## **IJARSCT**



International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 5, Issue 3, January 2025

## A Review on Osteoporosis

Monuka Hattimare<sup>1</sup>, Rajlaxmi Deolekar<sup>2</sup>, Sheetal Gondane<sup>3</sup> Students, Final Year, New Montfort Institute of Pharmacy, Ashti, Wardha<sup>1,2,3</sup> monukahattimare@gmail.com

Abstract: Osteoporosis is a common age-related disorder manifested clinically by skeletal fractures, especially fractures of the vertebrae, hip and distal forearm. The major cause of these fractures is low bone mass, although an increase in trauma due to falls in the elderly also contributes. There are multiple for the low bone mass which, in any given individual, may contribute differently to the development of the osteopenia. The most important group of causes are failure to achieve adequate peak bone mass, slow bone loss due to process relating to aging, the menopause in women, and a variety of sporadic behavioral, nutritional, and environmental factors that affect bone mass in some but not in other individuals. The most important approach is prevention. Drugs and behavioral factors known to cause bone loss should be eliminated and perimenopausal women should be evaluated for possible preventive administration of estrogen. For patients with fractures due to established osteoporosis, the only drug approved by the Food and Drug administration are the antiresorptive agents' calcium, estrogen& calcitonin. These regimens may be capable of increasing bone mass to above the fracture threshold, thereby resulting in a clinical cure of the osteoporosis..

DOI: 10.48175/568

**Keywords:** Osteoporosis

