主講題目	DXA Interpretation for Osteoporosis
摘要內容 （100~300 字） 用途：非刊登在大會手冊中,僅用於申請學分用.	1. DXA 應用於骨質疏鬆之診斷 2. DXA 診斷骨鬆之標準 3. 測量參考值資料庫 4. 骨折風險評估 5. 骨質密度追蹤 6. 病例討論 7. 骨質密度檢查結構式報告 8. 骨質密度測量之外：脊椎骨折評估(VFA)、骨樑評分值(TBS)

主講題目	Osteoporotic Fractures: Definition and Assessment
摘要內容 （100~300 字） 用途：非刊登在大會手冊中,僅用於申請學分用.	An osteoporotic fracture is defined as "a fracture caused by injury that would be insufficient to fracture a normal bone." The mechanism is typically a minimal trauma (that is, a fall from a standing height or less) or no identifiable trauma at all. Typical sites include the spine, proximal femurs, distal forearms, and proximal humeri. Identifying fragility fractures is essential to correctly classify a patient's bone density diagnosis, determine the estimated fracture risk, and choose the optimal treatment plan. Since fragility fractures often occur without identifiable trauma or specific symptoms, lateral vertebral imaging is highly recommended for detecting occult fragility fractures.

主講題目	**Update on the stratification of fracture risk and optimal treatment strategies**
摘要內容 （100~300 字） 用途：非刊登在手冊中,僅用於申請學分用.	Guidelines are important aids to clinical decision-making to achieve the best outcomes for patients. Recent guidelines have evolved to sort patients into distinct categories, including very high, high and low risk of fracture. Individualized treatment strategies are recommended based on risk category. Early intervention should be warranted in patients at highest risk using agents with rapid effect. Long term treatment should be considered at the time of initial therapy selection. **This talk is intended to provide a holistic view on the recent updates of global, US and European clinical practice guidelines, focusing on stratification of fracture risk, and how it may be applied in Taiwan to help clinicians identify patients and determine optimal treatment strategies.**