



A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Osteoporosis and Related Fractures among Peri Menopausal Women of Indian Society

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Abstract

In order to reduce the risk of development of osteoporotic fragility fractures by identification of individuals carrying highest risk factors, we selected 50 perimenopausal women of 40 to 55 years age who attended in orthopaedic OPD in SSKM Hospital, Kolkata, West Bengal, India from September 2019 to November 2019 with skeletal pain.

The structured interview schedule was administered to collect the demographic information as well as to assess their knowledge on osteoporosis and related fractures. Then the physical examination proforma was used to assess the height, weight & BMI of the participants. The descriptive survey design was used with demographic and research variables. The nonprobability purposive samples were selected as per inclusion and exclusion criteria.

In our study, there is significant knowledge deficit among perimenopausal women regarding osteoporosis and resultant fragility fractures irrespective of age and occupation, but associated with lack of conventional education. Significant knowledge deficit (SKD) in 31 patients (62%) of our samples proves reformation & improvement of education in multiple ways is urgently needed for definite increase of the knowledge. High priority group has been identified in this significant knowledge deficit (SKD) group, carrying high risk of occurring fragility fracture who need urgent attention. 11 patients (22%) had SKD with osteoporosis (BMD as per DEXA more than -2.5) and abnormal BMI were termed as highest priority group who needed urgent requirement of comprehensive management of osteoporosis. 13 patients who had SKD with osteopenia (BMD as per DEXA between -1 to -2.5) and abnormal BMI were termed as moderately priority group who carry relative urgency of treatment. Whereas seven patients who had SKD with normal BMI and osteopenia or normal BMD were termed as low priority group who may be kept under observation prior to initiation of comprehensive management of osteoporosis.

Keywords: Osteoporosis, Perimenopausal women, Fragility fracture, Significant knowledge deficit

Introduction

Worldwide, osteoporosis causes more than 8.9 million fracture annually, resulting in an Osteoporotic/ fragility fracture in every 3 seconds (Kanis et al. 2006). 1 in 3 women over age 50 (Perimenopausal age) will experience fragility fractures(Melton et al.1998, Kanis et al.2004). Such fracture commonly occurs in forearm, humerus, hip and spine; resulting in challenging situation for the management with huge financial burden for person, family and the society. According to a study conducted by Mithal and Kaur (2013), about 50 million people in India are either osteoporotic (T- score lower than -2.5) or have low bone mass (T- score between – 1.0 to -2.5).While working in the clinical field a large no. clients (approximately 20-30 clients/day) use to attend outpatient department (OPD) with the complaint of skeletal pain in whole body. So if the perimenopausal women have knowledge of osteoporosis, then the fragility fractures may be prevented – this thought triggered us to take up the study. This study was done to assess the knowledge regarding osteoporosis

and related fractures among perimenopausal women of Indian society and to determine the association between selected demographic variables and the knowledge regarding osteoporosis and related fractures among peri menopausal women. Our objectives were extended to identify the risk factors for developing osteoporosis and such fragility fractures among perimenopausal women to identify the at risk individuals who require urgent comprehensive preventive management.

Materials and Methods

Study design

Study site:

Ethical clearance has been obtained from IEC of IPGME& R Hospital, Kolkata, West Bengal, India. Fifty perimenopausal women of 40 to 55 years age who attended in orthopaedic OPD in SSKM Hospital, Kolkata, West Bengal, India from September 2019 to November 2019 with skeletal pain were selected for the study.

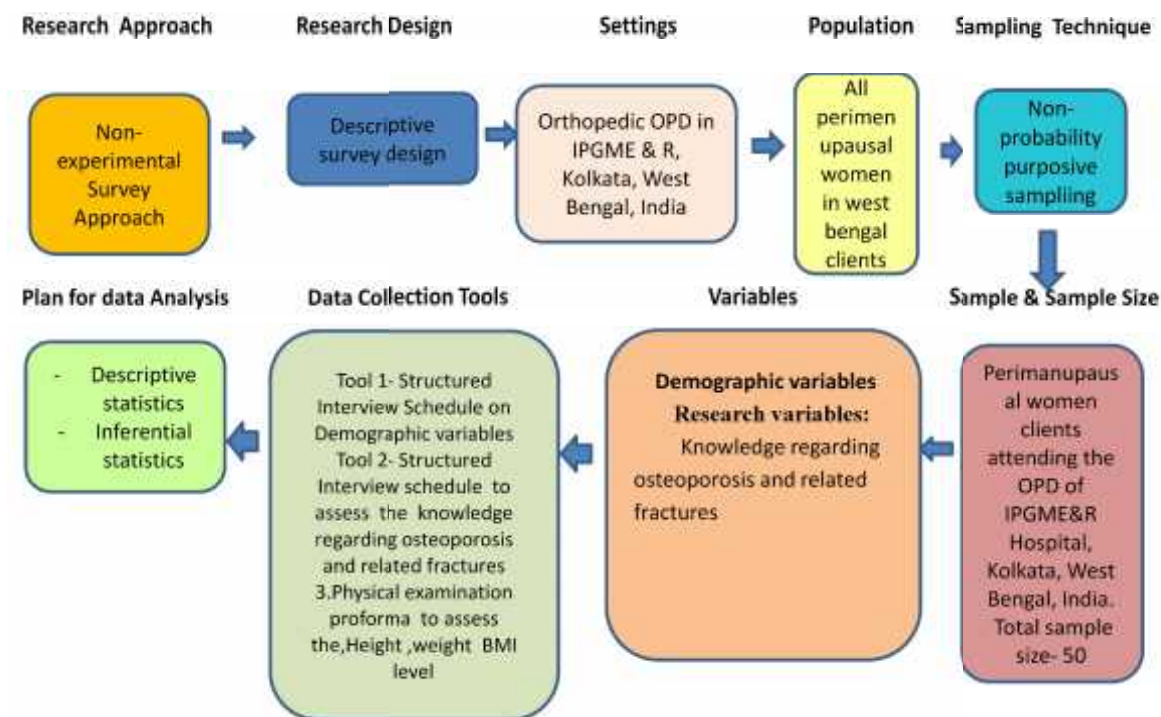


Fig. 1: Schematic Diagram of Research Methodology

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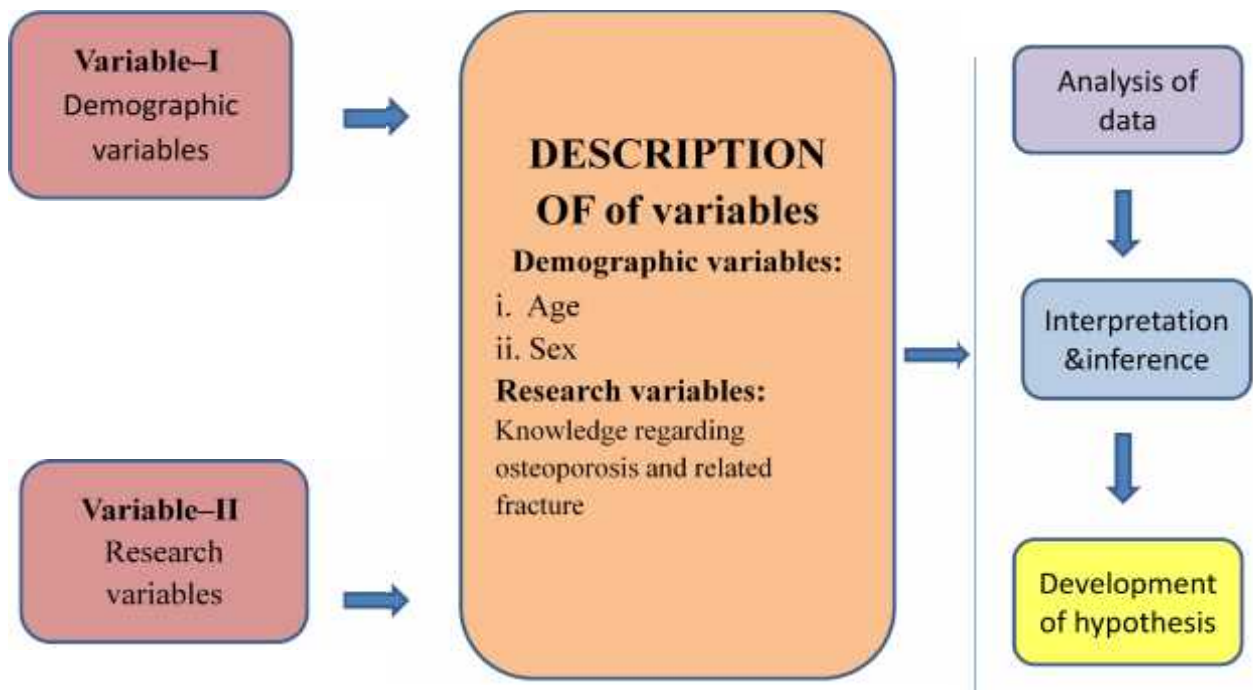


Fig. 2 : Schematic Representation of Exploratory Survey Design

Figure 2 shows Schematic Diagram of Study Design

Factors	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Remarks
Age (years)			
40-45 years	7	14	Table shows that majority of perimenopausal women are 74% belongs to more than 45 years of age group.
46-50 years	37	74	
> 51 years	6	12	
Education			
Secondary	19	38	Table shows that maximum number of perimenopausal women are belongs Secondary or bellow secondary background.
Higher secondary	16	32	
Graduate	15	30	

Table 1 : Frequency percentage distribution of Perimenopausal Women According to age and educational status

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Remarks
Health ground staff	23	46%	Table shows that majority of perimenopausal women (46%) are Health ground staff
Housewife	15	30%	
Nursing staff and teacher	12	24%	
Body Mass Index			
Normal	5	10%	Majority of peri menopausal women (90%) had abnormal BMI.
Low	10	20%	
High	35	70%	

Table 2 : Frequency Percentage Distribution of Peri menopausal Women According to Occupation and BMI

Minimal educational qualification of selected patients who were willing to participate in the study was class VIII and above. Purpose of the study was explained to the subjects. Informed consent was taken for final data collection from participants. Separate code number was given to each selected individual. At first the structured interview schedule was administered to collect the demographic information (Tables 1 & 2). Then another structured interview schedule was administered to collect the knowledge on osteoporosis and related fractures. Then the

physical examination proforma was used to assess the height, weight & BMI of the participants. Research methodology has been described in Figure 1 where the descriptive survey design was used with demographic and research variable, described in Figure 2. The nonprobability purposive sample were selected as per inclusion criteria as described above. Postmenopausal women were excluded. The variables and technique of their assessment with specific tools were described in Table 3.

Variables	Tools	Techniques
1. Socio-Demographic variables	Tool I : Structured Interview Schedule	Interviewing
2. Knowledge of osteoporosis and related fracture	Tool II: Structured Interview Schedule	Interviewing
3. BMI Level	Tool III: Physical Examination Proforma, Weighing machine, Tape measure.	Bio physical Assessment

Table 3 Variables, data collection tools & techniques of data collection

Results

Among selected 50 symptomatic perimenopausal patients, majority were in the age group 46 to 50 years(76%), 70% below graduate (Table 1) and 70% were working in associated with health service (Table 2).

Overall 4% had excellent, 6% good knowledge whereas 28% fair and 62% (31 patients) poor

knowledge of osteoporosis. Statistical analysis showed knowledge does not have any association with age (Table 4) and occupation (Table 5) whereas higher education (Higher secondary and above) has association with satisfactory knowledge (Table 6).

Age (Years)	Knowledge		²	'p' value of ²
	< Median	Median		
< 45	6	1	0.0648	—
> 45	35	8		

With Yates correction, ² value at df(1)=3.84, p>0.05

Table 4 Association between Age and knowledge of peri menopausal women about osteoporosis and related fractures

Occupation	Knowledge		²	'p' value of ²
	< Median	Median		
Employed	22	13	1.129	—
Unemployed	7	8		

² value, at df(1) = 3.84, p > 0.05

Table 5. Association between Occupation and knowledge of peri menopausal women about osteoporosis and related fractures.

Education	Knowledge		χ ²	'p' value of χ ²
	< Median	Median		
HS	28	7	7.72*	—
> HS	6	9		

χ² value, at df(1) = 3.84*, p < 0.05, * significant, HS = Higher secondary education

Table 6 Association between education and knowledge of peri menopausal women about osteoporosis and related fractures.

Bone mineral density (BMD) analysis of 31 patients (62%) of poor knowledge group showed normal parameter only in two, 18 osteopenic and 11 osteoporotic. Body Mass Index (BMI) analysis of same poor knowledge group of 31 patients, showed normal parameters only in seven patients whereas 24 had abnormal BMI who were distributed as three underweight, nine overweight and 12 obese. Thus, 11 osteoporotic patients who had abnormal BMI carried highest risk of developing fragility fractures. Among 18 osteopenic, 13 with abnormal BMI had moderate and rest 7 normal BMI of which 5 osteopenic and 2 normal BMD had minimal risk

Discussion

The peri menopausal women are one of the commonest sufferer of osteoporosis & fragility fracture out of it, thus need special attention to reduce the occurrence of such fractures, associated with not only great financial loss of individual and society but also related with significant mortality and morbidity. Therefore assessment of their knowledge about osteoporosis and fragility fractures and identification of individual of high risk to those were matter of great concern to reduce the risk of such fragility fracture by provision of comprehensive management of osteoporosis.

As per literature support, low percentage of pre and post-menopausal women were aware of osteoporosis and fracture (16.67% & 12.96% and 30.65% & 19.35% respectively, Nayera E. Hassan et al 2019). We included only symptomatic perimenopausal individual excluding postmenopausal women, as preventive measures are less likely to become

successful after menopause (in presence of estrogen deficiency) than before menopause specially when provided to high risk individuals.

In our study, there is significant knowledge deficit irrespective of age & occupation as there is no association. That indicates there is need to provide the information in widespread strata of society in multiple ways. Present study shows that there is a significant association is present between the knowledge and education. Education even upto graduation is not sufficient enough to have the knowledge of osteoporosis and fragility fracture out of it as suggested by other worker's experiences (Mohammad Reza Etemadifar et al 2013). Significant knowledge deficit (SKD) in 62% of our samples proves reformation & improvement of education in multiple ways is urgently needed for definite increase of the knowledge. High priority group has been identified in this significant knowledge deficit (SKD) group, carrying high risk of occurring fragility fracture who need urgent attention. 11 patients (22%) had SKD with osteoporosis (BMD as per DEXA more than - 2.5) and abnormal BMI were termed as highest priority group who needed urgent requirement of comprehensive management of osteoporosis. 13 patients who had SKD with osteopenia (BMD as per DEXA between - 1 to - 2.5) and abnormal BMI were termed as moderately priority group who carry relative urgency of treatment. Whereas seven patients who had SKD with normal BMI and osteopenia or normal BMD were termed as low priority group who may be kept under observation prior to initiation of comprehensive management of osteoporosis.

Conclusion:

The present study concludes that there is significant knowledge deficit among perimenopausal women regarding osteoporosis and resultant fragility fractures irrespective of age and occupation, but associated with lack of conventional education. Analysis of associated factors showed that among the significant knowledge deficit group in majority (62%) associated osteoporosis and abnormal BMI identifies 11 (22%) patients of highest priority group who urgently need comprehensive management of osteoporosis to reduce the risk of development of fragility fracture in future.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this work.

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