

Note on Osteopenia: Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment

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DESCRIPTION

Osteopenia is a bone disorder that is characterized by low bone density, which can lead to an increased risk of fractures. It is a condition that affects millions of people worldwide, and it can occur at any age, although it is more common in older adults.

The main cause of osteopenia is a decrease in the amount of calcium and other minerals in the bones. This can occur due to several factors, including Aging. As we age, our bones tend to become less dense, which can lead to osteopenia. Lack of exercise, a sedentary lifestyle can lead to weak bones, as bones need regular exercise to stay healthy and strong, Poor nutrition: A diet that is low in calcium and other essential minerals can contribute to osteopenia, smoking can lead to a decrease in bone density, as well as an increased risk of fractures, Genetics- some people may be more susceptible to osteopenia due to their genetic makeup.

Symptoms of osteopenia

Osteopenia often does not cause any symptoms, and many people may not even realize they have the condition until they suffer a fracture. However, there are some signs and symptoms that may indicate the presence of osteopenia, including:

Recurring fractures: People with osteopenia may experience recurring fractures, particularly in the wrists, hips, and spine.

Bone pain: Some people with osteopenia may experience bone pain, particularly in the lower back

Height loss: Osteopenia can cause a decrease in height, as the bones in the spine may become compressed.

Stooped posture: Osteopenia can cause a stooped posture, particularly in older adults.

Treatment options for osteopenia

There are several treatment options available for osteopenia, depending on the severity of the condition. These include: Making lifestyle changes such as increasing exercise, improving nutrition, and quitting smoking can help to improve bone density and reduce the risk of fractures, Medications- There are several medications available that can help to improve bone density and reduce the risk of fractures, including bisphosphonates, hormone replacement therapy, and calcitonin and taking calcium and vitamin D supplements can help to improve bone density and reduce the risk of fractures, particularly in people who are not getting enough of these nutrients from their diet. Surgery in severe cases of osteopenia, surgery may be required to repair fractures and prevent further damage to the bones.

Prevention of osteopenia

Preventing osteopenia involves making lifestyle choices that promote bone health, including:

Getting enough calcium and vitamin D, eating a diet that is rich in calcium and vitamin D can help to improve bone density and reduce the risk of fractures, engaging in weight-bearing exercises such as walking, jogging, and weight lifting can help to strengthen bones and reduce the risk of fractures, quitting smoking can help to improve bone density and reduce the risk of fractures, drinking alcohol in moderation can help to improve bone density, but excessive alcohol consumption can have the opposite effect. Osteopenia is a bone disorder that can lead to an increased risk of fractures, particularly in older adults. The condition is often asymptomatic, and many people may not realize they have it until they suffer a fracture. However, there are several treatment options available.

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Received: 17-Jan-2023, Manuscript No. JOPA-23-22571; **Editor assigned:** 20-Jan-2023, PreQC No. JOPA-23-22571 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 03-Feb-2023, QC No. JOPA-23-22571; **Revised:** 10-Feb-2023, Manuscript No. JOPA-23-22571 (R); **Published:** 17-Feb-2023, DOI: 10.35248/2329-9509.23.11.341

Citation: Horowitz C (2023) Note on Osteopenia: Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment. J Osteopor Phys Act. 11:341.

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