

Promoting Bone Health with Multidisciplinary Expertise

Osteoporosis and low bone mass are a serious issue, affecting **tens of millions of Americans over the age of 50**. Each year, osteoporosis causes an estimated two million broken bones and impacts individuals' health and quality of life.

Osteoporosis is especially prevalent among women, who can lose up to 20 percent of their bone mass in the five to seven years after menopause. This change makes women far more susceptible to developing osteoporosis.

While there is no cure for osteoporosis, it is treatable. There are many easy steps you can take to manage the disease and reduce your chance of breaking a bone. We are here to help. RUTGERS Robert Wood Johnson Medical Group

ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON MEDICAL SCHOOL

Osteoporosis Center Clinical Academic Building, Room 5166 125 Paterson Street New Brunswick, NJ 08901 732-235-6639

Appointments: 732-235-6968

Images used are licensed courtesy of Thinkstock. All licensed material is being used for illustrative purposes only; any person depicted in the licensed material is a model.

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey

Osteoporosis Center

> RUTGERS Robert Wood Johnson Medical Group

Approximately 54 million U.S. adults age 50 and older are affected by osteoporosis and low bone mass.

> ~National Osteoporosis Foundation, 2014

What Is Osteoporosis?

Osteoporosis is a disease characterized by weakened and fragile bone tissue, leading to an increased chance of breaking a bone. The weakened tissue is due to changes in the amount and structure of bone.

While people with osteoporosis are more likely to break bones in the spine, hip or wrist, almost any bone can be affected. These bone fractures often occur with minor accidents such as falls or hitting into objects, and can even occur when doing activities of daily living such as picking up grocery bags.

It is important to work with your health care provider to assess your risk for osteoporosis and broken bones. Your provider can also provide a referral for testing that can help determine whether you are at risk for or have already developed this condition.

Risk Factors for Osteoporosis:

- Female
- Older than 50
- Personal or family history of osteoporosis and/or broken bones
- Small and thin-framed
- Young women with irregular menstrual cycles
- Women with low estrogen levels
- Men who have low levels of testosterone and estrogen
- Inactive lifestyle

Our Multidisciplinary Team

The Osteoporosis Center at Rutgers Robert Wood Johnson Medical Group has expertise in evaluating the risk for, prevention and treatment of osteoporosis.

The Osteoporosis Center's strong multi-faceted approach to osteoporosis care is achieved through a team consisting of:

- Nationally renowned medical experts on osteoporosis and metabolic bone diseases
- Endocrinologists
- Certified DXA/osteoporosis medical clinician
- Certified DXA technologist proficient in dual energy X-ray absorptiometry who can measure bone density with great precision
- General internal medicine team
- Rheumatology team
- Crohn's and Colitis Center of New Jersey

We can also facilitate care from physical therapists, nutritionists, and other health care providers, ensuring you have complete care for your needs.

Call to schedule an appointment: 732-235-6968 For more information and to speak with a Certified DXA Technologist, call: 732-235-6639

- Dietary intake low in calcium and vitamin D, and an excessive intake of protein, sodium and caffeine
- Smoking
- Alcohol intake of three or more drinks/day
- Taking certain medications, including steroids and anticonvulsants
- Certain diseases and conditions, including anorexia nervosa, rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, celiac disease, Paget's disease

A bone density test is the only test that can diagnose osteoporosis before a broken bone occurs. This test helps to estimate the density of your bones and your chance of breaking a bone. It is non-invasive, painless, and only takes about 25 minutes!

The National Osteoporosis Foundation recommends a bone density test of the hip and spine by a central DXA machine to diagnose osteoporosis. DXA stands for dual energy X-ray absorptiometry.

Speak to your doctor about providing a referral for a DXA bone density test.

