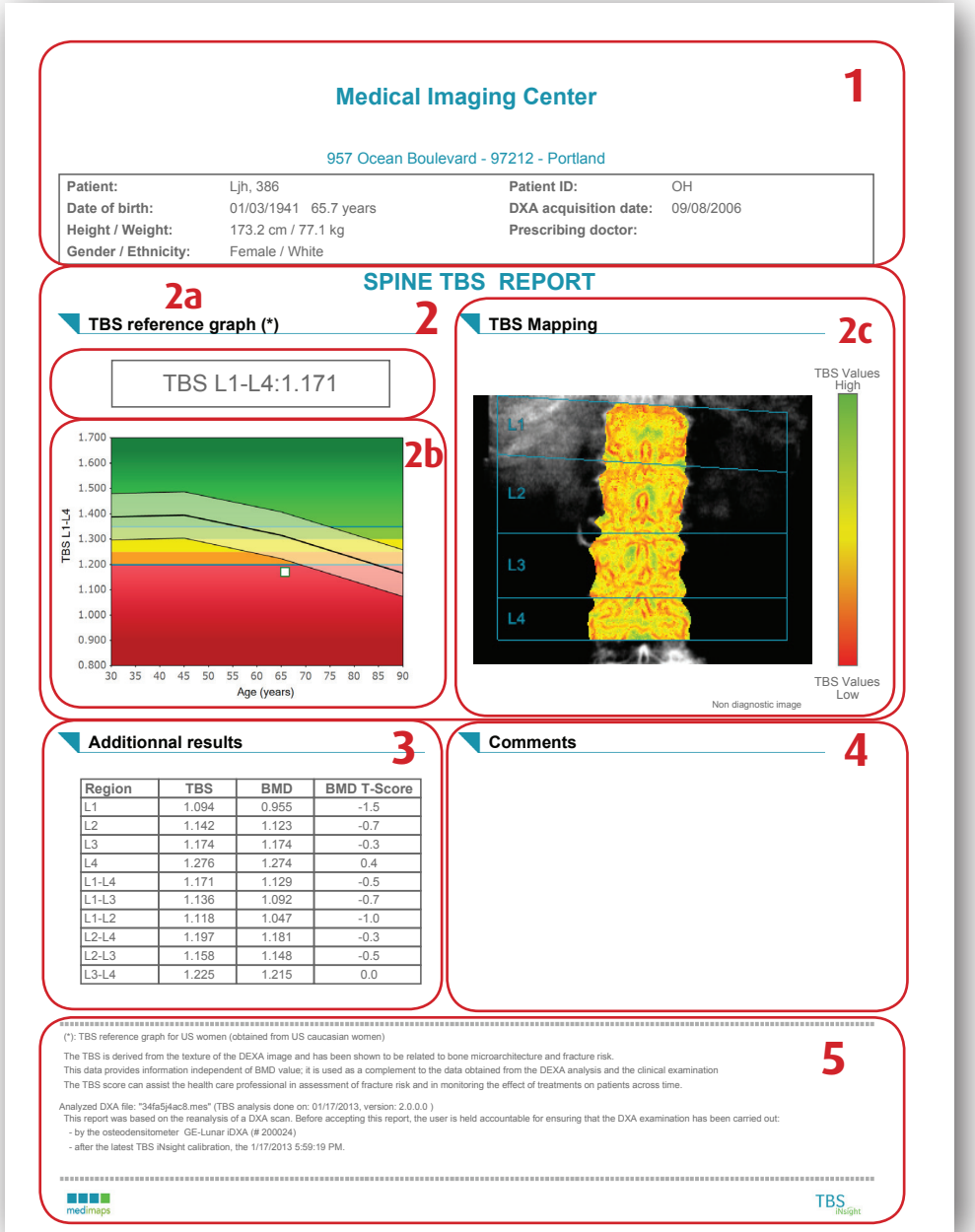
Reading the TBS report

TBS iNsight®
Easy access to better bone health



1. Header and patient's information — Displays report header, patient's data and scan date.

2. Analysis data — Displays TBS value, reference graph and TBS mapping.

2.a TBS score — Displays TBS value of the selected region. Usually L1-L4.

2.b TBS reference graph — Using this graph, one can compare the TBS value of a patient to that of the normal population. Note: Reference values for male patients are not currently available. TBS score will be calculated but no reference curve will be displayed.

2.c TBS mapping — Local TBS values are displayed using a color scale where values representing a well structured cancellous bone are green and poorly structured ones are red. Those values are displayed on the spine DXA image (non diagnostic image).

3. Detailed results — Results table for all regions of interest and their combinations.

4. Comments — Free writing area for the physician's comments.

5. Footer — Displays legal information, software information and information on the scan.

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Interpreting TBS Values and Bone Density: Use in Patient Management

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TBS is an aid for patient management. All diagnosis and treatment decisions require clinical judgment and consideration of the clinical context of the patient.

The combination of TBS and BMD allows refining the fracture risk analysis, particularly in osteopenic patients. It results the following concept of interpretation table, with risk levels expressed as a number of major osteoporotic fractures per 1'000 women/year:

	Risk Class based on minimum hip or spine BMD T-score		
Risk Class based on Spine TBS	**Normal**	**Osteopenia**	**Osteoporosis**
≥ 1.300			
1.200 < > 1.300			
≤ 1.200			

Adapted from Table 3 in Hans et al. J Bone Miner Res. 2011 Nov;26(11):2762-9

Color coded risk levels for major osteoporotic fracture per 1'000 women per year, based on a ≈30'000 women study.

Color coding based on the following sub-categories of risk:

Color Code	Risk class of Major osteoporotic fracture per 1'000 women per year
	≤ 4
	] 4 - 5]
	] 5 - 7]
	] 7- 10]
	] 10 - 14]
	] 14 - 20]
	> 20

TBS is an independent risk of fracture and therefore an additional clinical risk factor. As such, it should be interpreted in accordance with the Guidelines of the National Osteoporosis Foundation (NOF): "Decisions on whom to treat and how to treat should be based on clinical judgment using this Guide and **all available clinical information."**[1] and according to the good clinical practice as defined in Position Development Statements of the International Society for Clinical Densitometry (ISCD)[2].

[1] NOF Clinicians' Guidelines to Prevention and Treatment of Osteoporosis 2010.

[2] http://www.iscd.org/official-positions/

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