

Use this checklist to determine if a patient meets the restrictions for funding in the **hospital setting**. For more details, refer to [Section H](#) of the Pharmaceutical Schedule. For community funding, see the [Special Authority Criteria](#).

**PRESCRIBER**

Name: .....

Ward: .....

**PATIENT:**

Name: .....

NHI: .....

**Denosumab**

**INITIATION**

**Prerequisites** (tick boxes where appropriate)

- ☐ The patient has severe, established osteoporosis
- and
- ☐ The patient is female and postmenopausal
- or
- ☐ The patient is male or non-binary
- and
- ☐ History of one significant osteoporotic fracture demonstrated radiologically and documented bone mineral density (BMD) greater than or equal to 2.5 standard deviations below the mean normal value in young adults (i.e. T-Score less than or equal to -2.5) (see Note)
- or
- ☐ History of one significant osteoporotic fracture demonstrated radiologically, and either the patient is elderly, or densitometry scanning cannot be performed because of major logistical, technical or pathophysiological reasons
- or
- ☐ History of two significant osteoporotic fractures demonstrated radiologically
- or
- ☐ Documented T-Score less than or equal to -3.0 (see Note)
- or
- ☐ A 10-year risk of hip fracture greater than or equal to 3%, calculated using a published risk assessment algorithm (e.g. FRAX or Garvan) which incorporates BMD measurements (see Note)
- or
- ☐ Patient has had a Special Authority approval for alendronate (Underlying cause - Osteoporosis) prior to 1 February 2019 or has had a Special Authority approval for raloxifene
- and
- ☐ Zoledronic acid is contraindicated because the patient's creatinine clearance is less than 35 mL/min
- and
- ☐ The patient has experienced at least one symptomatic new fracture after at least 12 months' continuous therapy with a funded antiresorptive agent at adequate doses (see Notes)
- and
- ☐ The patient must not receive concomitant treatment with any other funded antiresorptive agent for this condition or teriparatide

**Note:**

- a) BMD (including BMD used to derive T-Score) must be measured using dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry (DXA). Quantitative ultrasound and quantitative computed tomography (QCT) are not acceptable.
- b) Evidence suggests that patients aged 75 years and over who have a history of significant osteoporotic fracture demonstrated radiologically are very likely to have a T-Score less than or equal to -2.5 and, therefore, do not require BMD measurement for treatment with denosumab.
- c) Osteoporotic fractures are the incident events for severe (established) osteoporosis and can be defined using the WHO definitions of osteoporosis and fragility fracture. The WHO defines severe (established) osteoporosis as a T-score below -2.5 with one or more associated fragility fractures. Fragility fractures are fractures that occur as a result of mechanical forces that would not ordinarily cause fracture (minimal trauma). The WHO has quantified this as forces equivalent to a fall from a standing height or less.
- d) A vertebral fracture is defined as a 20% or greater reduction in height of the anterior or mid portion of a vertebral body relative to the posterior height of that body, or a 20% or greater reduction in any of these heights compared to the vertebral body above or below the affected vertebral body.
- e) Antiresorptive agents and their adequate doses for the purposes of this Special Authority are defined as: risedronate sodium tab 35 mg once weekly; alendronate sodium tab 70 mg or tab 70 mg with cholecalciferol 5,600 iu once weekly; raloxifene hydrochloride tab 60 mg once daily. If an intolerance of a severity necessitating permanent treatment withdrawal develops during the use of one antiresorptive agent, an alternate antiresorptive agent must be trialled so that the patient achieves the minimum requirement of 12 months' continuous therapy.

I confirm that the above details are correct:

Signed: ..... Date: .....