



A Pooled Analysis of Fall Incidence From Placebo-Controlled Trials of Denosumab

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ABSTRACT

Recent studies suggest that the RANK/RANKL system impacts muscle function and/or mass. In the pivotal placebo-controlled fracture trial of the RANKL inhibitor denosumab in women with postmenopausal osteoporosis, treatment was associated with a lower incidence of non-fracture-related falls ($p = 0.02$). This ad hoc exploratory analysis pooled data from five placebo-controlled trials of denosumab to determine consistency across trials, if any, of the reduction of fall incidence. The analysis included trials in women with postmenopausal osteoporosis and low bone mass, men with osteoporosis, women receiving adjuvant aromatase inhibitors for breast cancer, and men receiving androgen deprivation therapy for prostate cancer. The analysis was stratified by trial, and only included data from the placebo-controlled period of each trial. A time-to-event analysis of first fall and exposure-adjusted subject incidence rates of falls were analyzed. Falls were reported and captured as adverse events. The analysis comprised 10,036 individuals; 5030 received denosumab 60 mg subcutaneously once every 6 months for 12 to 36 months and 5006 received placebo. Kaplan–Meier estimates showed an occurrence of falls in 6.5% of subjects in the placebo group compared with 5.2% of subjects in the denosumab group (hazard ratio = 0.79; 95% confidence interval 0.66–0.93; $p = 0.0061$). Heterogeneity in study designs did not permit overall assessment of association with fracture outcomes. In conclusion, denosumab may reduce the risk of falls in addition to its established fracture risk reduction by reducing bone resorption and increasing bone mass. These observations require further exploration and confirmation in studies with muscle function or falls as the primary outcome. © 2020 The Authors. *Journal of Bone and Mineral Research* published by American Society for Bone and Mineral Research..

KEY WORDS: AGING; ANTIRESORPTIVES; FRACTURE PREVENTION; OSTEOPOROSIS

Introduction

A common cause of fracture in osteoporosis subjects is a fall from a standing height or less; 90% of hip fractures result from a fall.⁽¹⁾ Therefore, falls risk reduction is an important component of primary and secondary fragility fracture prevention strategies, usually delivered via multidisciplinary approaches.^(2–5) Such approaches include falls risk

assessment, exercises, medication review (that includes an assessment of any association with falls for each medication type being administered, as well as dose reductions or switching to alternatives that may be less likely to result in falls, if applicable), and vitamin D supplementation (with or without calcium).^(6–9) This multifaceted approach to falls risk reduction is often provided in parallel with bone-targeted therapies to further reduce fracture risk, as it has been assumed that

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Additional Supporting Information may be found in the online version of this article.

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Table 1. Description of the Double-blind Denosumab Versus Placebo-controlled Studies Included in the Present Analysis

Trial	Study population	No. of subjects (placebo/denosumab)	Age (years) (placebo/denosumab), mean (SD)	All adverse events (placebo/denosumab), n (%)	Denosumab exposure, months	Reference
Osteoporosis						
1	Postmenopausal osteoporosis	3876/3886	72.3 (5.2)/72.3 (5.2)	3607 (93.1)/3605 (92.8)	36	(10)
2	Postmenopausal women with low bone mass	165/164	58.9 (7.5)/59.8 (7.4)	157 (95.2)/156 (95.1)	24	(17)
3	Men with osteoporosis	120/120	65.1 (9.2)/65.0 (10.2)	87 (73)/87 (73)	12	(18)
Cancer treatment-induced bone loss (CTIBL)						
4	Women with aromatase inhibitor therapy for breast cancer	120/129	59.7 (9.7)/59.2 (8.9)	108 (90)/117 (90.7)	24	(19)
5	Men with androgen-deprivation therapy for prostate cancer	725/731	75.5 (7.1)/75.3 (7.0)	627 (86.5)/638 (87.3)	36	(20)

osteoporosis drugs, per se, are unlikely to also impact muscle function or falls risk.

Denosumab is a fully human monoclonal antibody to receptor activator of NF- κ B ligand (RANKL).⁽¹⁰⁾ The clearance of RANKL by denosumab prevents binding to its receptor RANK, inhibiting the development, function, and survival of osteoclasts.⁽¹¹⁾ The RANK/RANKL pathway has also recently been implicated in a role in muscle strength in a muscular dystrophy murine model.^(12,13) In addition, denosumab treatment has been shown to reverse an impairment of muscle function and reduction in muscle mass observed in mice overexpressing RANKL.⁽¹⁴⁾ Of note, a single case of a woman with facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy with osteoporosis who was administered denosumab and within 24 hours showed transient increased grip strength and reduced dystrophic symptoms indicates that there may be a role of RANK/RANKL in the management of this disease.⁽¹⁵⁾ Furthermore, a recent review presented evidence indicating that RANKL inhibition with denosumab may benefit patients with Duchenne muscular dystrophy.⁽¹⁶⁾ Preliminary data also support a positive impact of denosumab on muscle function in women with osteoporosis.⁽¹⁴⁾ These studies prompted us to revisit the observation, largely ignored at the time of study completion, of a significantly lower incidence of falls in the denosumab arm of the pivotal Fracture Reduction Evaluation of Denosumab in Osteoporosis Every 6 Months (FREEDOM) trial.

In this large, placebo-controlled trial in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis, 4.5% of the women receiving denosumab during the 3-year study reported falls as adverse events (AEs) compared with 5.7% of women in the placebo group (log-rank $p = 0.02$).⁽¹⁰⁾ Notably, this observation excluded falls associated with fracture to try to minimize recall and reporting bias. To further test the hypothesis that denosumab could modify falls risk, we undertook an exploratory pooled analysis of all placebo-controlled trials of denosumab in the treatment of bone loss.

Materials and Methods

Study design

The analysis comprised data from five placebo-controlled trials that contributed to the FDA approval of denosumab for use in

bone loss indications. The subjects included postmenopausal women with osteoporosis (FREEDOM, trial 1), postmenopausal women with low bone mass (trial 2), men with osteoporosis (trial 3), women with nonmetastatic breast cancer receiving adjuvant aromatase inhibitors (trial 4), and men with nonmetastatic prostate cancer receiving androgen deprivation therapy (trial 5).^(10,17–20) The baseline characteristics of the subjects are shown (Table 1), and the eligibility criteria of each trial are summarized (Table 2).

In each study, subjects were randomly assigned to receive denosumab 60 mg or placebo by subcutaneous injection every 6 months. Calcium and vitamin D supplementation varied between the trials but was applied equally to the denosumab and placebo groups; for example, in trials 1 and 2, subjects received a daily supplement containing at least 1000 mg of calcium, with concomitant vitamin D dosing determined by the baseline 25-hydroxyvitamin D level.^(10,17) None of the studies included specific advice about exercise or falls prevention.

A fall was defined as a sudden, unintentional coming to rest on the ground, floor, or other lower level, regardless of whether an injury had occurred as a result. Subjects were interviewed by study staff at clinic visits where the number and associated features of reported falls were recorded on an AE questionnaire. Preferred terms were coded using MedDRA (MedDRA, McLean, VA, USA) version 9.0 for trials 2 and 4, version 11.0 for trials 1 and 5, and version 14.0 for trial 3.

Statistical analysis

The Cox proportional hazards model was used to estimate the hazard ratio (HR) for incident falls during denosumab treatment relative to placebo as the reference group using both individual study data and pooled data. Interactions between treatment efficacy and baseline age were examined using age as a continuous variable, and as distinct age groups (<75 years and \geq 75 years). The stratification at age 75 years was selected to mirror the prespecified subgroup analyses within the FREEDOM trial.⁽¹⁰⁾ Interactions of treatment and falls reduction with a history of nonvertebral fracture and prevalent vertebral fracture were also explored in the Cox proportional hazards models. The following baseline covariates, commonly considered to be associated with nonvertebral fracture risk, were added to the Cox models (with

Table 2. Summary of Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria for Each Trial

Trial	Inclusion	Exclusion	Clinicaltrials.gov identifiers
1 ⁽¹⁰⁾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postmenopausal women • Aged 60–90 years • BMD <i>T</i>-score at lumbar spine or hip less than –2.5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Had conditions that influence bone metabolism • Had taken oral bisphosphonates for more than 3 years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ If less than 3 years, they were eligible after 12 months without treatment • Had used intravenous bisphosphonates, fluoride, or strontium for osteoporosis within the past 5 years • Had used PTH or its derivatives, corticosteroids, systemic hormone-replacement therapy, selective estrogen-receptor modulators, or tibolone, calcitonin, or calcitriol within 6 weeks • BMD <i>T</i>-score at lumbar spine or hip less than –4.0 or any severe (or more than two moderate) prevalent vertebral fractures 	NCT00089791
2 ⁽¹⁷⁾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambulatory postmenopausal women • BMD <i>T</i>-score at lumbar spine between –1.0 and –2.5 • Not receiving medication that affected bone metabolism (other than calcium and vitamin D supplements) • Free from any underlying condition (other than low BMD) that might have resulted in abnormal bone metabolism • Had no history of a fracture after the age of 25 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Had received oral bisphosphonates for 3 or more years, cumulatively <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Those who had taken oral bisphosphonates for less than 3 months were eligible ◦ Those who had taken oral bisphosphonates for longer than 3 months but less than 3 years cumulatively were eligible after a 12-month washout period • Had received fluoride or strontium ranelate within 5 years • Had received PTH or PTH derivatives, steroids, hormone-replacement therapy, selective estrogen receptor modulators, tibolone, calcitonin, or calcitriol within 6 weeks 	NCT00091793
3 ⁽¹⁸⁾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambulatory men • Aged 30–85 years • BMD <i>T</i>-score at lumbar spine or femoral neck between –2.0 and –3.5 or between –1.0 and –3.5 with a prior major osteoporotic fracture and had at least two lumbar vertebrae, one hip, and one forearm evaluable by DXA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe or >1 moderate vertebral fracture (using a semiquantitative grading scale) • Any vertebral fracture or clinical fracture diagnosed within 6 months before screening • Diseases that affect bone metabolism • Vitamin D deficiency • Had received bisphosphonate treatment for 3 months or more cumulatively in the past 2 years, for 1 month or more in the past year, or at any time during the 3-month period before randomization • Using anabolic steroids or testosterone, glucocorticoids, calcitonin, calcitriol, or vitamin D derivatives and other bone-active drugs in a 3-month period before screening • A derived glomerular filtration rate <30 mL/min/1.73 m² 	NCT00980174
4 ⁽¹⁹⁾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Aged ≥ 18 years • Early-stage histologically or cytologically confirmed breast cancer that was hormone receptor–positive • Undergoing adjuvant aromatase inhibitor therapy • Completed treatment with surgery and/or radiation and chemotherapy ≥4 weeks • BMD <i>T</i>-score between –1.0 and –2.5 • Serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels • ≥12 ng/mL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior vertebral fracture • Current use of bisphosphonates • Use of any antineoplastic therapy apart from aromatase inhibitors 	NCT00089661
5 ⁽²⁰⁾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men who had histologically confirmed prostate cancer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concurrent receipt of antineoplastic therapy or radiotherapy 	NCT00089674

(Continues)

Table 2. Continued

Trial	Inclusion	Exclusion	Clinicaltrials.gov identifiers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receiving androgen-deprivation therapy with an expected duration of such treatment for 12 or more months Aged 70 years or older or younger than 70 years but had either a low BMD (<i>T</i>-score less than -1.0) at baseline or a history of an osteoporotic fracture Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status score of 2 or less 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSA level of more than 5 ng per milliliter after receiving androgen-deprivation therapy for more than 1 month Current use of oral bisphosphonates or previous exposure to oral bisphosphonates for 3 or more years or intravenous bisphosphonates within 5 years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those who had taken oral bisphosphonates for longer than 3 months but less than 3 years cumulatively were eligible if they had been free of oral bisphosphonates for ≥ 1 year BMD <i>T</i>-score less than -4.0 Currently receiving treatment for osteoporosis 	

BMD = bone mineral density; DXA = dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry; PSA = prostate-specific antigen; PTH = parathyroid hormone.

Table 3. Pooled Subject Characteristics

Baseline characteristics	Placebo <i>n</i> = 5006	Denosumab <i>n</i> = 5030
Age (years), mean (SD)	71.9 (6.9)	71.8 (6.8)
Women, <i>n</i> (%)	4161 (83.1)	4179 (83.1)
Years since menopause, mean (SD)	23.3 (8.3)*	23.3 (8.3)*
Any historical fracture, <i>n</i> (%)	2446 (48.9)	2438 (48.5)
Any historical nonvertebral fracture, <i>n</i> (%)	1765 (35.3)	1732 (34.4)
Prevalent vertebral fracture, <i>n</i> (%)	1116 (22.3)	1125 (22.4)
Baseline BMD <i>T</i> -score, mean (SD)		
Lumbar spine	-2.38 (1.29)	-2.35 (1.31)
Total hip	-1.70 (0.93)	-1.68 (0.92)
Serum CTX (ng/mL), median (Q1, Q3)	0.54 (0.38, 0.73)	0.54 (0.38, 0.73)
Serum 25-OH vitamin D (ng/mL), median (Q1, Q3)	21.1 (16.4, 28.3)	21.0 (16.4, 28.5)

*These results exclude the two studies in men.

and without the interaction term) to explore the robustness of the unadjusted HRs including history of nonvertebral fracture, total hip BMD *T*-score, and geographic region. A different set of adjusted Cox models were fitted using the following covariates in the pooled data using treatment group, baseline age (as a continuous variable), history of nonvertebral fracture, total hip BMD *T*-score, and geographic region. All Cox models fitted with the pooled data were stratified by study to account for population differences across trials.

In the main analysis, all falls were included in the outcome, regardless of whether a fracture occurred on the same day; all analyses were then repeated for falls excluding those reports that contained a fracture event on the same day. Finally, a sensitivity analysis was carried out using time to the first fall, or non-vertebral fracture, as the composite outcome, given the

assumption that nonvertebral fractures usually occur as the result of a fall. All aforementioned analyses were repeated using the time to the first fall/nonvertebral fracture outcome. Significance level was set at $\alpha = 0.05$ for all analyses. All statistical analyses were performed using SAS version 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA).

Qualified researchers may request data from Amgen clinical studies. Complete details are available at the following: <http://www.amgen.com/datasharing>.

Results

The analysis population comprised a total of 10,036 subjects, 16.9% of whom were men. The baseline characteristics of the pooled subjects in the denosumab and placebo arms from the five trials are shown (Table 3). The mean age was approximately 72 years, and just under half had sustained a prior fracture. At baseline, 6682 subjects were aged <75 years (5856 women, 826 men), and 3354 subjects were aged ≥ 75 years (2484 women, 870 men). Overall, the baseline characteristics were similar in both groups, with median vitamin D values being around 21 ng/mL (53 nmol/L) in all subjects.

Median (Q1, Q3) duration of follow-up in the pooled denosumab group was 36.0 (35.2, 36.3) months versus 35.9 (31.7, 36.2) in the placebo group. The number of subjects reporting at least one fall was 5.8% in the pooled placebo group (289 falls in 5006 subjects) compared with 4.6% in the pooled denosumab group (231 falls in 5030 subjects) (Fig. 1). Of the total 520 incident falls, 40 (7.7%) were serious AEs (SAEs). The exposure-adjusted incidence rate of falls (calculated as the number of subjects who experienced the event divided by the sum of subject exposure time in years) was 2.3 in the pooled placebo group compared with 1.8 in the pooled denosumab group, for a rate ratio (95% confidence interval [CI]) of 0.77 (0.66, 0.90). The exposure-adjusted incidence rate of falls excluding fracture was 2.0 in the pooled placebo group compared with 1.5 in the pooled denosumab group, for a rate ratio (95% CI) of 0.77 (0.65, 0.91).

In each of the studies, the proportion of fallers was either similar or, more commonly, lower in the denosumab arm compared with the placebo arm. Hazard ratios, estimated by Cox regression, ranged from 0.16 (95% CI 0.02–1.37) to 0.99 (95% CI

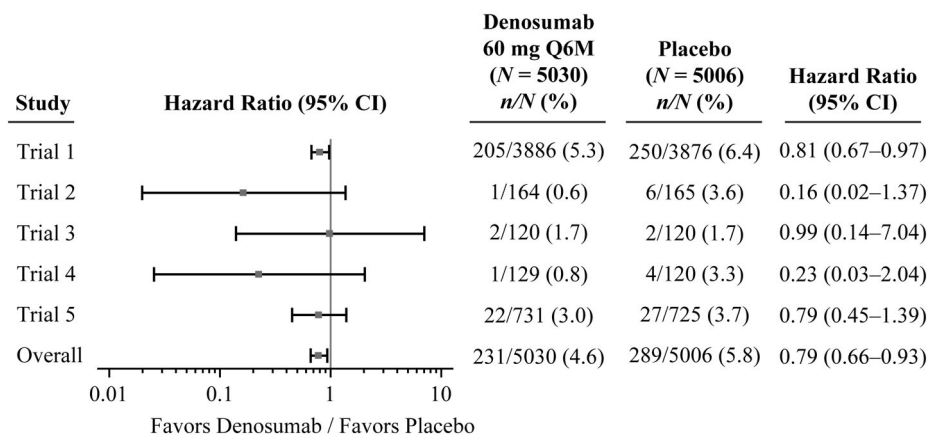


Fig. 1. Forest plot of time to first occurrence of fall according to individual studies and the overall. *N* = number of subjects who received at least one dose of investigational product in trial 1 (placebo-controlled 36 months), trial 2 (placebo-controlled only first 24 months), trial 3 (placebo-controlled only first 12 months), trial 4 (placebo-controlled only first 24 months), trial 5 (placebo-controlled only first 36 months). Hazard ratio and 95% CIs are based on Cox proportional hazards model; overall estimates are based on Cox proportional hazards model stratified by study. Q6M = every 6 months.

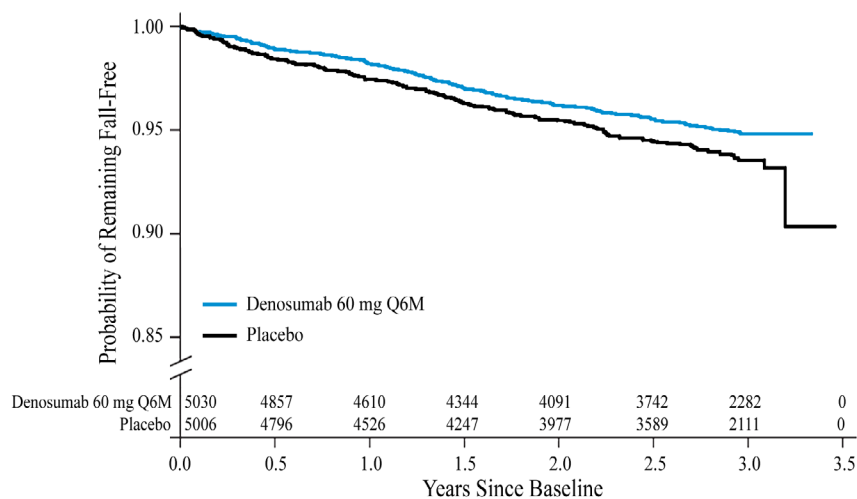


Fig. 2. Kaplan–Meier plot of time to first fall by treatment group from pooled data of five placebo-controlled studies. Numbers at risk for each group for the different time points are shown. Q6M = every 6 months.

0.14–7.04) with an overall effect of a 21% reduction in fallers (HR = 0.79, 95% CI 0.66–0.93) (Fig. 1).

The estimated Kaplan–Meier incidence of falls was 6.5% of subjects in the pooled placebo group compared with 5.2% in the pooled denosumab group, with an HR of 0.79 (95% CI 0.66–0.93; $p = 0.0061$). The time to first fall in subjects randomized to denosumab compared with those receiving placebo is shown in Fig. 2.

Importantly, the pooled HR estimate for falls was similar after adjusting for baseline age (as a continuous variable), total hip BMD *T*-score, history of nonvertebral fracture, and geographic region. In addition, there was no significant interaction with a baseline history of nonvertebral fracture or prevalent vertebral fracture. There was, however, a significant interaction between denosumab therapy and age on falls risk when age was considered as a continuous variable ($p = 0.045$) (Supplemental Fig. S1).

A greater reduction in falls was observed with denosumab treatment in subjects aged <75 years versus subjects ≥ 75 years (interaction p value = 0.012). Thus, denosumab treatment was associated with a 35% reduction in fall risk in subjects <75 years (HR = 0.65, 95% CI 0.52–0.82) but no apparent reduction in subjects ≥ 75 years (HR = 1.01, 95% CI 0.78–1.31), though a possible early effect on falls risk was suggested (Fig. 3). In contrast to age, no significant interaction was found between the reduction in falls risk and sex ($p = 0.96$).

Discussion

Using pooled data from five placebo-controlled studies of denosumab, this exploratory analysis suggests that 6-monthly subcutaneous denosumab can reduce the number of fallers by

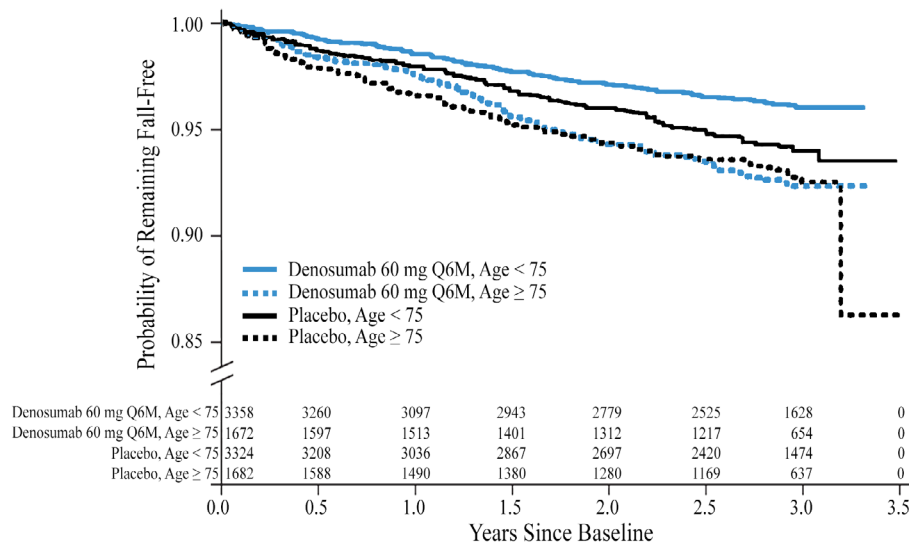


Fig. 3. Kaplan–Meier plot of time to first fall by treatment group and age group stratified at the age of 75 years from pooled data of five placebo-controlled studies. Numbers at risk for each group for the different time points are shown. Q6M = every 6 months.

approximately 20%. Most fractures, including virtually all nonvertebral fractures, occur in the setting of a fall-related injury, leading to the use of two parallel management strategies, namely to reduce falls risk and improve bone strength. The possibility that treatments targeted to one strategy might impact on the other is not new; for example, it has long been assumed that the effects of vitamin D supplementation might have beneficial effects on both, though the effects are modest.^(9,21) However, the observation that therapies developed as specific bone-targeted agents, such as denosumab, might also impact muscle function and falls risk is a novel development.

The apparent reduction in falls risk observed here is of clinical importance and is similar in magnitude to that achieved by interventions targeted directly at falls risk. For example, in a recent systematic review, multifactorial interventions, which varied substantially across the studies but included exercise, nutritional therapy, knowledge, medication management, urinary incontinence management, environmental modifications, and referral to physical or occupational therapy or other specialties, were found to reduce the incidence of falls in older adults by an identical amount (21%; incidence rate ratio [IRR] = 0.79, 95% CI 0.68–0.91) to that observed with denosumab.⁽³⁾ Interventions based on exercise have also shown a similar reduction (19%; IRR = 0.81, 95% CI 0.73–0.90) in injurious falls, though not an overall reduction in all falls (IRR = 0.87, 95% CI 0.75–1.00).⁽³⁾ Exercise-based trials have also usually demonstrated high dropout rates, despite relatively short durations and follow-up periods.⁽²²⁾ Compliance with exercise is also not high, with one analysis reporting that approximately 22% of subjects were non-compliant and 41% were partially compliant.⁽²³⁾ Vitamin D without calcium supplementation also shows inconclusive results from several meta-analyses, largely depending on study populations. Vitamin D at doses of 200 to 1000 IU/d is associated with a 14% falls reduction (relative risk = 0.86, 95% CI 0.79–0.93) for older adults aged 60 years or older.⁽⁸⁾ In another analysis, vitamin D at doses of 700 to 1000 IU/d reduced falls risk by 19% (RR = 0.81, 95% CI 0.71–0.92), whereas a lower dose was

ineffective (RR = 1.10, 95% CI 0.89–1.35).⁽²⁴⁾ However, a recent systematic review concluded that vitamin D supplementation (either with or without calcium) showed mixed results in adults without vitamin D deficiency or osteoporosis of increased, decreased, or no difference in falls prevention between control and intervention groups; however, another recent study showed that vitamin D supplementation is beneficial in institutionalized persons and in people with vitamin D deficiency at risk for fractures (ie, with a history of falls or with mobility, gait, or balance problems).^(3,25)

The question arises as to what potential mechanism might underlie our observations. While much early focus on the impact of inhibition of RANK/RANKL centered on its key role as a final mediator in the regulation of bone remodeling, it is well established that the pathway also exists in other tissues, including skeletal muscle.^(11,26) Indeed, there has been interest shown in the potential benefits of RANKL inhibition in muscular dystrophy. For example, a systemic injection of osteoprotegerin (OPG), a soluble decoy receptor of RANKL, has been shown to restore muscle force and improve muscle histology in dystrophic *mdx* mice, which have the same dystrophin mutation as human patients.⁽²⁷⁾ The same research group found that muscle RANK is a key regulator for calcium ion storage and sarco/endoplasmic reticulum Ca²⁺-ATPase (SERCA) activity and function of fast-twitch skeletal muscles.⁽²⁸⁾ That pathways in addition to RANKL/RANK may play an important role in muscular dystrophy was recently suggested by the observation that full-length OPG-Fc was superior to anti-RANKL in alleviating muscular dystrophy in the mouse model.⁽¹²⁾

Outside the setting of muscular dystrophy, RANKL overexpression in a transgenic mouse model has been shown to induce lower maximal speed and force of the limb, with significant reductions in the lower gastrocnemius and soleus muscle mass, as well as severe osteoporosis.⁽²⁹⁾ Treatment with OPG-Fc was associated with reversal of the functional findings, with an increase in the maximal speed and force of the limb. In a more recent study in the same mouse model, denosumab has also been shown to increase limb force and gastrocnemius muscle

mass (+34.7% and +9.8% versus vehicle, respectively, $p < 0.05$). Importantly, in a small cohort of postmenopausal women receiving denosumab, the same research group showed that treatment was associated with improved lumbar spine BMD, appendicular lean mass, and handgrip over 3 years when compared with controls.⁽¹⁴⁾ It should be noted, however, that in a larger cohort of 441 women studied within the placebo-controlled FREEDOM study, denosumab was not found to have any significant impact on total lean body mass.⁽³⁰⁾ A further possibility is that of cross-talk between bone and muscle, whereby osteokines released from bone during bone resorption may induce muscle loss and/or weakness.^(31,32) If applicable, then other inhibitors of bone resorption might also impact muscle function and falls risk. Several reports using the combination of vitamin D and alendronate show improved muscle function.^(33–35) Whether such effects occur in humans in the setting of osteoporosis remain to be determined.

Our analysis also found a significant interaction between denosumab, falls risk, and subject age, in that the protective effect of denosumab on falls risk seemed to be decreased at older ages. There was a higher proportion of men in the older age group (≥ 75 years) than the younger age group (25.9% versus 12.4%, respectively), raising the possibility of a sex difference in the effect of denosumab; this was countered by the finding of no interaction between sex and efficacy ($p = 0.96$). A more likely explanation is that, while low muscle mass and impaired muscle function are undoubtedly of importance in falls risk in older people, multimorbidity, frailty, and other deficits are also likely to contribute, eg, polypharmacy, orthostatic hypotension, vestibular disorders, cataracts, and macular degeneration.^(36–38)

Several limitations of the present analysis need to be noted. Importantly, this is a post hoc study, and although conducted in the setting of randomized controlled clinical trials, none were designed to prospectively or retrospectively collect and validate falls data. Fall events were derived from AE and SAE reports; although the potential impact of treatment on injurious falls would be of more clinical importance, only 40 (7.7%) of the reports were SAEs, suggesting an event that required hospital attendance or admission. This does not imply that the other falls were injury-free or without impact on quality of life or fear of falling.⁽³⁹⁾ Causes of falls were also not collected in the trials, so we are unable to discriminate falls that might result from muscle dysfunction from those that relate to other causes discussed above. None of the studies collected specific falls-related risk factors at baseline (eg, prior falls, muscle strength, gait speed, and timed up and go), so no adjustment was possible for such measures, and it was not possible to examine the effect of denosumab specifically in high fall risk subjects. Adjustment for prior fracture was undertaken to at least partially account for prior falls as most fractures would have resulted from a fall-related injury. Furthermore, the primary analyses were conducted within the individual studies, and the likelihood of significant imbalance in event recall or measures of muscle strength or function is low. Certainly, such measures should be included in future studies. Prospective measurements of vitamin D levels were not undertaken during the studies, but as noted above, the impact of vitamin D on falls risk is uncertain, and the randomized nature of the studies suggests that differences in uptake of vitamin D supplementation between trial arms of sufficient magnitude to mediate the result is highly unlikely.

In addition to the bone turnover and density-mediated fracture risk reduction in subjects with postmenopausal osteoporosis, low bone mass, male osteoporosis, and cancer

treatment-induced bone loss, denosumab may also reduce the risk of falls in these patients. This observation identifies the need for further high-quality, appropriately powered and designed studies to explore the effect of denosumab on muscle mass and function.

Disclosures

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