, 1.44) ^{LS BMD}	Age, BMI, FRAX CRFs
Martineau 2018 [30]	Canada	8.7	37,176 men and women (mean age 64 y)	2.1	MOF Hip fracture	1.19 (1.15, 1.23) 1.13 (1.05, 1.20)	NR	NR	Age, BMI FRAX CRFs
Kužma 2018 [39]	Slovakia	5.2	127 PM women	1.9.1	MOF	2.1 (0.79, 5.9)	2.79 (1.11, 7.05) ^{FRAX}	3.09 (1.22, 7.8) ^{FRAX}	10% MOF, 1.5% Hip and < 1.31 TBS thresholds applied
Tamaki 2019 [37]	Japan	10	1541 PM women	1.9.2	MOF	NR	1.35 (1.09, 1.67) ^{FRAX}	1.46 (1.08, 1.98) ^{FRAX}	FRAX
Shevroja 2019 [41]	Switzerland	4.4	1362 PM women	3.03 vs. 4.0	Self-report MOF	1.43 (1.12, 1.83) V3 1.54 (1.18, 2.00) V4	NR	NR	Age, osteoporotic treatment, BMD
Li 2020 [32]	Canada	7.5	2730 PM women	2.1	MOF	1.50 (1.31, 1.71)	NR	1.38 (1.21, 1.59) ^{FRAX}	Age, FRAX
Kim 2020 [38]	Korea	7.5	1165 women (age 45–76 y)	2.0.1	Self-report MOF Hip fracture	1.16 (0.83, 1.62) NR	1.06 (0.98, 1.05) ^{FRAX} 1.01 (0.99, 1.03) ^{FRAX}	Not given 1.01 (0.99, 1.03) ^{FRAX}	FRAX CRFs

Table 1 (continued)

First author, year	Location	Follow-up, years	Subjects	TBS software version	Outcome(s)	TBS HR, OR/SD change (95%CI)	FRAX or BMD HR, OR/SD change (95%CI)	TBS with FRAX or BMD HR, OR/SD change (95%CI)	Adjustments
Shevroja 2022 [42]	Switzerland	4.4	1632 PM women	4.0	MOF_L1L3	1.64 (1.34, 2.00)	1.32 (1.15, 1.53) ^{LS BMD}	NR	Age, BMD
					MOF_L1L4	2.00	1.53 ^{LS BMD}		
					VF_L1L3	1.60 (1.32, 1.95)	1.30 (1.14, 1.48) ^{LS BMD}		
					VF_L1L4	1.70 (1.34, 2.16)	1.33 (1.08, 1.63) ^{LS BMD}		
						1.68 (1.32, 2.13)	1.38 (1.17, 1.62) ^{LS BMD}		
Leslie 2023 [33]	Canada	8.6	4838 (cohort 1) and 5536 (cohort 2) PM women with high adherence to BP	3.03	MOF	1.31 (1.20, 1.43)	NR	1.22 (1.12, 1.34) ^{FN BMD}	All covariates including FN BMD
					Hip fracture	1.49 (1.27, 1.76)		1.35 (1.14, 1.59) ^{FN BMD}	
					Any fracture (Reported at 2 nd visit)	1.28 (1.12, 1.31)		1.21 (1.12, 1.31) ^{FN BMD}	
Sakulpisuti 2022 [43]	Thailand	5	115 men (mean age 69 y)	2.1	Radio-graphic VF	1.30(1.07, 1.58)	1.03 (0.80, 1.32) ^{LS BMD}	NR	Age, BMD

BMD, bone mineral density; *BP*, bisphosphonate therapy; *FN*, femoral neck; *LS*, lumbar spine; *MOF*, major osteoporotic fracture; *NR*, not reported; *PM*, postmenopausal; *TBS*, trabecular bone score; *VF*, vertebral fracture

Note: One study did not report odds ratio (OR), hazards ratio (HR) or relative risk for TBS, or any adjustments with TBS [29]. The results of this study, presented as AUC, are included in Table Sa (supplementary information)

of 12.5% [47], TBS-adjusted FRAX improved the net risk classification by 5.2% compared to FRAX without TBS [35]. These findings are consistent with those in Caucasian men and women [44, 48, 49].

In 5863 men (mean age 73.7 y) from the MrOS cohort, over 8.6 years [44], TBS significantly predicted incident MOF and hip fracture, independent of FRAX with BMD, and prevalent radiographic vertebral fracture. For each SD reduction in TBS, there was a 27% (HR: 1.27, 95%CI 1.17, 1.39) and 20% (HR: 1.20, 95%CI 1.05, 1.39) greater risk of MOF and hip fracture, respectively. Using the 20% National Osteoporosis Foundation (NOF, now the Bone Health Osteoporosis Foundation, BHOF) treatment threshold, [50] the addition of TBS to FRAX also increased the Net Reclassification Index (NRI) by 3.3%, and with TBS, FRAX and prevalent radiographic vertebral fracture, the NRI increased further to 6.2%.

Similar results were found in 34,316 women from the Manitoba cohort (mean age 63.5 y), over 8.7 years [30]. The NRI with TBS-adjusted FRAX was computed using treatment thresholds from three clinical guidelines: Bone Health and Osteoporosis Foundation (BHOF) [50], Osteoporosis Canada [51] and the UK National Osteoporosis Guideline Group [52]. For all thresholds, the TBS

adjustment had a positive effect in identifying fracture cases. In the overall group, TBS-adjusted FRAX yielded a small but significant increase in the NRI (NRI = 3.5% $p = 0.002$) compared with FRAX alone. Most reclassification occurred in individuals with a non-osteoporotic T-score (NRI = 3%), and there was also an age interaction, with reclassification more frequent in women under 65 years of age (NRI = 5.6%, $p < 0.001$). Consistent with findings elsewhere reporting up to 25% reclassification [14, 48, 49, 53] and as expected, most reclassification (> 90%) occurred for women close to an intervention cut-off (range 9 to 17.9%), suggesting that the clinical utility of TBS (i.e. altering risk classification and hence intervention decisions) is particularly enhanced when targeted to this segment of the population.

TBS-adjusted BMD T-score

The adjustment of BMD T-score for TBS represents a clinically relevant advancement in the field, deriving from the analysis of the Manitoba cohort of 45,185 women (mean age 63.5 y) on GE DXA systems [14] and confirmed in the OsteoLaus cohort using a Hologic DXA system [54]. In the Manitoba cohort at follow-up (mean 7.4 y), 3925 of

women (8.7%) had sustained at least one incident MOF, and 1040 (2.3%) had sustained at least one incident hip fracture [14]. Each SD decrease in TBS was significantly associated with a 26%, 25% and 22% greater risk of MOF in models incorporating BMD at the lumbar spine, femoral neck and total hip, respectively, and the results were not attenuated after adjustment for age and BMI. Using risk estimates from the Cox proportional hazards models, the authors applied a risk-equivalent offset adjustment to BMD T-scores to derive TBS-adjusted BMD T-scores for each site (spine, neck and total hip). There were significant improvements in fracture risk prediction using the TBS-adjusted BMD T-scores, compared to the unadjusted T-scores. Of relevance when FRAX is the primary approach, the study also confirmed the strong agreement in fracture probability scores between the TBS-adjusted FRAX tool, and when using TBS-adjusted femoral neck BMD T-score as the BMD input to FRAX ($r^2 = 0.98$, slope = 1.02, intercept = -0.3).

The combination of TBS with BMD for fracture prediction has been examined in the Swiss Evaluation of Methods of Measurement of Osteoporotic Fracture Risk (SEMOF) cohort study of 556 older women (mean age 76.1 y). Here, TBS significantly predicted incident fracture, independent of BMD (HR = 2.01, 95%CI 1.54, 2.63) [40]. The combination of TBS with lumbar spine BMD or the lowest BMD, significantly enhanced fracture prediction, with significantly different areas under the receiver operator curve (AUC) compared to models without TBS. Compared to osteoporosis (58%) or degraded TBS (60%) alone, the combination of osteoporosis and degraded TBS improved the classification of women with an osteoporotic fracture to 77%, confirming findings elsewhere in postmenopausal women [55] and non-osteoporotic patients [56]. Degraded TBS was categorized using data from a meta-analysis [13], where L1 to L4 TBS risk thresholds were established using a gender-independent tertile approach, with cut-off values for TBS of 1.23 and 1.31. Those with TBS values above 1.31 were characterised as being at low risk of fracture, those between 1.31 and 1.23 at intermediate risk and, finally, those below 1.23 at high risk of fracture. In subsequent studies, and in clinical usage, these tertiles have been termed normal TBS, partially degraded TBS and degraded TBS respectively.

Overall, whilst FRAX is widely available, and indeed is incorporated into over 100 guidelines internationally, some national guidelines predicate treatment on the basis of T-score rather than absolute fracture probability [57]. Furthermore, FRAX models are not available for all countries or territories. In these settings, the use of TBS-adjusted BMD T-score provides a practical method in which TBS information can be incorporated into risk assessment approaches.

Statements (GRADE outcome: strongly recommended)

The expert Working Group made the overall recommendation that TBS should be used in conjunction with BMD and clinical risk factors. Individual statements, all of which were strongly supported by the members of the Working Group, are itemized below:

1. TBS is predictive of fragility fractures in postmenopausal women and men above the age of 50 years.
2. TBS is predictive of fragility fractures independent of BMD and of clinical risk factors (including those in FRAX).
3. TBS adds predictive value when used in association with FRAX and BMD to adjust the FRAX probability of fracture in postmenopausal women and in men above the age of 50 years.
4. BMD adjusted for TBS is an alternative solution when FRAX is not available.
5. The greatest utility of TBS is for those individuals who lie close to a FRAX or BMD T-score intervention threshold.
6. TBS continues to add value to FRAX in patients previously receiving antiresorptive treatments.

Topic 2: Use of TBS for the initiation of treatment and monitoring of treatment effect in postmenopausal osteoporosis

Twenty studies met the eligibility criteria (prospective or intervention trial of an antiosteoporosis treatment in postmenopausal women, ≥ 6 months treatment duration; Fig. 1b), and six were international multi-centre trials. Of those remaining, two were conducted in Canada, two in Japan, two in India, four in South Korea, one in Spain, one in Taiwan and two in the USA. Cohort sizes ranged from 28 to 6985 and treatment duration, from 6 months to 10 years. Studies included antiresorptive treatments anabolic treatments, and/or sequential treatment and/or treatment combinations (Table 2).

Antiresorptive agents

Antiresorptive treatment studies included bisphosphonates, menopausal hormone therapy (MHT), selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs) and denosumab (Table 3), which act in different ways to inhibit osteoclast activity [72], maintaining trabecular structure and increasing bone mass. Bisphosphonate treatment duration ranged from 12 to 49 months. Seven studies reported a preservation of TBS with bisphosphonates, SERMs and MHT [19, 22, 23, 57, 60, 62, 63] and three reported small, significant gains ranging from 0.7 to 1.4% over 12 months [57, 59, 71]. Seven

Table 2 Treatment-related changes in lumbar spine trabecular bone score (TBS)

First author, year	Location	Design	Duration (m)	Subjects	TBS software version	%TBS change from baseline	%LS BMD change from baseline
Antiresorptive treatments							
Shin 2017 [59]	South Korea	Prospective	23	209 PM women on bisphosphonates (alendronate, risedronate or ibandronate)	2.0	2.69%*	9.3%*
McClung 2017 [20]	Multi-national	RCT	36	157 PM women on denosumab 128 PM women on placebo	1.9	2.4%** -0.7%	9.8%** 0%
Leslie 2017 [19]	Canada	RCT	49	1884 women on bisphosphonates 3961 untreated	2.1	0.8% -1.2%	6.3%* -1.7%
Sooragonda 2019 [58]	India	Prospective	24	90 PM women on zoledronate	3.0	-1.4%	6.1%*
Miyaoka 2020 [61]	Japan	Prospective	12	19 PM women on denosumab 19 PM women post-PTX surgery	NR	3%* 2.8%	6%** 11.2%**
Kim 2022 [62]	South Korea	Open-label	12	49 PM women with T2D on ibandronate 55 PM women on ibandronate	NR	NS (v NR) NS	3.7%* 3.4%*
Hans 2022 [70]	Multi-national	RCT	36	150 PM women on denosumab 129 untreated	3.0 & 4.0	3.3%* (TBS _{TTh}) -1.4%	10.5%** 0%
Hans 2023 [24]	Multi-national	RCT	120	150 PM women on long-term denosumab 129 PM women untreated (36 m) to denosumab (120 m)	4.0	4.7%** (TBS _{TTh}) 3.2%**	22.4%** 17.2%**

Table 2 (continued)

First author, year	Location	Design	Duration (m)	Subjects	TBS software version	%TBS change from baseline	%LS BMD change from baseline
Leslie 2023 [69] ^a	Canada	Prospective	38	6,985 women and men (6%) (mean age 65 y) on antiresorptives (78% bisphosphonates, 22% SERMs or MHT) <i>Results reported at individual level (LSC)</i>	3.0	Increase = 9.3% No change = 76.9% Decrease = 13.8%	Increase = 22.0% No change = 61.9% Decrease = 16.1%
Anabolic treatments							
Cipriani 2018 [65]	USA	Prospective	18	19 PRE women on rhPTH(1–84) 38 PM women on rhPTH(1–84) 16 PM women (hypoparathyroid) on rhPTH(1–84)	2.1	3%* 0% 1.3%	3%* 6.2%* 3.1%*
Bilezikian 2018 [66]	Multi-national	RCT	6	29 PM women on 20ug abaloparatide 25 PM women on 40ug abaloparatide 24 PM women on 80ug abaloparatide 31 PM women on 20ug teriparatide 29 untreated	4.0	2.3%** (TBS _{PTH}) 3.1%** 4.2%** 2.2%** –1.1%	NR
Sandeep 2022 [68]	India	Prospective	24	51 PM high-risk OP women on teriparatide	3.0	9.6%**	7.3%**
Chen 2022 [67]	Taiwan	Prospective	12	121 PM women on teriparatide	3.0	3%*	9%**
Treatment comparisons or sequential treatment							

Table 2 (continued)

First author, year	Location	Design	Duration (m)	Subjects	TBS software version	%TBS change from baseline	%LS BMD change from baseline
Di Gregorio 2015 [57]	Spain	Open-label	24	67 untreated 87 PM women and men on calcium and vitamin D 88 PM women and men on alendronate 39 PM women and men on risedronate 43 PM women and men on denosumab 30 PM women and men on teriparatide	2.1	-3.3%* NS 1.4%* NS 2.8%* 3.6%*	0.5% NS 4.1%* 4.8%* 8.8%** 8.8%**
Tsai 2017 [21]	USA	Open-label	48	25 PM women on teriparatide to denosumab 22 PM women on denosumab to teriparatide 18 PM women on combined to denosumab	2.2	2.7%** (24 m) 5.1%** (48 m) 1.8%* (24 m) 3.6%** (48 m) 4.5%* (24 m) 6.1%** (48 m)	9.5%** (24 m) 18.3%** (48 m) 8.3%* (24 m) 14%** (48 m) 12.9%* (24 m) 16%** (48 m)
Miyaoka 2017 [61]	Japan	Controlled trial	12 & 24	28 PM women and men on teriparatide (12 m) 19 to minodronate (to 24 m)	NR	4.8%* +0.2%	10.3%* (+0.5%)
Jeong 2021 [22]	South Korea	Prospective	12	10 PM women on romosozumab 21 PM women on denosumab 24 PM women on ibandronate	3.0	2.5%* 0.6% -0.5%	8.3%* 6.5%* 3.3%*
Kang 2022 [63]	South Korea	Prospective	24	188 PM women on denosumab 183 PM women on zoledronic acid	2.2	2.5%** 0.1%	9.7%** 6%**

Table 2 (continued)

First author, year	Location	Design	Duration (m)	Subjects	TBS software version	%TBS change from baseline	%LS BMD change from baseline
Cosman 2023 [23]	Multi-national	RCT	43	457 PM women on abaloparatide (18 m) to alendronate 454 untreated (18 m) to alendronate	3.0 & 4.0	4% ^{**} (18 m), 4.4% (43 m) (TBS _{TTh}) NS (18 m), 1.7% (43 m)	NR
McClung 2022 [71]	Multi-national	RCT	12 and 36	190 PM women on romosozumab (12 m) to alendronate 188 PM women on alendronate (36 m)	4.0	5.1% ^{**} (12 m); 4.8% [*] (36 m) (TBS _{TTh}) 1.5% (12 m); 2.5% [*] (36 m)	NR

BMD, bone mineral density, PM, postmenopausal, NR, not reported, NS, not significant, RCT, randomized controlled trial, T2D, type 2 diabetes, rhPTH, recombinant human parathyroid hormone; TBS_{TTh}, TBS using the updated software (v4) taking into account tissue thickness (studies reported similar significant findings with the currently available TBS software accounting for BMI but in lesser amplitude). * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.005$ compared to baseline.

^a Study did not report mean %change in TBS or BMD. Results expressed as % exceeding or not exceeding least significant change (LSC).

reported significant gains in BMD, ranging from 1.5 to 4.9% over 12 months [19, 22, 57, 59, 60, 62, 63].

One recent study examined changes based on least significant change (LSC) in 6,985 adults (mean age 65 y, 94% women) treated primarily with bisphosphonates (78.3%), followed by SERMs (12%) then MHT (6.2%), over a mean treatment period of 38 months [69]. Consistent with findings from studies reporting on group mean treatment effects [18, 22, 57, 59–62], the proportion of individuals with an increase in lumbar spine BMD (22%) and hip BMD (17.6%) was greater than those who had an increase in TBS (9.3%). The treatment effect on TBS was primarily one of preservation which aligns with the mechanisms of action (TBS: 76.9% within LSC, Table 2) [69, 72]; indeed an increase in TBS would not necessarily be expected with antiresorptive treatment. An increase in TBS greater than the LSC should occasion consideration of potential technical factors, such as change in body weight, tissue thickness or scan mode, all of which also impact changes in BMD though to a somewhat lesser extent [69]. It is noteworthy that in the same study, 24.9% and 16.1% of patients had a decrease in hip and spine BMD which exceed LSC, which might also necessitate an investigation of clinical issues such as compliance or technical issues such as scan mode, weight change and DXA instrument.

Denosumab treatment durations ranged from 20 months to 10 years (Table 3). All studies reported significant increases in TBS with denosumab treatment, ranging from 0.4 to 1.8% /12 months, and increases in BMD ranging from 1.9 to 6%/12 months. One study included a comparison of TBS software versions for monitoring treatment with denosumab over 36 months [70]. Denosumab led to progressive increases in BMD and TBS over 36 months, with both TBS (version 3, BMI-adjusted) and TBS (version 4.0, tissue thickness adjusted) changes being significant compared to baseline and compared to placebo, from months 12 to 36 ($p < 0.001$). The mean percent changes from baseline with TBS version 3.0 were 1.4%, 1.5% and 1.9%, at months 12, 24, and 36 respectively, while for TBS (version 4.0), the mean increases were slightly better at 2.3%, 2.6% and 3.3%, respectively [70]. In a further study, the efficacy of long-term denosumab therapy was investigated in 279 postmenopausal women who were randomized to either long-term denosumab treatment for 10 years or placebo for 36 months followed by denosumab for 7 years [24]. Consistent increases in TBS to 4.7% and in BMD to 22.4% were observed in women on long-term denosumab treatment. For women in the cross-over denosumab group, there were significant increases in TBS to 3.2% for seven years following treatment initiation, and in BMD, to 17.2%. At the individual level, denosumab treatment over 10 years resulted in a reduction in the proportion of women with degraded TBS (from 48.6 to 29.1%) and an increase in the proportion of

Table 3 Secondary osteoporosis treatment-related changes in lumbar spine trabecular bone score

First author, year	Location	Design	Duration (m)	Subjects	%TBS change from baseline	%LS BMD change from baseline
Aromatase inhibitors						
Pedrozzoni 2014 [144]	Italy	Retrospective	36	29 early PM women, no MHT (mean age 51 y) 34 women treated with aromatase inhibitors (mean age 54 y)	−4.6%* −2.1%*	−6.8%* −5.9%*
Marlotti 2016 [145]	USA	Prospective	21	100 women with breast cancer treated with aromatase inhibitors (mean age 67 y)	−1.0%*	−3%*
Hong 2017 [144]	South Korea	Prospective	48	321 PM women with breast cancer treated with aromatase inhibitors	−2.1%*	−6.2%*
Catalano 2019 [147]	Italy	Prospective	18	60 women with breast cancer treated with aromatase inhibitors 42 controls	−2.2%* −0.4%	−2.9%* −0.7%
Glucocorticoids and methotrexate						
Chuang 2017 [152]	Taiwan	Controlled trial	24	30 PM women treated with glucocorticoids 16 PM women no treatment	−5.9%* 0.6%	−3.4%* −0.7%
Killinger 2019 [155]	Slovakia	Prospective	12	21 men and women with rheumatoid arthritis on methotrexate 81 men and women with rheumatoid arthritis on biologic-disease modifying drugs (mean age 54 y)	0% 1.7%*	−0.3% 0%
Corrado 2021 [153]	Italy	Prospective	12	22 men and women on high-dose glucocorticoids 25 men and women on low-dose glucocorticoids (mean age 38 y)	−10%* −1.7%*	−18%* −12%*
Rymuza 2022 [154]	Poland	Pilot trial	4	15 men and women on glucocorticoids (mean age 54 y)	−2.4%*	1.6%*
Other treatments associated with secondary osteoporosis						
Ock 2016 [156]	Korea	Prospective	21	30 men and women with Grave's disease treated by TSH suppression therapy (mean age 35 y)	1%*	4%*
Godang 2016 [157]	Norway	Prospective	120	48 men and women with acromegaly treated with somatostatin therapy or post-pituitary surgery (mean age 48 y)	−3%*	3.2%*
Toussiro 2017 [158]	France	Prospective	24	8 men and women with rheumatoid arthritis on anti-TNFα 12 men and women with ankylosing spondylitis on anti-TNFα	−3.9%* NS	3.2%* 6.2%*

Table 3 (continued)

First author, year	Location	Design	Duration (m)	Subjects	%TBS change from baseline	%LS BMD change from baseline
Nordkling 2018 [159]	Denmark	RCT	18	185 men and women T2D treated with metformin 180 men and women T2D on placebo (age \geq 65 y)	−3.6%* −4%*	NS NS
Chung 2021 [160]	Korea	Prospective	48	410 PM women with differentiated thyroid carcinoma, post-thyroidectomy and with TSH suppression	−6%*	−4%*
Guan 2021 [91]	China	Prospective	10	233 men and women with HIV infection treated with anti-retroviral therapy (mean age 37 y)	−1.6%*	−3%*
Lee 2021 [108]	Korea	Case-control	12	100 men and women T2D on dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor 100 T2D controls (mean age 68 y)	1.2%* −1.1%*	NS NS
Yokomoto-Umakoshi 2021 [161]	Japan	Prospective	12	18 men and women with surgical resection of paraganglioma	2.4%*	NR
Antiestrogen treatments – antiresorptives						
Librizzi 2016 [162]	Spain	Prospective open-label	12	89 men and women post liver transplant randomized to risedronate or untreated (mean age 58 y)	NS	4.8%*
Maria 2016 [163]	Spain	Prospective	60	70 PM women on aromatase inhibitors, treated with bisphosphonates 200 PM women on aromatase inhibitors without bisphosphonates	2%* −3%*	5%* −2%*
Prasad 2016 [164]	USA	RCT	24	109 women with breast cancer on aromatase inhibitors, with risedronate or without risedronate (mean age 71 y)	−1.2% −2.4%*	2.3%* −1.7%*
Bonani 2019 [165]	Switzerland	Prospective	12	44 kidney transplant patients on denosumab Untreated controls (mean age 51 y)	4%* 1.5%	3.7%* 0.1%
Cauley 2021 [166]	USA	RCT	12	105 hypogonadal men on testosterone therapy 92 hypogonadal men placebo (mean age 72 y)	1.6% 1.4%	6%* 0.4%
Kim 2022 [62]	South Korea	Open-label	12	49 PM women T2D on ibandronate 55 PM women non-T2D on ibandronate	NS NS	3.7%* 3.4%*
Antiestrogen treatments – anabolic, comparing therapies or sequential treatment						
Saag 2016 [167]	USA	RCT	36	53 PM glucocorticoid-treated women on alendronate 56 PM glucocorticoid-treated women on teriparatide	NS 3.7%*	5.5%* 10.3%*

Table 3 (continued)

First author, year	Location	Design	Duration (m)	Subjects	%TBS change from baseline	%LS BMD change from baseline
Cipriani 2017 [65]	Italy	Prospective	24	52 men and women with hypoparathyroidism, on rhPTH(1.84) 27 men and women PHPTH post-parathyroidectomy	1%* NS	3%* 3%*
Dhaliwal 2020 [168]	USA	RCT	18	65 PM women T2D on abaloparatide 80ug 68 PM women T2D on teriparatide 20ug 65 PM women T2D placebo	3.7%* 2.4%* 0.6%	8.9%* 2.7%* 1.3%
Shane 2021 [169]	USA	Extension trial	48	32 premenopausal women with idiopathic osteoporosis on teriparatide (24 m) to denosumab (29 completed to 48 m)	5.8%*	21.9%*
Munekawa 2022 [170]	Japan	Retrospective cohort	12	26 PM women T2D on bisphosphonates 12 PM women T2D on teriparatide 52 untreated (mean age 73y)	NS NS NS	5.5%* 4.1%* 1.1%*

BMD, bone mineral density; *PM*, postmenopausal; *PHPTH*, primary hyperparathyroidism; *RCT*, randomized controlled trial; *TSH*, thyroid stimulating hormone; *T2D*, type 2 diabetes; * $p < 0.05$.

women with normal TBS (26.1 to 53.2%). Similarly, there was a reduction in the proportion of women classified at high risk of fracture according to the combination of TBS and BMD T-score (from 94 to 40%) [24]. Furthermore, consistent with TBS as a predictor of fracture, women with the greatest improvements in TBS experienced fewer new fractures or worsening fractures across the trial duration [24].

Collectively, the evidence indicates that bisphosphonates, SERMs and MHT are unlikely to result in TBS change as they act primarily to preserve bone microarchitecture, as confirmed by histomorphometric analyses [72, 73]. On the other hand, denosumab, a more potent antiresorptive agent [72, 74] with a potential bone-forming effect [74], results in sustained, modest to large gains in TBS with extended treatment durations up to 10 years [24].

Anabolic agents

Anabolic treatments studied included parathyroid hormone (PTH) analogues which act by increasing bone formation and resorption, and romosozumab, which through a novel, dual mode of action, rapidly increases bone formation and reduces bone resorption [75]. In histomorphometric analyses, both

classes of treatment have been shown to significantly improve trabecular microarchitecture and bone volume [76, 77]. Eight studies included PTH/PTHrP analogues (teriparatide and/or abaloparatide) and demonstrated mean increases in TBS from 1.3 to 4.8%/12 months and increases in BMD ranged from 2.0 to 8.3%/12 months (Table 2).

In a multi-national randomized controlled trial (RCT), 109 postmenopausal women (mean age 61.5 y) received abaloparatide (20, 60 or 80ug) or 20 ug teriparatide over 6 months [66]. Rapid increases in TBS were observed in all treatment groups, with the greatest increases observed with the higher 80ug dose of abaloparatide (4.2%). At the individual level, 52% of women on abaloparatide (80ug) and 30% of women on teriparatide, had a TBS increase which exceeded LSC. With a longer intervention duration, the ACTIVE and ACTIVEExtend RCT demonstrated a mean TBS increase of 4% over 18 months in 457 postmenopausal women treated with abaloparatide [23]. This increase was sustained to 4.4% at 43 months, and 50% of women had a positive change which exceeded LSC. There was also a reduction in the proportion of women with degraded TBS (from 40 to 24%) while there was no change in the TBS category for women in the placebo group (from 43 to 45%). In the same trial, compared to those not having an increase in

TBS greater than LSC (3.8%), the odds ratio of sustaining a new vertebral fracture over 43 months was lower in those with a greater than LSC increase at 6 months (OR: 0.19, 95%CI 0.04, 0.8) and at 43 months (OR: 0.3, 95% CI 0.11, 0.79) [23].

Romosozumab rapidly increased lumbar spine and hip BMD with an effect size greater than that observed with PTH/PTHrP analogues [76]. Treatment with romosozumab results in significant reductions in vertebral fracture and MOF risk [77] and medication has been recommended as the first line of treatment in patients with very high fracture risk [78, 79]. Two studies have investigated the effect of romosozumab on TBS [22, 71]. The first, in a small sample of 10 women (mean age 66 y), demonstrated a 2.5% mean increase in TBS and an 8.3% increase in lumbar spine BMD with 6 months of romosozumab treatment [22]. Conversely, in this study, there were no changes in TBS following 12 months of antiresorptive treatment [22]. In the ARCH multi-centre RCT, TBS measurements were available in 378 women (mean age 73 y, ~9.3% of the study population) randomized to receive either romosozumab or alendronate [71]. Over 12 months, mean TBS increased significantly by 5.1% in women treated with romosozumab, compared to no significant change (mean + 1.5%) in those treated with alendronate [69]. Furthermore, treatment with romosozumab led to a reduction in the proportion of women with degraded TBS (from 52.6 to 33%) and an increase in the proportion of women with normal TBS (28.9 to 48.1%). In women treated with alendronate only, there was a smaller reduction in the proportion of those with degraded TBS (from 60.6 to 51.6%) and a smaller increase in those with normal TBS (from 26.1 to 33%) [71].

Sequential osteoporosis treatment regimens

The long-term management of osteoporosis, particularly in patients at very high fracture risk, may necessitate sequential treatment [79]. Recent recommendations suggest that this may require an anabolic-first treatment regimen with a bone-forming agent (such as romosozumab or PTH, PTH/PTHrP-analogue) for 1–2 years, followed by an antiresorptive (such as a bisphosphonate or denosumab) for a further 5–10 years [80]. In the DATA-Switch open-label trial, postmenopausal women were allocated to sequential treatment comprising teriparatide to denosumab, or denosumab to teriparatide [21]. After 24 months, TBS gains were greater in the anabolic first group (2.7% versus 1.8%), and continued to increase for a further 24 months, following the treatment switch (5.1% versus 3.6%). In the ARCH multi-center trial, the 5.1% increase in TBS with romosozumab at 12 months was maintained to 4.8% with alendronate, for a

further 24 months [71]. In a comparison group of women treated only with alendronate, gains in TBS were lower (1.5% at 12 months, 2.5% at 36 months). This approach may also be useful in patients whose very high risk of fracture is driven by reduced bone density and/or degraded bone microarchitecture.

TBS and treatment decision-making

The initiation of treatment is increasingly driven by fracture risk, which may be assessed by a variety of risk assessment modalities, depending on the availability of densitometry and FRAX, and on country or regional-specific guidance. European guidelines recommend FRAX-based approaches [81, 82] with age-dependent intervention thresholds [83]. The adjustment of FRAX for TBS provides a global risk assessment based on bone mass and bone microarchitecture, plus clinical risk factors. Alternatively, the adjustment of the lowest BMD for TBS captures fracture risk associated with reduced bone mass and degraded bone microarchitecture, and the adjusted T-score may be entered into fracture risk calculators, such as the Garvan fracture risk calculator [84]. At the conceptual level, the information that TBS conveys regarding bone microarchitecture suggests that this measure, taken with BMD and CRFs, might contribute to decisions about specific treatment strategies. For example, on this basis, a treatment regimen might be chosen to either increase BMD and preserve bone microarchitecture, or to increase both BMD and bone microarchitecture, with consolidation thereafter. While a conceptually appealing mechanism by which treatment could be chosen according to individual patient characteristics, it clearly requires further evidential underpinning in order to properly inform this suggested approach.

As with BMD, the monitoring of treatment effect at the individual level should apply LSC based on centre-specific precision error and acquired in accordance with ISCD guidelines [85]. Few studies to date have reported on the proportion of study participants exceeding TBS or BMD LSC [19, 20, 23, 66], and it is recommended that future studies include this data to enable interpretation of treatment effect at the individual level. Precision errors for TBS using Hologic or GE DXA systems and different TBS software versions, are comparable to BMD precision [84] and have ranged from 0.8 to 2.1%CV with equivalent LSC ranging from 2.2 to 5.8%. The average precision error and LSC from studies to date are 1.4%CV and 3.8% respectively [9, 36, 40, 63, 68, 86–91]. The corresponding LSC unit change in TBS has been reported to be 0.05 based on a precision of 1.4%CV [85].

Statements (GRADE outcome: strongly recommended)

The expert Working Group members made the general recommendation that TBS results should be interpreted within the clinical context of the patient. Individual statements, all of which were strongly supported by the members of the Working Group, are itemized below:

7. Patients with low TBS who lie below but near the treatment threshold should be considered for an earlier assessment and lifestyle advice.
8. TBS with BMD and FRAX probability contributes to the stratification of antiosteoporosis therapy according to fracture risk, directing very high-risk patients to anabolic-first approaches.
9. TBS in conjunction with BMD, is useful for monitoring individual response to long-term denosumab treatment (5 years or more).
10. TBS in conjunction with BMD is useful for monitoring individual response to PTH/PTHrP-analogue treatments such as teriparatide and abaloparatide.
11. TBS in conjunction with BMD is useful for monitoring the individual response to romosozumab.
12. A decrease in TBS more than LSC during treatment should prompt further clinical review.
13. TBS contributes useful information in the assessment of treatment response for patients receiving bone-forming agents or long-term denosumab.

Topic 3: Use of TBS in the prediction of fracture risk associated with secondary osteoporosis

Consistent with the growing clinical and research interest in this area, in 2015, four studies with fracture outcomes in secondary osteoporosis were reviewed [15], whereas, in the current review, 40 studies (seven prospective) met the eligibility criteria (prospective, retrospective or cross-sectional studies, fracture as the primary outcome, in men and/or women aged ≥ 18 years). Of these, three were conducted in Australia, one in Brazil, four in Canada, sixteen in Europe, two in India, three in Japan, four in South East Asia, seven in South Korea; 27 studies included men and 36 included women. Incident fragility fracture rates ranged from 8 to 31% and for prevalent fracture, from 10 to 45% (Table Sb, supplementary information). As would be expected, studies were often smaller, and more frequently cross-sectional rather than prospective, compared with those of TBS in the context of primary osteoporosis and risk assessment.

Type 2 diabetes

Type 2 diabetes (T2D) is associated with an increased risk of bone fragility and fractures, although the underlying mechanisms are not fully understood. Individuals with T2D have a higher risk of fractures despite in some cases, having higher BMD than non-diabetic individuals. This paradoxical relationship between BMD and fracture risk suggests that other factors, such as impaired bone quality (for example greater heterogeneity of trabecular bone microarchitecture and increased cortical porosity) and altered material properties (as a consequence of protein glycation), may be implicated [92–95]. Indeed, previous studies have suggested that the altered trabecular microarchitecture is at least in part due to the accumulation of advanced glycation end products in bone tissue which increases the propensity to fracture [96, 97]. Accordingly, the risk appears to be greater in patients who have poorer glycemic control [94, 95, 98]. In the current review, eight studies with cohort sizes between 169 and 44,503, investigated the use of TBS for the prediction of fragility fracture in T2D patients (Table Sb, supplementary information). In seven studies, TBS was related to fragility fracture risk independent of BMD [16–18, 99–101, 103] and three reported enhanced fracture risk prediction with TBS-adjusted FRAX compared to FRAX alone [16, 99, 100]. In 44,543 men and women (mean age 63.9 y) from the Manitoba cohort, 3,946 (9%) sustained an incident MOF over a mean follow-up of 8.3 years [99]. Individuals with T2D ($n = 4136$) had significantly lower TBS but higher femoral neck BMD ($p < 0.05$). Diabetes was also a significant predictor of incident fragility fracture risk, supporting findings from earlier studies in both sexes [94, 95] and of microarchitectural deterioration in T2D-related skeletal fragility [100]. The adjustment of FRAX for TBS in the diabetes sub-group resulted in an overall NRI of 3.9% for incident MOF and 2.5% for hip fracture. Most reclassification was upward, based on a fixed intervention threshold of 20% for MOF and 3% for hip fracture [100].

Hypercortisolism and glucocorticoid-induced fracture risk

Six cross-sectional studies examined associations between TBS and prevalent or recent fragility fracture in patients with Cushing's syndrome [104] or treated with corticosteroids [105–109]. All reported that TBS was associated with fracture, independent of BMD. In 182 men and women with Cushing's syndrome (mean age 37.8 y; 45% fractured), there were no associations between BMD and

fracture [104]. However, 84% of fractured patients had either degraded (50%) or partially degraded (34%) TBS (compared to 40% with low BMD), suggesting an important role for TBS-detected parameters including degraded trabecular architecture in the elevated fracture risk associated with endogenous overproduction of cortisol [104]. Comparable skeletal profiles have also been observed in patients receiving long-term corticosteroid treatment [108, 109]. In 127 Spanish patients treated with corticosteroids (mean duration, 47.7 months), 27% had sustained a recent fragility fracture [108]. The skeletal profiles of patients with vertebral or non-vertebral fragility fracture were predominantly characterized by degraded TBS (76% and 69% respectively) rather than densitometric osteoporosis (38% and 36% respectively).

Chronic kidney disease

Seven studies met the inclusion criteria and investigated the use of TBS for predicting fracture in patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) [110–116]. Five studies showed that TBS predicted incidents or were associated with a prevalent fragility fracture, independent of BMD [110–114]. Whilst CKD metabolic bone disease represents several different histomorphometric phenotypes, the search did not identify studies specifically addressing this point. In 1426 men and women (mean age 67 y), reduced kidney function was associated with significantly lower TBS and a higher probability of fracture (18% vs. 6%, $p=0.01$) and low TBS predicted greater incidence of fragility fractures over 4.7 years, independent of BMD and CRFs [110]. Lower TBS also corresponds with increasing disease severity [111, 112]. In hemodialysis patients (mean age 74 y), TBS and not BMD, was a significant, independent predictor of fracture [115]. Two studies did not report an association between TBS and fracture risk in CKD patients. First, a retrospective cohort study, found that neither TBS nor BMD were related to a history of fracture in men with moderate CKD (age 33 to 96 y) [113]. Second, in a prospective study of a modest sample of 59 CKD patients (mean age 68 y), FRAX-adjusted for TBS was higher in fracture compared to non-fracture cases (16.8% versus 10.6%), but the predictive model did not reach statistical significance [112].

Rheumatological conditions

Ten studies investigated TBS for fracture prediction/discrimination in rheumatological inflammatory conditions including rheumatoid arthritis [118–120], axial spondyloarthritis [121], ankylosing spondylitis [122–124], poly-myalgia rheumatica [125], systemic lupus erythematosus

[126] and systemic sclerosis [127]. The risk factors for skeletal fragility in these conditions include inflammatory disease mechanisms and cytokine-activation of bone resorption, in addition to the use of glucocorticoid and other immunosuppressive drugs, which are known to affect bone microarchitecture [128]. All studies showed that TBS was significantly associated with fracture, independent of BMD. In two studies of postmenopausal women with rheumatoid arthritis, TBS but not BMD was associated with a prevalent radiographic vertebral fracture [118, 119], and adjustment of FRAX for TBS improved fracture risk prediction compared to FRAX alone [119]. In a separate study of 142 rheumatoid arthritis patients and 106 healthy controls, lower TBS was associated with vertebral fracture and of those with vertebral fracture, 26% had normal lumbar spine BMD and 12% had normal hip BMD [120].

Axial spondyloarthritis and ankylosing spondylitis are chronic inflammatory conditions that can lead to structural damage to bone tissue, degraded bone microarchitecture and increased fracture risk [129]. In all four studies reviewed, TBS was significantly associated with past or incident fracture [121–124], and in two studies femoral neck BMD, but not lumbar spine BMD, was lower in fracture cases [122, 124]. In patients with axial spondylitis, those with fractures were more likely to have degraded TBS (29%) than low BMD (14%) [121]. It is also important to consider that lumbar spine BMD can be falsely elevated in degenerative noninflammatory arthropathy (due to sclerosis and osteophytes) and in certain inflammatory rheumatic diseases including ankylosing spondylitis (resulting from syndesmophyte formation). In a recent study of 63 spinal surgery patients, lumbar spine BMD was significantly increased with higher CT-derived degeneration scores ($p < 0.001$) whereas TBS and CT Hounsfield unit measurements were unaffected [130]. In the case of a patient who may have degraded TBS and normal or increased lumbar spine BMD, careful scrutiny of the DXA image is recommended to ensure that no vertebrae are affected by spinal artefacts.

Other causes of secondary osteoporosis

Ten studies investigated other causes of secondary osteoporosis including acromegaly, cirrhosis, hyperparathyroidism, pulmonary disease, HIV infection, and thalassemia [131–140]. These studies tended to be small and cross-sectional in nature. In one study of 106 men and women with acromegaly (mean age 56 y), despite lower TBS in vertebral fracture cases (1.18 vs. 1.202, $p < 0.05$), TBS was not associated with prevalent vertebral fractures in a multivariate model [134]. In the other

nine studies, TBS was associated with prevalent vertebral fractures, independent of BMD [131–133, 135, 137–140] or enhanced fracture prediction when combined with BMD [136]. In four of these studies, however, BMD did not differ between fracture and non-fracture cases [131, 133, 135, 139].

Five studies examined TBS and hyperparathyroidism or hypoparathyroidism; conditions which are known to lead to alterations to trabecular bone microarchitecture [141, 142]. In studies of patients with hyperparathyroidism or hypoparathyroidism, TBS was significantly lower in fracture compared to non-fracture cases [132, 135, 137, 139, 140]. In studies that examined the skeletal profiles of fracture cases, the prevalence of degraded TBS (35 to 57%) was greater than densitometric osteopenia or osteoporosis (11 to 21%) [137, 139]. Similar skeletal profiles indicating a predominance of altered bone microarchitecture were also reported in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [135] and thalassemia [136]. In patients with thalassemia, more fractured patients had degraded TBS (57%) than low BMD (20%) [136].

Statements (GRADE outcome: strongly recommended)

14. Reductions in TBS are observed in most secondary osteoporosis-related diseases.
15. TBS predicts fracture risk in type 2 diabetes, independently of BMD and FRAX probability.
16. TBS predicts fracture risk in chronic kidney disease, independently of BMD.
17. TBS predicts fracture risk in patients treated with glucocorticoid, independently of BMD.
18. TBS predicts fracture risk in rheumatological diseases, for example, rheumatoid arthritis, independently of BMD.
19. TBS is relatively unaffected by spinal changes such as osteophytes and syndesmophytes.

Topic 4: Use of TBS for treatment monitoring in secondary osteoporosis

Twenty-eight studies met the eligibility criteria (prospective, retrospective cohort or case–control cross-sectional design; treatments associated with secondary causes of osteoporosis, or antiosteoporosis therapies in secondary osteoporosis; men and/or women, age ≥ 18 years) and thirteen studies included men (Table 3). One study was conducted in China, one in Denmark, one in France, four in Italy, two in Japan, five in Korea, one in Norway, one in Poland, one in Slovakia, two in Spain, two in Switzerland, one in Taiwan and six in the USA. Fourteen studies investigated the effects of treatments associated with secondary osteoporosis, and fourteen investigated the efficacy of antiosteoporosis therapies (Table 3).

Aromatase inhibitors

Aromatase inhibitors (AI) are first-line therapies for reducing the risk of cancer recurrence in postmenopausal women with hormone-receptor-positive breast cancer, by inhibiting the conversion of androgens to estrogen. Given this mechanism of action, AI therapies accelerate bone turnover, increase bone resorption, reduce bone density and increase fragility fracture risk [143]. Four studies investigated the effect of AI therapy (duration from 18 to 48 months) on TBS in postmenopausal or early postmenopausal women with breast cancer [144–147]. Reductions in TBS ranged from -0.5 to $-1.5\%/12$ months, with the greatest loss observed over 36 months (-4.6%), unrelated to change in BMD [145]. In a retrospective, longitudinal study of 321 non-osteoporotic postmenopausal women with breast cancer (mean age 59 y), AI treatment for 3 years, negatively affected both BMD and TBS [147]. BMD significantly decreased by 6.1% and TBS by 2.1%, independent of BMD. The loss of TBS was more pronounced during the first year of treatment with a slowing thereafter, whereas the annual loss of BMD continued for up to 4 years.

Glucocorticoids

Prolonged use of glucocorticoids increases fracture risk [148]. Previous studies have demonstrated that glucocorticoids can weaken bone microarchitecture, for example, through a major loss of trabecular connectivity [149, 150], with disease mechanisms involving increased osteoclastogenesis and apoptosis of osteoblasts and osteocytes [151]. Three studies investigated the effect of glucocorticoid treatment on TBS, and all reported significant reductions ranging from -3 to $-10\%/12$ months, with decreases in BMD ranging from -1.7 to $18\%/12$ months [152–154]. The largest reduction in TBS was reported in men and women (mean age 38 y) with rheumatoid arthritis, treated with high-dose compared to low-dose glucocorticoids over 12 months (-10% vs. -1.7%) indicating that the magnitude of the effect is dependent on treatment dose regimen [153].

Antiosteoporosis treatments in patients with secondary osteoporosis

Ten studies investigated the effects of antiresorptive treatments and five examined anabolic treatments. Of these studies, five included men. Collectively, the effects of treatment on TBS and BMD (Table 3), were comparable to those observed in postmenopausal osteoporosis (Table 2), reflecting the drug mechanisms of action and duration of treatment.

Antiresorptive agents included bisphosphonates, denosumab and testosterone therapy. One placebo-controlled

RCT examined the effect of 12 months testosterone therapy in 197 androgen-deficient men (mean age 54 y) [166]. No significant differences in TBS were reported between the treatment and placebo groups (1.6% vs. 1.4%), although a significant effect on QCT-derived BMD was observed. In studies of bisphosphonates, the treatment effect, as in postmenopausal women, was one of preservation with no significant changes in either direction reported [62, 162–164, 167]. One RCT over 24 months included 109 women with breast cancer and treated with AI, who received either 35 mg/week risedronate or a placebo [164]. A significant loss of TBS (–2.4%) and BMD (–1.7%) was demonstrated in women receiving the placebo, whereas in women treated with risedronate, there was no change in TBS and an increase in BMD (2.3%). Similar findings were reported in osteopenic/osteoporotic men and women with liver cirrhosis [162], in women with T2D [168, 169], and in corticosteroid-treated women [167]. On the other hand, TBS significantly increased by 4% in CKD patients treated with denosumab over 12 months [165].

Studies of anabolic agents included PTH/PTHrP analogues [62, 65, 168–170] and one extension RCT investigated the effects of a sequential anabolic-first treatment regimen [169]. Overall, anabolic treatments led to increases in TBS ranging from 0.5 to 2.5%/12 months. In the largest RCT and part of the ACTIVE trial, 198 postmenopausal osteoporotic women with T2D received either 80ug abaloparatide, 20ug teriparatide or placebo over 18 months [168]. The largest increases in TBS and BMD were observed in the abaloparatide group (3.7% and 8.9% respectively) although gains with teriparatide were also significant (2.4% and 2.7% respectively). A separate RCT investigated the efficacy of teriparatide in glucocorticoid-treated women and reported significant increases in TBS of 3.7% and increases in BMD of 10.3% [167], whereas treatment with alendronate led to increases in BMD (5.5%) and no change in TBS. One study investigated sequential therapy in 32 premenopausal women (mean age 39 y) with severe idiopathic osteoporosis and a history of fragility fractures [169]. Teriparatide for 12 to 24 months, followed by 24 months of treatment with denosumab led to a sustained mean increase of 5.8% in TBS, comparable to findings in postmenopausal women [21].

Statements (GRADE outcome: strongly recommended)

20. TBS adds value when used with BMD in monitoring skeletal effects of aromatase inhibitors.
21. TBS adds value when used with BMD in monitoring skeletal effects of glucocorticoids.
22. Evidence supporting the use of TBS in monitoring response to antiosteoporosis therapy is applicable across both primary and secondary osteoporosis.

Ongoing developments and future research

Recent and ongoing developments in TBS software include the updated TBS algorithm (version 4) that accounts for soft tissue thickness, as an improvement on the current algorithm which estimates tissue thickness using body mass index as a surrogate (version 3.1.2). The updated algorithm has been shown to perform similarly to previous versions of TBS in the prediction of fragility fracture [41] and be equally or more effective when monitoring changes in TBS in response to antiresorptive and anabolic osteoporosis therapies [23, 24, 64, 70, 71]. Given the incorporation of soft tissue adjustment, there is further potential for application in pediatric populations [171], in patients undergoing significant weight change and in patients with very high or very low BMI [172], although further studies are required. There are also several recent studies that demonstrate the versatility and expansion of TBS to other skeletal regions including the hip [173], the distal femur following knee arthroplasty [174] and lateral vertebral fracture assessment [175]. Further research in these areas is encouraged.

Conclusions

Evidence supporting the added value of TBS in the assessment and management of osteoporosis has rapidly accumulated since 2015. Collectively, data indicate that TBS enhances fracture risk prediction in both primary and secondary osteoporosis, and across diverse races and ethnicities. Together with FRAX, the inclusion of TBS in conjunction with BMD can provide an improved global assessment of fracture risk, which takes into account the two pillars of fracture resistance (bone mass and bone microarchitecture) and CRFs. Where FRAX is not available, TBS alongside BMD provides a dual skeletal assessment of fracture risk, and the lowest BMD T-score-adjusted for TBS can be input into other fracture risk assessment tools. Limited data suggest that TBS is less influenced by degenerative and inflammatory spinal disease than DXA BMD. Furthermore, TBS has the potential to help inform treatment initiation and the choice of treatment in light of the overall skeletal profile of an individual patient, taking into account both BMD and bone microarchitecture. Including TBS in the monitoring of treatment may be useful for denosumab and anabolic agents, while with bisphosphonates, MHT and SERMs, evidence demonstrates that the effect is mostly one of preservation. The expert consensus statements and operational approach, provided in this paper, can be used to guide the integration of TBS in clinical practice for the assessment and management of osteoporosis.

Appendix 1. Operational considerations based on approved statements and expert opinion for the integration of TBS in clinical practice

Trabecular bone score (TBS) is grey scale texture measure that correlates with bone microarchitecture, which can be used alongside FRAX and BMD to enhance the assessment of fracture risk and to inform treatment initiation and monitoring. The following guidance can be used to facilitate the integration of TBS in clinical practice in alignment with clinical workflow (see Appendix Fig. 2).

Indications for the use of TBS (adapted from ISCD, 2019; Kanis et al., 2019)

- If FRAX (without BMD) indicates intermediate risk of fracture;
- In women aged 65 years or over, and men aged 70 years or over, for routine bone health monitoring;
- In women and men aged under 65 and 70 years respectively, TBS is recommended alongside BMD, if they have a risk factor for low bone mass such as low body weight, prior fracture, high-risk medication use, or a disease or condition associated with bone loss;
- Adults with a fragility fracture;
- Adults with a disease or condition associated with secondary osteoporosis;
- Adults taking a medication associated with secondary osteoporosis;

- Adults who are being considered for pharmacological treatment;
- Adults receiving treatment, to monitor treatment effectiveness;
- Adults not receiving osteoporosis treatment, when evidence of bone fragility would lead to treatment.

Image acquisition and quality assessment (technical considerations)

- A DXA scanner calibration with a dedicated fractal phantom is required for TBS software installations and when there is a change in the DXA system, in order to clinically interpret the data;
- When a DXA system is upgraded or replaced, it is strongly recommended that a new baseline TBS measurement is set for patients under treatment monitoring;
- Change in scan mode may impact TBS outcomes. This can be mitigated by ensuring correct measurement and data entry of height and weight, and avoidance of change in scan mode for longitudinal monitoring, unless indicated by the DXA manufacturer;
- Vertebrae affected by structural anomalies should be excluded from BMD analysis in accordance with ISCD protocol. Vertebrae excluded for BMD analysis are also excluded for TBS, e.g. sclerotic lesions, osteophytes, syndesmophytes, laminectomy and fracture;
- Spinal degenerative changes minimally impact TBS, unlike BMD. As such, it is not unusual to observe discordance between spine TBS (lower) and BMD (higher);

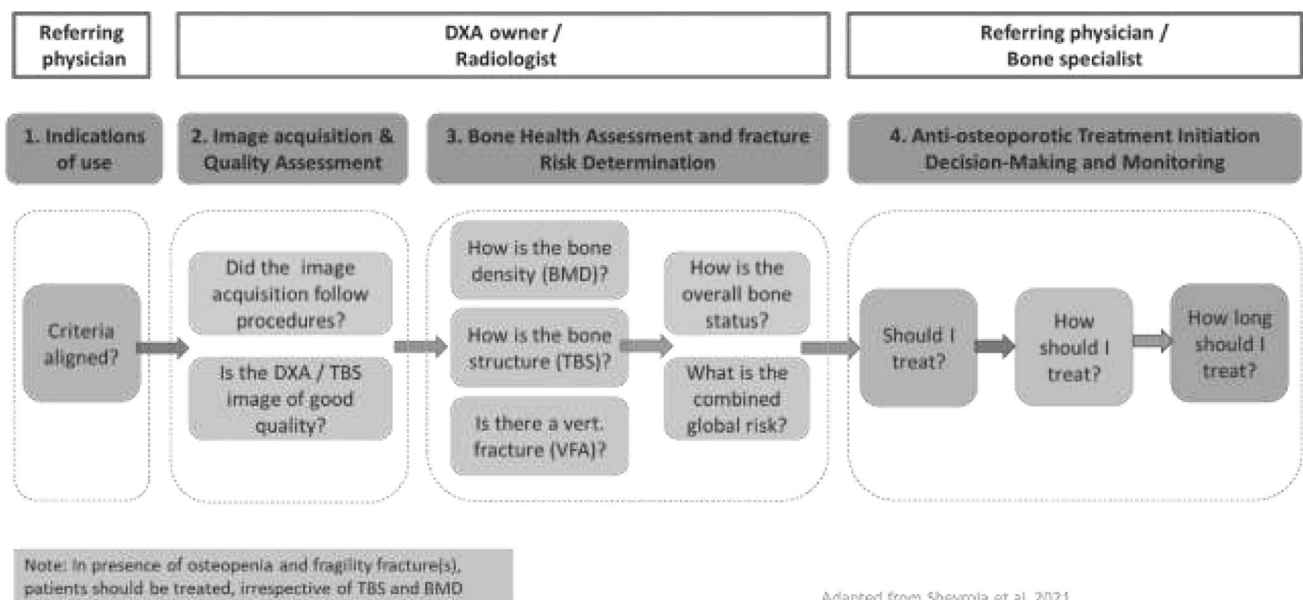


Fig. 2 Integration of TBS into the clinical workflow

- If two or more vertebrae are excluded, neither BMD nor TBS can be used for diagnosis;
- When a combination of vertebrae other than L1-L4 is used, combination-specific threshold adjustments are automatically applied in the current TBS iNsite version (3.1 and higher).
- The currently available TBS software is valid for use in individuals within the BMI range of 15 to 37 kg.m⁻². Interpretation of TBS results outside of this range should be made with caution.

Bone health assessment

- In the assessment of bone health, TBS can be used alongside BMD to provide additional information relating to bone microarchitecture;
- The 'Bone Resilience Index' is an interpretive tool provided by the manufacturer, comprising combinations of categories of BMD (normal, osteopenic or osteoporosis) and TBS (normal, partially degraded or degraded);
- Discordance between BMD and TBS (for example, normal BMD and degraded TBS), should prompt consideration of further clinical evaluation for possible causes of secondary osteoporosis;
- Vertebral fracture assessment (VFA) should be considered for osteopenic patients with degraded TBS.

Fracture risk assessment

- TBS can be used in the assessment of fracture risk using FRAX-adjusted for TBS directly OR indirectly by using the femoral neck BMD T-score-adjusted for TBS, but not both, to avoid over-adjustment for TBS;
- FRAX-adjusted for TBS can be used to adjust the probability of MOF or hip fracture, for bone microarchitecture, in men and women aged 40 to 90 years. The adjusted FRAX probabilities can then be compared to local or national intervention thresholds;
- In countries and regions where BMD T-score is the primary measure for assessment and reimbursement, BMD T-score-adjusted for TBS can be used;
- BMD T-score-adjusted for TBS can be used in fracture prediction models other than FRAX;
- The lowest adjusted T-score (lumbar spine, total hip or femoral neck) is used for diagnosis;
- Other approaches might include BMD Z-score (age 20 to 49 years) and the risk threshold adjustment (or treatment threshold shift) referring to the lowest BMD T-score adjusted for TBS Z-score;
- The selected approach should reflect patient age and country or region-specific guidelines.

Antiosteoporosis treatment initiation, decision-making and monitoring

- FRAX-adjusted for TBS or BMD T-score adjusted for TBS can be used to inform treatment initiation, in conjunction with country or region-specific treatment intervention thresholds;
- The greatest utility of either TBS adjustment is for individuals who are close to a FRAX or BMD T-score treatment intervention threshold;
- Patients with low TBS who lie below but near the treatment threshold should be considered for an earlier assessment and lifestyle advice;
- FRAX-adjusted for TBS can be used to guide the choice of anti-osteoporosis treatment in the framework of ESCEO-IOF recommendations on categorization to low, high or very high fracture risk (with the latter category directed to anabolic first regimens);
- Since TBS captures elements of bone microarchitecture, conceptually, a low (degraded or partially degraded) TBS might support the use of treatments that impact both BMD and bone microarchitecture, for example, long-term denosumab or bone anabolic agents;
- Conversely, bisphosphonates, SERMs and MHT might be considered if the treatment goal is preservation of TBS;
- Least significant change (LSC) should be used to interpret treatment effect at the individual level, based on the center-specific precision error;
- The average of published TBS precision errors and corresponding LSCs (Hologic and GE systems) are 1.37%CV and 3.79% respectively.
- If a patient has a significant reduction (exceeding LSC) in TBS during treatment, consider causes of secondary osteoporosis and if an alternative treatment is required;
- If a patient has a significant increase (exceeding LSC) in TBS and/or BMD during treatment while not expected given the given drugs and their associated mechanism of action, check for possible technical inaccuracies.

Supplementary Information The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00198-023-06817-4>.

Acknowledgements We gratefully acknowledge information on technical considerations from Medimaps Group. The ESCEO Working Group was funded by the ESCEO. The ESCEO receives unrestricted educational grants to support its educational and scientific activities from non-governmental organisations, not-for-profit organisations, non-commercial or corporate partners. The choice of topics, participants, content and agenda of the Working Groups as well as the writing, editing, submission and reviewing of the manuscript are the sole responsibility of the ESCEO, without any influence from third parties.

Declarations

Consents and ethics approval This narrative article contains no original data and thus issues of ethics, informed consent and patient confidentiality do not apply.

Conflict of interest J.Y.R. has received fees for lectures or advisory boards from IBSA-Genevriev, Mylan, Radius Health, Pierre Fabre, Faes Pharma, Rejuvenate Biomed, Teva, Theramex, Pfizer, Mithra Pharmaceuticals, CNIEL, Dairy Research Council, Nutricia, Danone and Agnovos, and industry grants (all through institution) from IBSA-Genevriev, Mylan, CNIEL, Radius Health and TRB, outside the submitted work.

C.C. reports personal fees from ABBH, Amgen, Eli Lilly, GSK, Medtronic, Merck, Novartis, Pfizer, Roche, Servier and Takeda, outside the submitted work.

N.C.H. reports personal fees, consultancy, lecture fees and honoraria from Alliance for Better Bone Health, AMGEN, MSD, Eli Lilly, UCB, Kyowa Kirin, Servier, Shire, Theramex, Consilient Healthcare and Internis Pharma, outside the submitted work.

L.K. reports lecture fees and honoraria from Alexion, Amgen, Ascendis, Medimaps (2 single presentations), and Radius, outside the submitted work.

E.V.M reports consultancy, advisory boards and or lecture fees from Amgen, AstraZeneca, Consilient Healthcare, Fresenius Kabi, GSK, Hologic, Internis, Lilly, ObsEva, Pfizer, UCB. Additional research support from Versus Arthritis, I3 Innovus, MRC and IOF.

N.V. reports personal fees from IBSA, Mylan, Viatrix, Fidia, MSD outside of the submitted work.

N.A-D., D.M.C., M.C., A-L.D., O.L., D.M., J.P., M-P.L., S.T. declare no conflicts of interest.

Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License, which permits any non-commercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>.

References

- Peck WA (1993) Consensus development conference: diagnosis, prophylaxis, and treatment of osteoporosis. *Am J Med* 94(6):646–650
- Kanis JA, McCloskey EV, Harvey NC, Johansson H, Leslie WD (2015) Intervention thresholds and the diagnosis of osteoporosis. *J Bone Miner Res* 30(10):1747–1753
- Siris ES, Miller PD, Barrett-Connor E, Faulkner KG, Wehren LE, Abbott TA, Berger ML, Santora AC, Sherwood LM (2001) Identification and fracture outcomes of undiagnosed low bone mineral density in postmenopausal women: results from the National Osteoporosis Risk Assessment. *JAMA* 286(22):2815–2822
- Pasco JA, Seeman E, Henry MJ, Merriman EN, Nicholson GC, Kotowicz MA (2006) The population burden of fractures originates in women with osteopenia, not osteoporosis. *Osteoporos Int* 17:1404–1409
- Sanders KM, Nicholson GC, Watts JJ, Pasco JA, Henry MJ, Kotowicz MA, Seeman E (2006) Half the burden of fragility fractures in the community occur in women without osteoporosis. When is fracture prevention cost-effective? *Bone* 38(5):694–700
- Binkley N, Morin SN, Martineau P, Lix LM, Hans D, Leslie WD (2020) Frequency of normal bone measurement in postmenopausal women with fracture: a registry-based cohort study. *Osteoporos Int* 31:2337–2344
- Pothuau L, Carceller P, Hans D (2008) Correlations between grey-level variations in 2D projection images (TBS) and 3D microarchitecture: applications in the study of human trabecular bone microarchitecture. *Bone* 42(4):775–787
- Pothuau L, Barthe N, Krieg MA, Mehse N, Carceller P, Hans D (2009) Evaluation of the potential use of trabecular bone score to complement bone mineral density in the diagnosis of osteoporosis: a preliminary spine bmd-matched, case-control study. *J Clin Densitom* 12(2):170–176
- Hans D, Barthe N, Boutroy S, Pothuau L, Winzenrieth R, Krieg MA (2011) Correlations between trabecular bone score, measured using anteroposterior dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry acquisition, and 3-dimensional parameters of bone microarchitecture: an experimental study on human cadaver vertebrae. *J Clin Densitom* 14(3):302–312
- Winzenrieth R, Michelet F, Hans D (2013) Three-dimensional (3D) microarchitecture correlations with 2D projection image gray-level variations assessed by trabecular bone score using high-resolution computed tomographic acquisitions: effects of resolution and noise. *J Clin Densitom* 16(3):287–296
- Muschitz C, Kocijan R, Haschka J, Pahr D, Kaider A, Pietschmann P, Hans D, Muschitz GK, Fahrleitner-Pammer A, Resch H (2015) TBS reflects trabecular microarchitecture in premenopausal women and men with idiopathic osteoporosis and low-traumatic fractures. *Bone* 79:259–266
- Ramvalho J, Marques IDB, Hans D, Dempster D, Zhou H, Patel P, Pereira RMR, Jorgetti V, Moyses RMA, Nickolas TL (2018) The trabecular bone score: Relationships with trabecular and cortical microarchitecture measured by HR-pQCT and histomorphometry in patients with chronic kidney disease. *Bone* 116:215–220
- McCloskey EV, Odén A, Harvey NC, Leslie WD, Hans D, Johansson H, Barkmann R, Boutroy S, Brown J, Chapurlat R, Elders PJ (2016) A meta-analysis of trabecular bone score in fracture risk prediction and its relationship to FRAX. *J Bone Miner Res* 31(5):940–948
- Leslie WD, Shevroja E, Johansson H, McCloskey EV, Harvey NC, Kanis JA, Hans D (2018) Risk-equivalent T-score adjustment for using lumbar spine trabecular bone score (TBS): the Manitoba BMD registry. *Osteoporos Int* 29:751–758
- Harvey NC, Glüer CC, Binkley N, McCloskey EV, Brandi ML, Cooper C, Kendler D, Lamy O, Laslop A, Camargos BM, Reginster JY (2015) Trabecular bone score (TBS) as a new complementary approach for osteoporosis evaluation in clinical practice. *Bone* 78:216–224
- Choi YJ, Ock SY, Chung YS (2016) Trabecular bone score (TBS) and TBS-adjusted fracture risk assessment tool are potential supplementary tools for the discrimination of morphometric vertebral fractures in postmenopausal women with type 2 diabetes. *J Clin Densitom* 19(4):507–514
- Zhukouskaya VV, Ellen-Vainicher C, Gaudio A, Privitera F, Cairoli E, Ulivieri FM, Palmieri S, Morelli V, Grancini V, Orsi E, Masserini B (2016) The utility of lumbar spine trabecular bone score and femoral neck bone mineral density for identifying asymptomatic vertebral fractures in well-compensated type 2 diabetic patients. *Osteoporos Int* 27:49–56
- Lin YC, Wu J, Kuo SF, Cheung YC, Sung CM, Fan CM, Chen FP, Mhuircheartaigh JN (2020) Vertebral fractures in type 2

- diabetes patients: utility of trabecular bone score and relationship with serum bone turnover biomarkers. *J Clin Densitom* 23(1):37–43
19. Leslie WD, Majumdar SR, Morin SN, Hans D, Lix LM (2017) Change in trabecular bone score (TBS) with antiresorptive therapy does not predict fracture in women: the Manitoba BMD cohort. *J Bone Miner Res* 32(3):618–623
 20. McClung MR, Lippuner K, Brandi ML, Zanchetta JR, Bone HG, Chapurlat R, Hans D, Wang A, Zapalowski C, Libanati C (2017) Effect of denosumab on trabecular bone score in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis. *Osteoporos Int* 28:2967–2973
 21. Tsai JN, Jiang LA, Lee H, Hans D, Leder BZ (2017) Effects of teriparatide, denosumab, or both on spine trabecular microarchitecture in DATA-switch: a randomized controlled trial. *J Clin Densitom* 20(4):507–512
 22. Jeong C, Kim J, Lim Y, Ha J, Kang MI, Baek KH (2021) Effect of Romosozumab on Trabecular bone score compared to anti-resorptive agents in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis. *Journal of bone metabolism* 28(4):317
 23. Cosman F, Hans D, Shevroja E, Mitlak Wang Y, B, (2023) Effect of abaloparatide on bone microarchitecture assessed by trabecular bone score in women with osteoporosis: post hoc analysis of ACTIVE and ACTIVEExtend. *J Bone Mineral Res* 38(4):464–470
 24. Hans D, McDermott M, Huang S, Kim M, Shevroja E, McClung M (2023) Long-term effect of denosumab on bone microarchitecture as assessed by tissue thickness-adjusted trabecular bone score in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis: results from FREEDOM and its open-label extension. *Osteo Int* 34(6):1075–1084
 25. Kanis JA, Norton N, Harvey NC, Jacobson T, Johansson H, Lorentzon M, McCloskey EV, Willers C, Borgström F (2021) SCOPE 2021: a new scorecard for osteoporosis in Europe. *Arch Osteoporos* 16(1):82
 26. Kanis JA, Harvey NC, Johansson H, Liu E, Vandenput L, Lorentzon M, Leslie WD, McCloskey EV (2020) A decade of FRAX: how has it changed the management of osteoporosis? *Aging Clin Exp Res* 32:187–196
 27. Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG; PRISMA Group (2009) Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement. *PLoS Med* 21;6(7):e1000097
 28. Andrews J, Guyatt G, Oxman AD, Alderson P, Dahm P, Falck-Ytter Y, Nasser M, Meerpohl J, Post PN, Kunz R, Brozek J (2013) GRADE guidelines: 14. Going from evidence to recommendations: the significance and presentation of recommendations. *J Clin Epidemiol* 66(7):719–725
 29. Holloway KL, De Abreu LL, Hans D, Kotowicz MA, Sajjad MA, Hyde NK, Pasco JA (2018) Trabecular bone score in men and women with impaired fasting glucose and diabetes. *Calcif Tissue Int* 102:32–40
 30. Martineau P, Leslie WD, Johansson H, Oden A, McCloskey EV, Hans D, Kanis JA (2017) Clinical utility of using lumbar spine trabecular bone score to adjust fracture probability: the Manitoba BMD cohort. *J Bone Miner Res* 32(7):1568–1574
 31. Martineau P, Leslie WD, Johansson H, Harvey NC, McCloskey EV, Hans D, Kanis JA (2018) In which patients does lumbar spine trabecular bone score (TBS) have the largest effect? *Bone* 113:161–168
 32. Li G, Leslie WD, Kovacs CS, Prior J, Josse RG, Towheed T, Davison KS, Thabane L, Papaioannou A, Levine MA, Goltzman D (2020) Combining frailty and trabecular bone score did not improve predictive accuracy in risk of major osteoporotic fractures. *J Bone Miner Res* 35(6):1058–1064
 33. Leslie WD, Hans D, Silva BC (2023) Fracture prediction from trabecular bone score is unaffected by anti-resorptive treatment: a registry-based cohort study. *J Clin Densitom* 26(1):10–15
 34. Su Y, Leung J, Hans D, Aubry-Rozier B, Kwok T (2017) Added clinical use of trabecular bone score to BMD for major osteoporotic fracture prediction in older Chinese people: the Mr. OS and Ms. OS cohort study in Hong Kong. *Osteoporosis International* 28:151–160
 35. Su Y, Leung J, Hans D, Lamy O, Kwok T (2017) The added value of trabecular bone score to FRAX® to predict major osteoporotic fractures for clinical use in Chinese older people: the Mr. OS and Ms. OS cohort study in Hong Kong. *Osteoporos Int* 28:111–117
 36. Iki M, Fujita Y, Tamaki J, Kouda K, Yura A, Sato Y, Moon JS, Winzenrieth R, Okamoto N, Kurumatani N (2015) Trabecular bone score may improve FRAX® prediction accuracy for major osteoporotic fractures in elderly Japanese men: the Fujiwara-kyo Osteoporosis Risk in Men (FORMEN) Cohort Study. *Osteoporos Int* 26:1841–1848
 37. Tamaki J, Iki M, Sato Y, Winzenrieth R, Kajita E, Kagamimori S, for the JPOS Study Group (2019) Does Trabecular Bone Score (TBS) improve the predictive ability of FRAX® for major osteoporotic fractures according to the Japanese Population-Based Osteoporosis (JPOS) cohort study? *J Bone Min Metabol* 37:161–170
 38. Kim H, Kim JH, Kim MJ, Hong AR, Choi H, Ku E, Lee JH, Shin CS, Cho NH (2020) Low predictive value of FRAX adjusted by trabecular bone score for osteoporotic fractures in Korean women: a community-based cohort study. *Endocrinol Metab* 35(2):359–366
 39. Kužma M, Hans D, Koller T, Némethová E, Jackuliak P, Killinger Z, Resch H, Payer J (2018) Less strict intervention thresholds for the FRAX and TBS-adjusted FRAX predict clinical fractures in osteopenic postmenopausal women with no prior fractures. *J Bone Miner Metab* 36:580–588
 40. Popp AW, Meer S, Krieg MA, Perrelet R, Hans D, Lippuner K (2016) Bone mineral density (BMD) and vertebral trabecular bone score (TBS) for the identification of elderly women at high risk for fracture: the SEMOF cohort study. *Eur Spine J* 25:3432–3438
 41. Shevroja E, Aubry-Rozier B, Hans G, Gonzalez-Rodriguez E, Stoll D, Lamy O, Hans D (2019) Clinical performance of the updated trabecular bone score (TBS) algorithm, which accounts for the soft tissue thickness: The OsteoLaus study. *J Bone Min Res* 34(12):2229–2237
 42. Shevroja E, Mo Costabella F, Gonzalez Rodriguez E, Lamy O, Hans D (2022) The fracture predictive ability of lumbar spine BMD and TBS as calculated based on different combinations of the lumbar spine vertebrae. *Archives Osteoporosis* 17(1):83
 43. Sakulpisuti C, Sritara C, Kositwattanarerk A, Fuangfa P, Suppasilp C, Vathesatogkit P, Matchariyakul D, Ongphiphadhanakul B, Sritara P (2022) Bone mineral density and trabecular bone score in predicting vertebral fractures in male employees of the electricity generating authority of Thailand. *J Osteoporos*. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/6832166>
 44. Schousboe JT, Vo T, Taylor BC, Cawthon PM, Schwartz AV, Bauer DC, Orwoll ES, Lane NE, Barrett-Connor E, Ensrud KE, Osteoporotic Fractures in Men (MrOS) Study Research Group (2016) Prediction of incident major osteoporotic and hip fractures by trabecular bone score (TBS) and prevalent radiographic vertebral fracture in older men. *J Bone Min Res* 31(3):690–697
 45. Schousboe JT, Vo TN, Langsetmo L, Taylor BC, Cawthon PM, Schwartz AV, Bauer DC, Orwoll ES, Lane NE, Barrett-Connor E, Ensrud KE (2017) Association of trabecular bone score (TBS) with incident clinical and radiographic vertebral fractures adjusted for lumbar spine BMD in older men: a prospective cohort study. *J Bone Miner Res* 32(7):1554–1558
 46. McCloskey EV, Odén A, Harvey NC, Leslie WD, Hans D, Johansson H, Kanis JA (2015) Adjusting fracture probability by trabecular bone score. *Calcif Tissue Int* 96:500–509
 47. Chan DC, McCloskey EV, Chang CB, Lin KP, Lim LC, Tsai KS, Yang RS (2017) Establishing and evaluating FRAX® probability thresholds in Taiwan. *J Formos Med Assoc* 116(3):161–168

48. Hans D, Goertzen AL, Krieg MA, Leslie WD (2011) Bone microarchitecture assessed by TBS predicts osteoporotic fractures independent of bone density: the Manitoba study. *J Bone Miner Res* 26(11):2762–2769
49. Leslie WD, Aubry-Rozier B, Lix LM, Morin SN, Majumdar SR, Hans D (2014) Spine bone texture assessed by trabecular bone score (TBS) predicts osteoporotic fractures in men: the Manitoba Bone Density Program. *Bone* 67:10–14
50. LeBoff MS, Greenspan SL, Insogna KL, Lewiecki EM, Saag KG, Singer AJ, Siris ES (2022) The clinician's guide to prevention and treatment of osteoporosis. *Osteoporos Int* 33(10):2049–2102
51. Papaioannou A, Morin S, Cheung AM, Atkinson S, Brown JP, Feldman S, Hanley DA, Hodsdman A, Jamal SA, Kaiser SM, Kvern B (2010) 2010 clinical practice guidelines for the diagnosis and management of osteoporosis in Canada: summary. *CMAJ* 182(17):1864–1873
52. Compston J, Bowring C, Cooper A, Cooper C, Davies C, Francis R, Kanis JA, Marsh D, McCloskey EV, Reid DM, Selby P (2013) Diagnosis and management of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women and older men in the UK: National Osteoporosis Guideline Group (NOGG) update 2013. *Maturitas* 75(4):392–396
53. Boutroy S, Hans D, Sornay-Rendu E, Vilayphiou N, Winzenrieth R, Chapurlat R (2013) Trabecular bone score improves fracture risk prediction in non-osteoporotic women: the OFELY study. *Osteoporos Int* 24:77–85
54. Shevroja E (2020) Trabecular Bone Score (TBS): the pathway from bone experiments to a validated clinical use. PhD Thesis – UNIL-CHUV. https://serval.unil.ch/en/notice/serval:BIB_55425DC59F33. Accessed 12 Jan 2023
55. Briot K, Paternotte S, Kolta S, Eastell R, Reid DM, Felsenberg D, Glüer CC, Roux C (2013) Added value of trabecular bone score to bone mineral density for prediction of osteoporotic fractures in postmenopausal women: the OPUS study. *Bone* 57(1):232–236
56. Nassar K, Paternotte S, Kolta S, Fechtenbaum J, Roux C, Briot K (2014) Added value of trabecular bone score over bone mineral density for identification of vertebral fractures in patients with areal bone mineral density in the non-osteoporotic range. *Osteoporos Int* 25:243–249
57. Kanis JA, Harvey NC, Cooper C, Johansson H, Odén A, McCloskey EV, Advisory Board of the National Osteoporosis Guideline Group (2016) A systematic review of intervention thresholds based on FRAX: a report prepared for the National Osteoporosis Guideline Group and the International Osteoporosis Foundation. *Archives Osteoporosis* 11:1–48
58. Di Gregorio S, Del Rio L, Rodriguez-Tolra J, Bonel E, García M, Winzenrieth R (2015) Comparison between different bone treatments on areal bone mineral density (aBMD) and bone microarchitectural texture as assessed by the trabecular bone score (TBS). *Bone* 75:138–143
59. Shin MS, Cho EH, Kim HY (2017) Longitudinal change in trabecular bone score during and after treatment of osteoporosis in postmenopausal Korean women. *Journal of Bone Metabolism* 24(2):117–124
60. Sooragonda B, Cherian KE, Jebasingh FK, Dasgupta R, Asha HS, Kapoor N, Thomas N, Paul TV (2019) Longitudinal changes in bone mineral density and trabecular bone score following yearly zoledronic acid infusion in postmenopausal osteoporosis—a retrospective-prospective study from southern India. *Arch Osteoporos* 14:1–5
61. Miyaoka D, Imanishi Y, Ohara M, Hayashi N, Nagata Y, Yamada S, Mori K, Emoto M, Inaba M (2017) Effects of teriparatide and sequential minodronate on lumbar spine bone mineral density and microarchitecture in osteoporosis. *Calcif Tissue Int* 101:396–403
62. Kim J, Kim KM, Lim S, Kang MI, Baek KH, Min YK (2022) Efficacy of bisphosphonate therapy on postmenopausal osteoporotic women with and without diabetes: a prospective trial. *BMC Endocr Disord* 22(1):1–9
63. Kang T, Park SY, Lee SH, Park JH, Suh SW (2022) Comparison of denosumab and zoledronic acid in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis: bone mineral density (BMD) and Trabecular Bone Score (TBS). *J Korean Med Sci* 37(13):e68
64. Hans D, McDermott M, Huang S, Kim M, Shevroja E, McClung M (2023) Long-term effect of denosumab on bone microarchitecture as assessed by tissue thickness-adjusted Trabecular Bone Score (TBS) in Postmenopausal Women with Osteoporosis: Results from the Freedom and Open-Label Extension (OLE). *J Clin Densitom* 25(2):272
65. Cipriani C, Pepe J, Silva BC, Rubin MR, Cusano NE, McMahon DJ, Nieddu L, Angelozzi M, Biamonte F, Diacinti D, Hans D (2018) Comparative effect of rhPTH (1–84) on bone mineral density and trabecular Bone score in hypoparathyroidism and postmenopausal osteoporosis. *J Bone Miner Res* 33(12):2132–2139
66. Bilezikian JP, Hattersley G, Fitzpatrick LA, Harris AG, Shevroja E, Banks K, Leder BZ, Zanchetta JR, Hans D (2018) Abaloparatide-SC improves trabecular microarchitecture as assessed by trabecular bone score (TBS): a 24-week randomized clinical trial. *Osteoporos Int* 29:323–328
67. Chen FP, Fu TS, Lin YC, Sung CM, Huang MH, Lin YJ (2022) Association between PINP and bone strength in postmenopausal women treated with teriparatide. *Taiwan J Obstet Gynecol* 61(1):91–95
68. Sandeep NV, Joseph A, Cherian KE, Kapoor N, Paul TV (2022) Impact of teriparatide therapy in Indian postmenopausal women with osteoporosis with regard to DXA-derived parameters. *Therapeutic Adv Endocrinol Metabol* 13:20420188221112904
69. Leslie WD, Goel H, Binkley N, McCloskey EV, Hans D (2023) Contributions of clinical and technical factors to longitudinal change in trabecular bone score and bone density: a registry-based individual-level analysis. *J Bone Miner Res* 38:512–521
70. Hans D, Shevroja E, McDermott M, Huang S, Kim M, McClung M (2022) Updated trabecular bone score accounting for the soft tissue thickness (TBSTT) demonstrated significantly improved bone microstructure with denosumab in the FREEDOM TBS post hoc analysis. *Osteoporos Int* 33(12):2517–2525
71. McClung M, Betah D, Leder B, Kendler D, Oates M, Timoshanko J, and Wang Y (2022) Effect of romosozumab on bone microarchitecture as assessed by tissue thickness-adjusted trabecular bone score in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis: results from the ARCH study. <https://eposters.asbmr.org/asp/2022/eposter/368700>. Accessed 12 Jan 2023
72. Baron R, Ferrari S, Russell RGG (2011) Denosumab and bisphosphonates: different mechanisms of action and effects. *Bone* 48(4):677–692
73. Moreira CA, Dempster DW (2017) Histomorphometric changes following treatment for osteoporosis. *J Endocrinol Invest* 40:895–897
74. Wang L, Huang B, Chen X, Su J (2020) New insight into unexpected bone formation by denosumab. *Drug Discovery Today* 25(11):1919–1922
75. Ferrari SL, Abrahamsen B, Napoli N, Akesson K, Chandran M, Eastell R, El-Hajj Fuleihan G, Josse R, Kendler D, Kraenzlin M, Suzuki A (2018) Diagnosis and management of bone fragility in diabetes: an emerging challenge. *Osteoporos Int* 29:2585–2596
76. Jiang Y, Zhao JJ, Mitlak BH, Wang O, Genant HK, Eriksen EF (2003) Recombinant human parathyroid hormone (1–34)[teriparatide] improves both cortical and cancellous bone structure. *J Bone Miner Res* 18(11):1932–1941

77. Chavassieux P, Chapurlat R, Portero-Muzy N, Roux JP, Garcia P, Brown JP, Libanati C, Boyce RW, Wang A, Grauer A (2019) Bone-forming and antiresorptive effects of romosozumab in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis: bone histomorphometry and microcomputed tomography analysis after 2 and 12 months of treatment. *J Bone Miner Res* 34(9):1597–1608
78. Genant HK, Engelke K, Bolognese MA, Mautalen C, Brown JP, Recknor C, Goemaere S, Fuerst T, Yang YC, Grauer A, Libanati C (2017) Effects of romosozumab compared with teriparatide on bone density and mass at the spine and hip in postmenopausal women with low bone mass. *J Bone Miner Res* 32(1):181–187
79. Kanis JA, Harvey NC, McCloskey E, Bruyère O, Veronese N, Lorentzon M, Cooper C, Rizzoli R, Adib G, Al-Daghri N, Campusano C (2020) Algorithm for the management of patients at low, high and very high risk of osteoporotic fractures. *Osteoporos Int* 31:1–12
80. Cosman F, Crittenden DB, Adachi JD, Binkley N, Czerwinski E, Ferrari S, Hofbauer LC, Lau E, Lewiecki EM, Miyauchi A, Zerbin CA (2016) Romosozumab treatment in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis. *N Engl J Med* 375(16):1532–1543
81. Curtis EM, Reginster JY, Al-Daghri N, Biver E, Brandi ML, Cavalier E, Hadji P, Halbout P, Harvey NC, Hilgsmann M, Javaid MK (2022) Management of patients at very high risk of osteoporotic fractures through sequential treatments. *Aging Clin Exp Res* 34(4):695–714
82. Kanis JA, Cooper C, Rizzoli R, Reginster JY, Scientific Advisory Board of the European Society for Clinical and Economic Aspects of Osteoporosis and Osteoarthritis (ESCEO) and the Committees of Scientific Advisors and National Societies of the International Osteoporosis Foundation (IOF) (2019) Executive summary of the European guidance for the diagnosis and management of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women. *Calcified Tissue Int* 104:235–238
83. Kanis JA, McCloskey EV, Harvey NC, Cooper C, Rizzoli R, Dawson-Hughes B, Maggi S, Reginster JY (2023) The need to distinguish intervention thresholds and diagnostic thresholds in the management of osteoporosis. *Osteoporos Int* 34(1):1–9
84. Nguyen ND, Frost SA, Center JR, Eisman JA, Nguyen TV (2008) Development of prognostic nomograms for individualizing 5-year and 10-year fracture risks. *Osteoporos Int* 19:1431–1444
85. Shepherd JA, Lu Y, Wilson K, Fuerst T, Genant H, Hangartner TN, Wilson C, Hans D, Leib ES (2006) Cross-calibration and minimum precision standards for dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry: the 2005 ISCD Official Positions. *J Clin Densitom* 9(1):31–36
86. Krueger D, Libber J, Binkley N (2015) Spine trabecular bone score precision, a comparison between GE lunar standard and high-resolution densitometers. *J Clin Densitom* 18(2):226–232
87. Bréban S, Briot K, Kolta S, Paternotte S, Ghazi M, Fechtenbaum J, Roux C (2012) Identification of rheumatoid arthritis patients with vertebral fractures using bone mineral density and trabecular bone score. *J Clin Densitom* 15(3):260–266
88. Dufour R, Winzenrieth R, Heraud A, Hans D, Mehse N (2013) Generation and validation of a normative, age-specific reference curve for lumbar spine trabecular bone score (TBS) in French women. *Osteoporosis International* 24:2837–2846
89. Messina C, Buonomenna C, Menon G, Magnani S, Albano D, Gitto S, Olivieri FM, Sconfienza LM (2019) Fat mass does not increase the precision error of trabecular bone score measurements. *J Clin Densitom* 22(3):359–366
90. Kang KY, Ju JH, Park SH, Hong YS (2020) Longitudinal association between trabecular bone loss and disease activity in axial spondyloarthritis: a 4-year prospective study. *J Rheumatol* 47(9):1330–1337
91. Guan WM, Pan W, Yu W, Cao W, Lin Q, Zhang ZZ, Song XJ, Li YL, Tian JP, Xu Y, Li TS (2021) Changes in trabecular bone score and bone mineral density in Chinese HIV-Infected individuals after one year of antiretroviral therapy. *Journal of Orthopaedic Translation* 29:72–77
92. Leslie WD, Aubry-Rozier B, Lamy O, Hans D (2013) TBS (trabecular bone score) and diabetes-related fracture risk. *The J Clin Endocrinol Metabol* 98(2):602–609
93. Carnevale V, Romagnoli E, D’Erasmus L, D’Erasmus E (2014) Bone damage in type 2 diabetes mellitus. *Nutr Metab Cardiovasc Dis* 24(11):1151–1157
94. Dhaliwal R, Cibula D, Ghosh C, Weinstock RS, Moses AM (2014) Bone quality assessment in type 2 diabetes mellitus. *Osteoporosis International* 25:1969–1973
95. Kim JH, Choi HJ, Ku EJ, Kim KM, Kim SW, Cho NH, Shin CS (2015) Trabecular bone score as an indicator for skeletal deterioration in diabetes. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 100(2):475–482
96. Vlassara H, Brownlee M, Cerami A (1988) Specific macrophage receptor activity for advanced glycosylation end products inversely correlates with insulin levels in vivo. *Diabetes* 37(4):456–461
97. Tang SY, Zeenath U, Vashishth D (2007) Effects of non-enzymatic glycation on cancellous bone fragility. *Bone* 40(4):1144–1151
98. Jackuliak P, Kužma M, Killinger Z, Payer J (2019) Good long-term glycemic compensation is associated with better trabecular bone score in postmenopausal women with type 2 diabetes. *Physiol Res* 30:68(Suppl 2):S149–S156
99. Bonaccorsi G, Fila E, Messina C, Maietti E, Olivieri FM, Caudarella R, Greco P, Guglielmi G (2017) Comparison of trabecular bone score and hip structural analysis with FRAX® in postmenopausal women with type 2 diabetes mellitus. *Aging Clin Experiment Res* 29:951–957
100. Leslie WD, Johansson H, McCloskey EV, Harvey NC, Kanis JA, Hans D (2018) Comparison of methods for improving fracture risk assessment in diabetes: the Manitoba BMD Registry. *J Bone Min Res* 33(11):1923–1930
101. Yamamoto M, Yamauchi M, Sugimoto T (2019) Prevalent vertebral fracture is dominantly associated with spinal microstructural deterioration rather than bone mineral density in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. *PLoS One* 14(9):e0222571
102. Gani LU, Saripalli KR, Fernandes K, Leong SF, Tsai KT, Tan PT, Chong LR, King TF (2020) Bone mineral density and trabecular bone score in elderly type 2 diabetes Southeast Asian patients with severe osteoporotic hip fractures. *PLoS ONE* 15(11):e0241616
103. Paul J, Devarapalli V, Johnson JT, Cherian KE, Jebasingh FK, Asha HS, Kapoor N, Thomas N, Paul TV (2021) Do proximal hip geometry, trabecular microarchitecture, and prevalent vertebral fractures differ in postmenopausal women with type 2 diabetes mellitus? A cross-sectional study from a teaching hospital in southern India. *Osteo Int* 32(8):1585–1593
104. Belaya ZE, Hans D, Rozhinskaya LY, Dragunova NV, Sasonova NI, Solodovnikov AG, Tsoriev TT, Dzeranova LK, Melnichenko GA, Dedov II (2015) The risk factors for fractures and trabecular bone-score value in patients with endogenous Cushing’s syndrome. *Arch Osteoporos* 10:1–9
105. Paggiosi MA, Peel NFA, Eastell R (2015) The impact of glucocorticoid therapy on trabecular bone score in older women. *Osteoporos Int* 26:1773–1780
106. Kim D, Cho SK, Kim JY, Choi YY, Sung YK (2016) Association between trabecular bone score and risk factors for fractures in Korean female patients with rheumatoid arthritis. *Modern Rheumatol* 26(4):540–545
107. Florez H, Hernández-Rodríguez J, Muxi A, Carrasco JL, Prieto-González S, Cid MC, Espinosa G, Gómez-Puerta JA, Monegal A, Guañabens N, Peris P (2020) Trabecular bone score improves














- fracture risk assessment in glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis. *Rheumatology* 59(7):1574–1580
108. Lee KA, Kim J, Kim HJ, Kim HS (2021) Discriminative ability of trabecular bone score over bone mineral density for vertebral and fragility fracture in patients treated with long-term and low-dose glucocorticoid. *Int J Rheum Dis* 24(8):1053–1060
 109. Nowakowska-Płaza A, Wroński J, Sudoł-Szopińska I, Głuszko P (2021) Clinical utility of trabecular bone score (tbs) in fracture risk assessment of patients with rheumatic diseases treated with glucocorticoids. *Horm Metab Res* 53(08):499–503
 110. Naylor KL, Prior J, Garg AX, Berger C, Langsetmo L, Adachi JD, Goltzman D, Kovacs CS, Josse RG, Leslie WD (2016) Trabecular bone score and incident fragility fracture risk in adults with reduced kidney function. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol* 11(11):2032–2040
 111. Aleksova J, Kurniawan S, Elder GJ (2018) The trabecular bone score is associated with bone mineral density, markers of bone turnover and prevalent fracture in patients with end stage kidney disease. *Osteoporos Int* 29:1447–1455
 112. Brunerová L, Lažanská R, Kasalický P, Verešová J, Potočková J, Fialová A, Rychlík I (2018) Predictors of bone fractures in a single-centre cohort of hemodialysis patients: a 2-year follow-up study. *Int Urol Nephrol* 50:1721–1728
 113. Holloway-Kew KL, Rufus-Membere P, Anderson KB, Betson A, Gaston J, Kotowicz MA, Diez-Perez A, Hyde NK, Pasco JA (2020) Bone material strength index is associated with prior fracture in men with and without moderate chronic kidney disease. *Bone* 133:115241
 114. Rampersad C, Whitlock RH, Leslie WD, Rigatto C, Komenda P, Bohm C, Hans D, Tangri N (2020) Trabecular bone score in patients with chronic kidney disease. *Osteoporosis International* 31:1905–1912
 115. Catalano A, Gaudio A, Bellone F, La Fauci MM, Xourafa A, Gembillo G, Basile G, Natale G, Squadrito G, Corica F, Morabito N (2022) Trabecular bone score and phalangeal quantitative ultrasound are associated with muscle strength and fracture risk in hemodialysis patients. *Front Endoc*. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fendo.2022.940040>
 116. Malle O, Berghthaler M, Krisper P, Amrein K, Dimai HP, Kirsch AH, Rosenkranz AR, Pieber T, Obermayer-Pietsch B, Fahrleitner-Pammer A (2022) Usefulness of the trabecular bone score in maintenance dialysis patients: a single center observational study. *Wien Klin Wochenschr* 134(11–12):442–448
 117. Yun HJ, Ryoo SR, Kim JE, Choi YJ, Park I, Shin GT, Kim H, Jeong JC (2020) Trabecular bone score may indicate chronic kidney disease-mineral and bone disorder (CKD-MBD) phenotypes in hemodialysis patients: a prospective observational study. *BMC Nephrol* 21:1–10
 118. Kim D, Cho SK, Kim JY, Choi YY, Sung YK (2016) Association between trabecular bone score and risk factors for fractures in Korean female patients with rheumatoid arthritis. *Mod Rheumatol* 26(4):540–545
 119. Choi YJ, Chung YS, Suh CH, Jung JY, Kim HA (2017) Trabecular bone score as a supplementary tool for the discrimination of osteoporotic fractures in postmenopausal women with rheumatoid arthritis. *Medicine*. <https://doi.org/10.1097/MD.00000000000008661>
 120. Buehring B, Thomas J, Wittkämper T, Baraliakos X, Braun J (2020) Evaluation of the trabecular bone score (TBS) in routine clinical care of patients with inflammatory rheumatic and non-inflammatory diseases: correlation with conventional bone mineral density measurement and prevalence of vertebral fractures. *Z Rheumatol* 79:1067–1074
 121. Kang KY, Kim IJ, Park SH, Hong YS (2018) Associations between trabecular bone score and vertebral fractures in patients with axial spondyloarthritis. *Rheumatology* 57(6):1033–1040
 122. Richards C, Hans D, Leslie WD (2020) Trabecular bone score (TBS) predicts fracture in ankylosing spondylitis: the Manitoba BMD registry. *J Clin Densitom* 23(4):543–548
 123. Killinger Z, Kužma M, Tomková S, Brazdilova K, Jackuliak P, Payer J (2021) Prediction of vertebral fractures by trabecular bone score in patients with ankylosing spondylitis. *Physiol Res* 70(Suppl 1):S53
 124. Żuchowski P, Dura M, Jeka D, Waszczak-Jeka M (2022) The applicability of trabecular bone score for osteoporosis diagnosis in ankylosing spondylitis. *Rheumatol Int* 42(5):839–846
 125. Kim HA, Lee HY, Jung JY, Suh CH, Chung YS, Choi YJ (2020) Trabecular bone score is a useful parameter for the prediction of vertebral fractures in patients with polymyalgia rheumatica. *J Clin Densitomet* 23(3):373–380
 126. Lai EL, Huang WN, Chen HH, Chen JP, Chen DY, Hsieh TY, Hung WT, Lai KL, Lin CT, Tang KT, Chen YM (2020) Degraded microarchitecture by low trabecular bone score is associated with prevalent vertebral fractures in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus. *Arch Osteoporos* 15:1–7
 127. Lee KA, Kim HJ, Kim HS (2023) Comparison of predictive value of FRAX, trabecular bone score, and bone mineral density for vertebral fractures in systemic sclerosis: a cross-sectional study. *Medicine* 102(2):e32580
 128. El-Gazzar A, Högl W (2021) Mechanisms of bone fragility: from osteogenesis imperfecta to secondary osteoporosis. *Int J Mol Sci* 22(2):625
 129. Cooper C, Melton 3rd LJ (1992) Vertebral fractures. *BMJ: Brit Med J* 20;304(6842):1634–1635
 130. Hayden AC, Binkley N, Krueger D, Bernatz JT, Kadri A, Anderson PA (2022) Effect of degeneration on bone mineral density, trabecular bone score and CT Hounsfield unit measurements in a spine surgery patient population. *Osteoporos Int* 33(8):1775–1782
 131. Ciullini L, Pennica A, Argento G, Novarini D, Teti E, Pugliese G, Aceti A, Conti FG (2018) Trabecular bone score (TBS) is associated with sub-clinical vertebral fractures in HIV-infected patients. *J Bone Miner Metab* 36:111–118
 132. Grigorie D, Coles D, Sucaliuc A (2018) Trabecular bone score (TBS) has a poor discriminative power for vertebral fractures in 153 Romanian patients with primary hyperparathyroidism. *Acta Endocrinologica (Bucharest)* 14(2):208
 133. Watanabe R, Tai N, Hirano J, Ban Y, Inoue D, Okazaki R (2018) Independent association of bone mineral density and trabecular bone score to vertebral fracture in male subjects with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Osteoporos Int* 29:615–623
 134. Kužma M, Vaňuga P, Ságová I, Pávai D, Jackuliak P, Killinger Z, Binkley NC, Winzenrieth R, Genant HK, Payer J (2019) Non-invasive DXA-derived bone structure assessment of acromegaly patients: a cross-sectional study. *Eur J Endocrinol* 180(3):201–211
 135. Sakane EN, Vieira MCC, Lazaretti-Castro M, Maeda SS (2019) Predictors of poor bone microarchitecture assessed by trabecular bone score in postsurgical hypoparathyroidism. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 104(12):5795–5803
 136. Teawtrakul N, Chukanhom S, Charoensri S, Somboonporn C, Pongchaiyakul C (2020) The trabecular bone score as a predictor for Thalassemia-induced vertebral fractures in northeastern Thailand. *Anemia* 2020:4634709
 137. Jones AR, Simons K, Harvey S, Grill V (2022) Bone mineral density compared to trabecular bone score in primary hyperparathyroidism. *J Clin Med* 11(2):330
 138. Ogiso Y, Hanai T, Nishimura K, Miwa T, Maeda T, Imai K, Suet-sugu A, Takai K, Shimizu M (2022) Usefulness of the trabecular bone score in assessing the risk of vertebral fractures in patients with cirrhosis. *J Clin Med* 11(6):1562

139. Saha S, Mannar V, Kandasamy D, Sreenivas V, Goswami R (2022) Vertebral fractures, trabecular bone score and their determinants in chronic hypoparathyroidism. *J Endocrinol Invest* 45(9):1777–1786
140. Vendrami C, Marques-Vidal P, Gonzalez Rodriguez E, Hans D, Waeber G, Lamy O (2022) Thyroid-stimulating hormone is associated with trabecular bone score and 5-year incident fracture risk in euthyroid postmenopausal women: the OsteoLaus cohort. *Osteoporos Int* 33:195–204
141. Rubin MR, Dempster DW, Kohler T, Stauber M, Zhou H, Shane E, Nickolas T, Stein E, Sliney J Jr, Silverberg SJ, Bilezikian JP (2010) Three dimensional cancellous bone structure in hypoparathyroidism. *Bone* 46(1):190–195
142. Stein EM, Silva BC, Boutroy S, Zhou B, Wang J, Udesky J, Zhang C, McMahon DJ, Romano M, Dworakowski E, Costa AG (2013) Primary hyperparathyroidism is associated with abnormal cortical and trabecular microstructure and reduced bone stiffness in postmenopausal women. *J Bone Miner Res* 28(5):1029–1040
143. Tseng OL, Spinelli JJ, Gotay CC, Ho WY, McBride ML, Dawes MG (2018) Aromatase inhibitors are associated with a higher fracture risk than tamoxifen: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Therapeutic advances in musculoskeletal disease* 10(4):71–90
144. Pedrazzoni M, Casola A, Verzicco I, Abbate B, Vescovini R, Sansoni P (2014) Longitudinal changes of trabecular bone score after estrogen deprivation: effect of menopause and aromatase inhibition. *J Endocrinol Invest* 37:871–874
145. Mariotti V, Page DB, Davydov O, Hans D, Hudis CA, Patil S, Kunte S, Girotra M, Farooki A, Fornier MN (2017) Assessing fracture risk in early stage breast cancer patients treated with aromatase-inhibitors: an enhanced screening approach incorporating trabecular bone score. *Journal of bone oncology* 7:32–37
146. Hong AR, Kim JH, Lee KH, Kim TY, Im SA, Kim TY, Moon HG, Han WS, Noh DY, Kim SW, Shin CS (2017) Long-term effect of aromatase inhibitors on bone microarchitecture and macroarchitecture in non-osteoporotic postmenopausal women with breast cancer. *Osteoporos Int* 28:1413–1422
147. Catalano A, Gaudio A, Agostino RM, Morabito N, Bellone F, Lasco A (2019) Trabecular bone score and quantitative ultrasound measurements in the assessment of bone health in breast cancer survivors assuming aromatase inhibitors. *J Endocrinol Invest* 42:1337–1343
148. Messina OD, Vidal M, Torres JAM, Vidal LF, Arguissain C, Pereira RM, Clark P, Cerdas Perez S, Campusano C, Lazaretti-Castro M, Zerbini C, Scali JJ, Mendez Sanchez L, Peralta-Pedrero ML, Cavallo A, Valdivia Ibarra FJ, Hernandez Pérez T (2022) 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). *Aging Clin Exp Res* 34(11):2591–2602
149. Chappard D, Legrand E, Basle MF, Fromont P, Racineux JL, Rebel A, Audran M (1996) Altered trabecular architecture induced by corticosteroids: a bone histomorphometric study. *J Bone Miner Res* 11(5):676–685
150. Carbonare LD, Arlot ME, Chavassieux PM, Roux JP, Portero NR, Meunier PJ (2001) Comparison of trabecular bone microarchitecture and remodeling in glucocorticoid-induced and postmenopausal osteoporosis. *J Bone Miner Res* 16(1):97–103
151. Adami G, Saag KG (2019) Glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis: 2019 concise clinical review. *Osteoporos Int* 30:1145–1156
152. Chuang MH, Chuang TL, Koo M, Wang YF (2017) Trabecular bone score reflects trabecular microarchitecture deterioration and fragility fracture in female adult patients receiving glucocorticoid therapy: a pre-post controlled study. *BioMed Res Int* 2017:4210217
153. Corrado A, Rotondo C, Mele A, Cici D, Maruotti N, Sanpaolo E, Colia R, Cantatore FP (2021) Influence of glucocorticoid treatment on trabecular bone score and bone remodeling regulators in early rheumatoid arthritis. *Arthritis Res Ther* 23:1–9
154. Rymuza J, Pelewicz K, Przedlacki J, Miśkiewicz P (2022) Therapy with intravenous methylprednisolone pulses is associated with loss of bone microarchitecture in trabecular bone score-assessment among patients with moderate-to-severe graves' orbitopathy: a pilot study. *Front Endoc* 13:893600
155. Killinger Z, Gajdarova L, Kuzma M, Krajcovicova A, Brazdilova K, Jackuliak P, Payer J (2019) Biologic treatment in comparison to methotrexate has positive effect on trabecular bone score in rheumatoid arthritis patients: 1-year follow-up. *Acta Clin Belg* 74(2):121–125
156. Ock SY, Chung YS, Choi YJ (2016) Changes in bone mineral density and trabecular bone score in Graves' disease patients after anti-thyroid therapy. *Osteoporosis and Sarcopenia* 2(3):175–179
157. Godang K, Olarescu NC, Bollerslev J, Heck A (2016) Treatment of acromegaly increases BMD but reduces trabecular bone score: a longitudinal study. *Eur J Endocrinol* 175(2):155–164
158. Toussiroit É, Mourot L, Dehecq B, Michel F, Wendling D, Grandclément É, Dumoulin G (2017) Paradoxical elevation of serum TRACP5b levels despite increase in lumbar spine bone mineral density during anti-TNF α therapy in patients with inflammatory rheumatic disease: a 2-year prospective assessment of bone mass, bone metabolism, and the trabecular bone score. *Europ J Rheumatol* 4(3):189
159. Nordklint AK, Almdal TP, Vestergaard P, Lundby-Christensen L, Boesgaard TW, Breum L, Gade-Rasmussen B, Sneppen SB, Gluud C, Hemmingsen B, Jensen T (2018) The effect of metformin versus placebo in combination with insulin analogues on bone mineral density and trabecular bone score in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: a randomized placebo-controlled trial. *Osteoporos Int* 29:2517–2526
160. Chung CW, Choi HS, Kong SH, Park YJ, Park DJ, Ahn HY, Cho SW (2021) Measurements of bone health after thyroid-stimulating suppression therapy in postmenopausal women with differentiated thyroid carcinoma: bone mineral density versus the trabecular bone score. *J Clin Med* 10(9):1964
161. Yokomoto-Umakoshi M, Umakoshi H, Sakamoto R, Fukumoto T, Ogata M, Nakano Y, Iwahashi N, Kaneko H, Mizoguchi N, Hattori A, Miyazawa T (2021) Role of deteriorated bone quality in the development of osteoporosis in pheochromocytoma and paraganglioma. *Bone* 142:115607
162. Librizzi MS, Guadalix S, Martínez-Díaz Guerra G, Allo G, Lora D, Jimenez C, Hawkins F (2016) Trabecular bone score in patients with liver transplants after 1 year of risedronate treatment. *Transplant International* 29(3):331–337
163. María RS, Marta PM, Sonia S, Natalia GG, Tamara M, Ignasi T, Maria MG, Jaime RM, Adolfo DP, Joan A, Xavier N (2016) TBS and BMD at the end of AI-therapy: A prospective study of the B-ABLE cohort. *Bone* 92:1–8
164. Prasad C, Greenspan SL, Vujevich KT, Brufsky A, Lembersky BC, Van Londen GJ, Jankowitz RC, Puhalla SL, Rastogi P, Perera S (2016) Risedronate may preserve bone microarchitecture in breast cancer survivors on aromatase inhibitors: a randomized, controlled clinical trial. *Bone* 90:123–126
165. Bonani M, Frey D, Graf N, Wüthrich RP (2019) Effect of denosumab on trabecular bone score in de novo kidney transplant recipients. *Nephrol Dial Transplant* 34(10):1773–1780
166. Cauley JA, Ellenberg SS, Schwartz AV, Ensrud KE, Keaveny TM, Snyder PJ (2021) Effect of testosterone treatment on the trabecular bone score in older men with low serum testosterone. *Osteoporos Int* 32(11):2371–2375
167. Saag KG, Agnusdei D, Hans D, Kohlmeier LA, Krohn KD, Leib ES, MacLaughlin EJ, Alam J, Simonelli C, Taylor KA, Marcus R

- (2016) Trabecular bone score in patients with chronic glucocorticoid therapy-induced osteoporosis treated with alendronate or teriparatide. *Arthritis & Rheumatology* 68(9):2122–2128
168. Dhaliwal R, Hans D, Hattersley G, Mitlak B, Fitzpatrick LA, Wang Y, Schwartz AV, Miller PD, Josse RG (2020) Abaloparatide in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis and type 2 diabetes: a post hoc analysis of the ACTIVE study. *JBM plus* 4(4):e10346
169. Shane E, Shiao S, Recker RR, Lappe JM, Agarwal S, Kamanda-Kosseh M, Bucovsky M, Stubby J, Cohen A (2022) Denosumab after teriparatide in premenopausal women with idiopathic osteoporosis. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 107(4):e1528–e1540
170. Munekawa C, Hashimoto Y, Kitagawa N, Osaka T, Hamaguchi M, Fukui M (2022) Effect of teriparatide on bone mineral density and trabecular bone score in type 2 diabetic patients with osteoporosis: A retrospective cohort study. *Medicina* 58(4):481
171. Kalkwarf HJ, Shepherd JA, Hans D, Gonzalez Rodriguez E, Kindler JM, Lappe JM, Oberfield S, Winer KK, Zemel BS (2022) Trabecular bone score reference values for children and adolescents according to age, sex, and ancestry. *J Bone Miner Res* 37(4):776–785
172. Bonaccorsi G, Cafarelli FP, Cervellati C, De Guio F, Greco P, Giganti M, Guglielmi G (2020) A new corrective model to evaluate TBS in obese post-menopausal women: a cross-sectional study. *Aging Clin Exp Res* 32:1303–1308
173. Haeri NS, Perera S, Ferreiro I, Hans D, Greenspan SL (2022) Trabecular bone score in the hip: a new method to examine hip bone microarchitecture—a feasibility study. *Arch Osteoporos* 17(1):126
174. White R, Krueger D, De Guio F, Michelet F, Hans D, Anderson P, Binkley N (2021) An exploratory study of the texture research investigational platform (TRIP) to evaluate bone texture score of distal femur DXA scans—a TBS-based approach. *J Clin Densitom* 24(1):112–117
175. Shevroja E, White R, Lamy O, Krueger D, Hans D, Binkley N (2022) Bone texture assessment on lateral VFAs using the Texture Research Investigational Platform (TRIP) and its fracture discrimination ability. *J Clin Densitom* 25(4):599–605

Publisher's note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Authors and Affiliations

Enisa Shevroja¹  · Jean-Yves Reginster^{2,3}  · Olivier Lamy¹  · Nasser Al-Daghri⁴  · Manju Chandran⁵ · Anne-Laurence Demoux-Baiada⁶  · Lynn Kohlmeier⁷ · Marie-Paule Lecart⁸ · Daniel Messina⁹  · Bruno Muzzi Camargos¹⁰  · Juraj Payer^{11,12}  · Sansin Tuzun¹³  · Nicola Veronese¹⁴  · Cyrus Cooper^{15,16,17}  · Eugene V. McCloskey^{18,19}  · Nicholas C. Harvey^{15,16} 

✉ Nicholas C. Harvey
nch@mrc.soton.ac.uk

Enisa Shevroja
Enisa.shevroja@chuv.ch

Jean-Yves Reginster
jyreginster@uliege.be

Olivier Lamy
Olivier.Lamy@chuv.ch

Nasser Al-Daghri
ndaghri@ksu.edu.sa

Manju Chandran
manju.chandran@singhealth.com.sg

Anne-Laurence Demoux-Baiada
anne-laure.demoux@ap-hm.fr

Lynn Kohlmeier
kohlmeiermd@gmail.com

Marie-Paule Lecart
mplecart@chuliege.be

Daniel Messina
drosvaldodanielmessina@gmail.com

Bruno Muzzi Camargos
drbmuzzi@gmail.com

Juraj Payer
payer@ru.unb.sk

Sansin Tuzun
sansin@istanbul.edu.tr

Nicola Veronese
Nicola.veronese@unipa.it

Cyrus Cooper
cc@mrc.soton.ac.uk

Eugene V. McCloskey
e.v.mccloskey@sheffield.ac.uk

- 1 Interdisciplinary Center for Bone Diseases, Lausanne University Hospital and University of Lausanne, 1011 Lausanne, Switzerland
- 2 World Health Organization Collaborating Center for Epidemiology of Musculoskeletal Health and Aging, Liège, Belgium
- 3 Department of Public Health, Epidemiology and Health Economics, University of Liège, CHU Sart Tilman B23, 4000 Liège, Belgium

4 Biochemistry Department, College of Science, King Saud University, 11451 Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

5 Osteoporosis and Bone Metabolism Unit, Department of Endocrinology, Singapore General Hospital, ACADEMIA, 20, Colledge Road, Singapore 169856, Singapore

6 Service de Médecine Interne Et Gériatrie, CHU Nord Chemin Des Bourrely, Marseille, France

7 Spokane Strides for Strong Bones, Medical Director, West Coast Bone Health CME TeleECHO, Spokane, WA, USA

8 Faculty of Medicine, Quartier Hospital, Liège, Belgium

9 IRO Medical Research Center, Buenos Aires and Rheumatology Section, Cosme Argerich, Buenos Aires, Argentina

10 Rede Materdei de Saúde - Hospital Santo Agostinho - Densitometry Unit Coordinator, Belo Horizonte, Brazil

11 5th Department of Internal Medicine, Comenius University Faculty of Medicine, University Hospital, Bratislava, Slovakia

12 Ružinovská 6, 82101 Bratislava, Slovakia

13 Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Cerrahpaşa School of Medicine, Istanbul University-Cerrahpaşa, Istanbul, Turkey

14 Department of Health Promotion, Mother and Child Care, Internal Medicine and Medical Specialties "G. D'Alessandro", University of Palermo, 90127 Palermo, Italy

15 MRC Lifecourse Epidemiology Centre, University of Southampton, Southampton SO16 6YD, UK

16 NIHR Southampton Biomedical Research Centre, University of Southampton and University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust, Southampton, UK

17 NIHR Biomedical Research Centre, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

18 Centre for Metabolic Bone Diseases, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK

19 MRC Versus Arthritis Centre for Integrated Research in Musculoskeletal Ageing, Mellanby Centre for Musculoskeletal Research, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK