

Clinical decision-making in Rare Bone Diseases

A survey among EPOS and ERN-BOND members
(September 2025)

Thilini H. Gamage¹, Lena Lande Wekre², Silvia Coutinho², Luca Sangiorgi³, Joachim Horn^{1,4}

¹Section of Children's Orthopaedics and Reconstructive Surgery, Division of Orthopaedics, Oslo University Hospital, , Norway

²National Center for Rare Diagnoses, Sunnaas Unit, Norway

³Department of Medical Genetics and Skeletal Rare Diseases, IRCCS Rizzoli Orthopaedic Institute, Bologna, Italy

⁴Institute of Clinical Medicine, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

This presentation is generated within the European Reference Network on rare BONE Diseases which is partly co-funded by the European Union (Specific Grant Agreement no. 101157116). The contents of this presentation represents the views of the presenter(s) and is their sole responsibility; and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the European Union.

Rare bone diseases

- Rare disease prevalence ($\leq 1/2000$)
- 771 Rare bone disorders
- Key challenges:
 - Clinical outcomes: highly variable
 - Delayed diagnosis
 - Limited research on pathophysiology
 - Limited standardized frameworks
 - Extensive multidisciplinary needs



Image: www.jnj.com



Survey on Clinical Decision Making in Rare Bone Diseases



European Pediatric Orthopaedic Society (EPOS)



European Reference Network for Rare Bone Disorders (ERN BOND)

Objectives of the survey

- 🌐 Describe current clinical practices in RBDs
- 🌐 Identify unmet needs
- 🌐 Outline minimum standards for patient assessment

Structure



- Online survey (Google Forms)
- 35-items:
(Multiple-choice, Likert scale, Open text)

Ethical considerations



- Anonymous survey
- Completion and submission implied consent for participation

Participants



Distributed to
EPOS & ERN-BOND members
(Sept 2025)

Data analysis



- Descriptive statistics
- Thematic analysis

Requirements



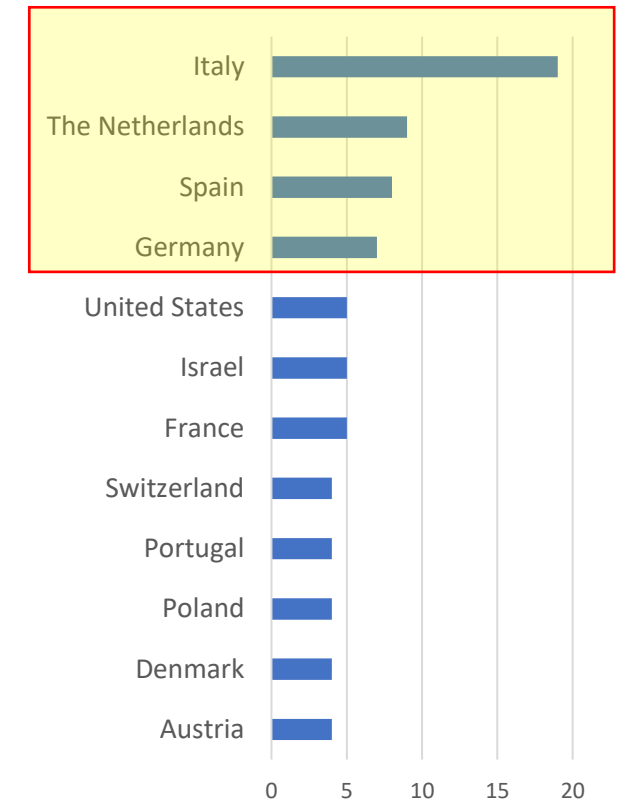
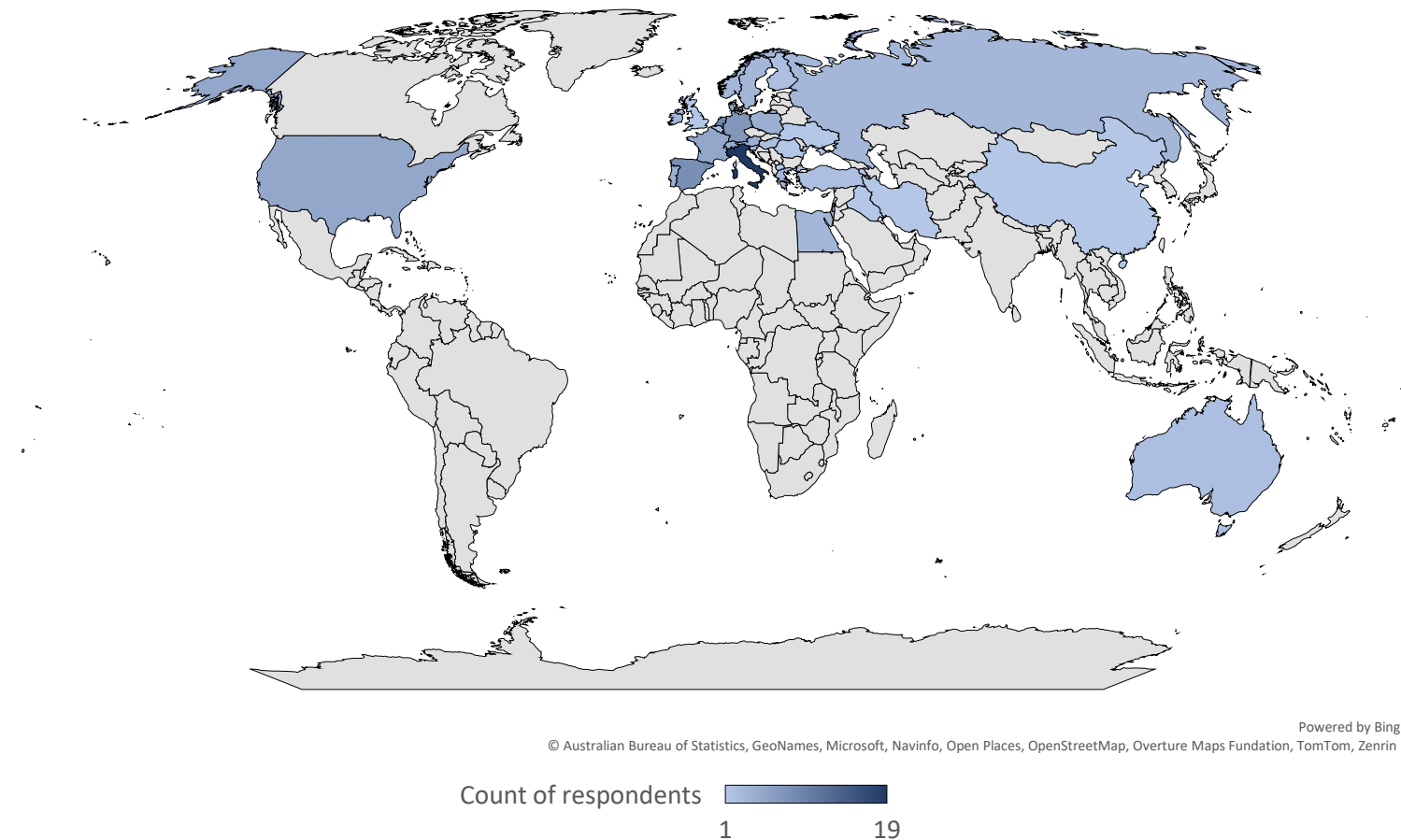
Experience with RBD
(clinic, laboratory, research, regulatory aspects)

Dissemination

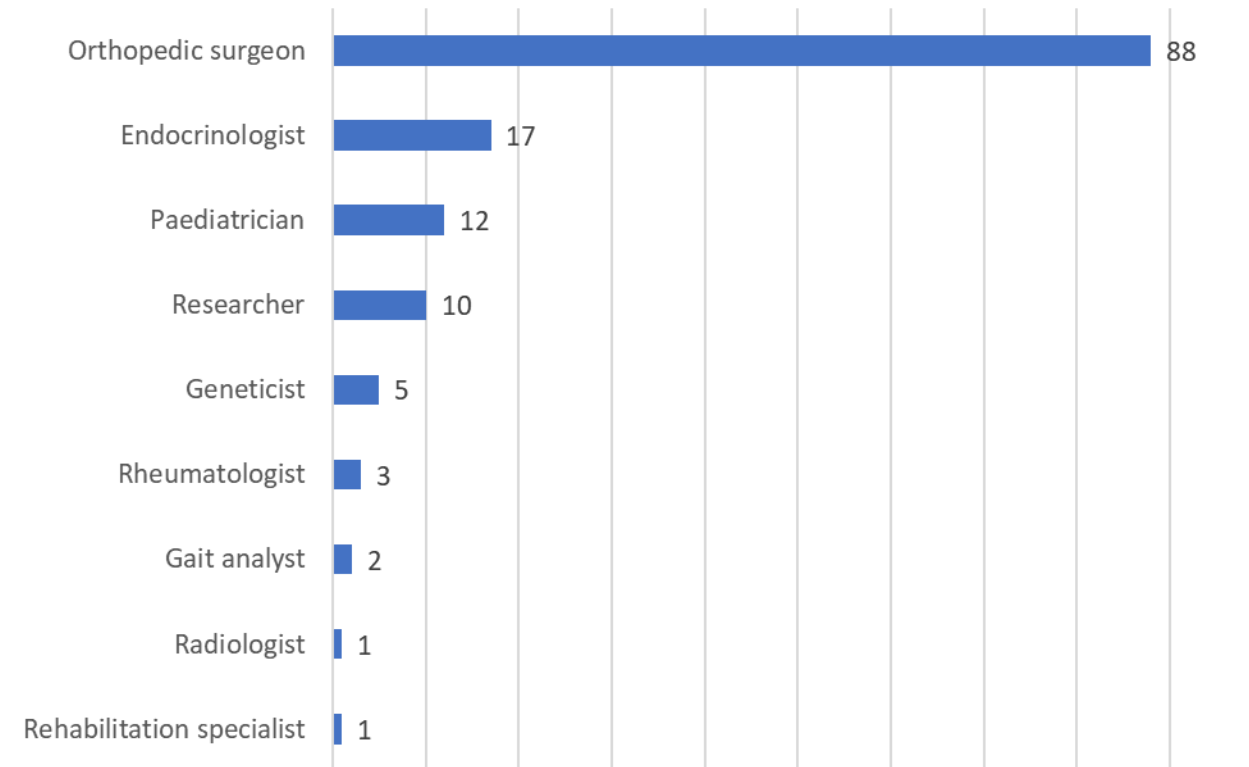


- Report through EPOS/ERN-Bond channels
- Peer-reviewed article

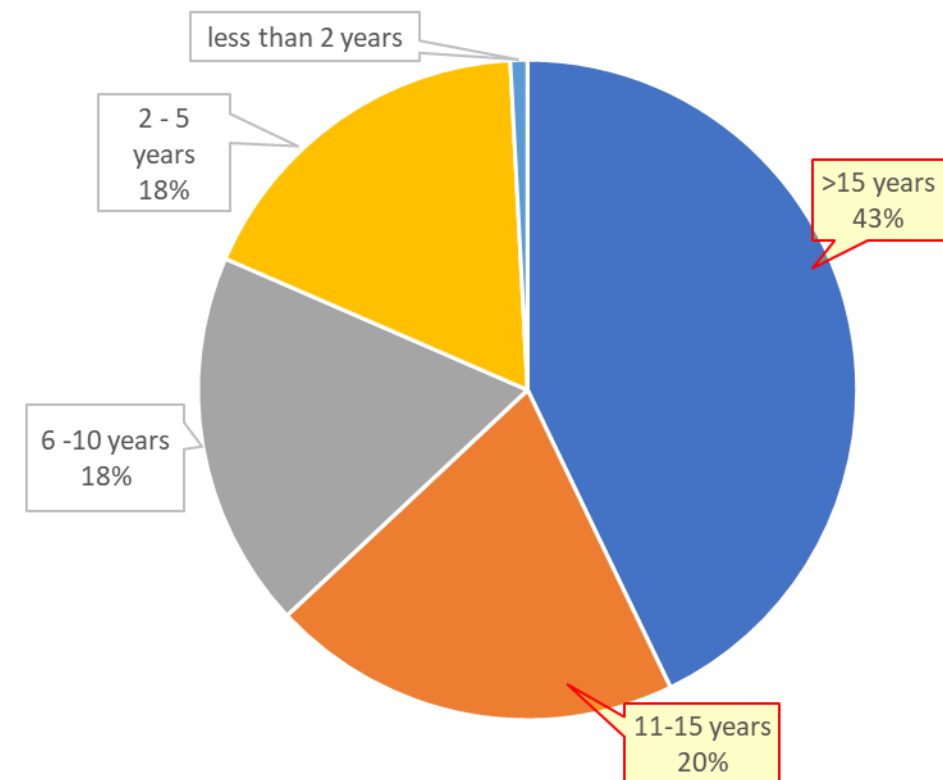
 119 respondents from 35 countries completed the survey



Profession



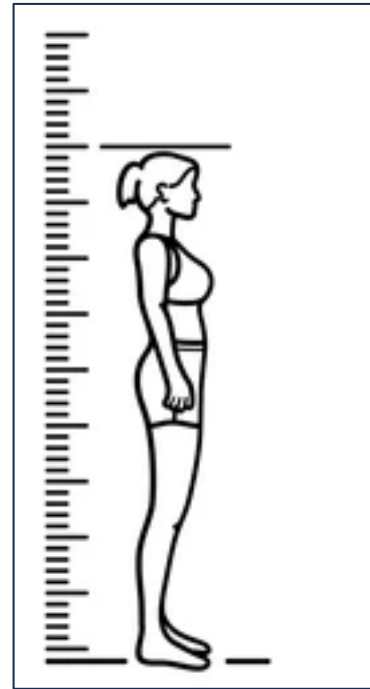
Years of RBD experience



- Most manage common RBDs (osteogenesis imperfecta, fibrous dysplasia, achondroplasia, and multiple osteochondromas)
- Few have experience with ultra-rare conditions (FOP)



- Height
- Weight
- Sitting height
- Growth chart
- Body proportions
- BMI



A diagram illustrating the measurement of sitting height. A person is shown in profile, sitting on a horizontal surface. A vertical double-headed arrow indicates the distance from the top of the head to the sitting surface, labeled "SITTING HEIGHT".

[illegible]

89%

Similar practice in use posture and alignment in standing position and observation of gait

• Pelvic tilt, LLD, shoulder height, spine



Used: > 80%

• Limb alignment

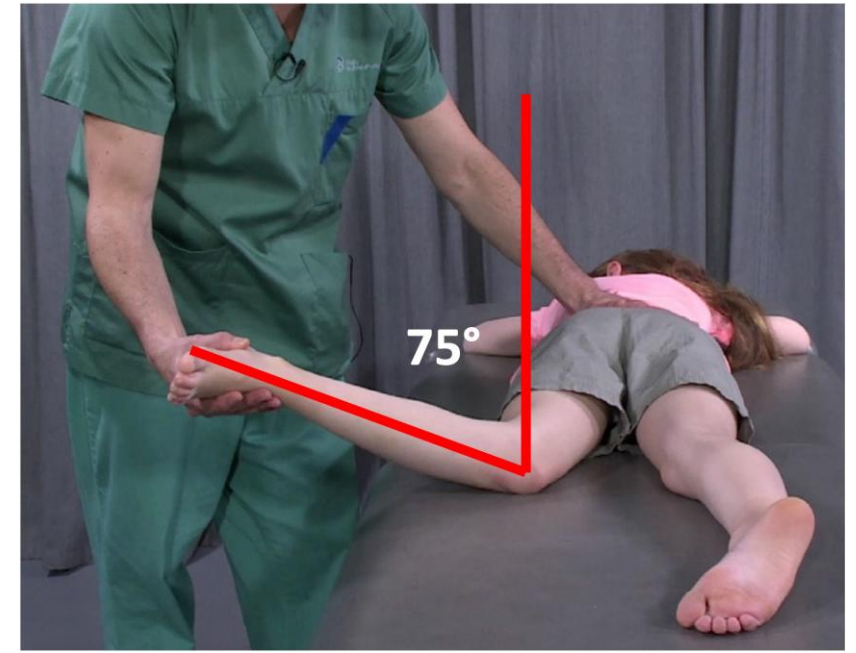


> 90%

• Observation of gait



• Range of motion testing



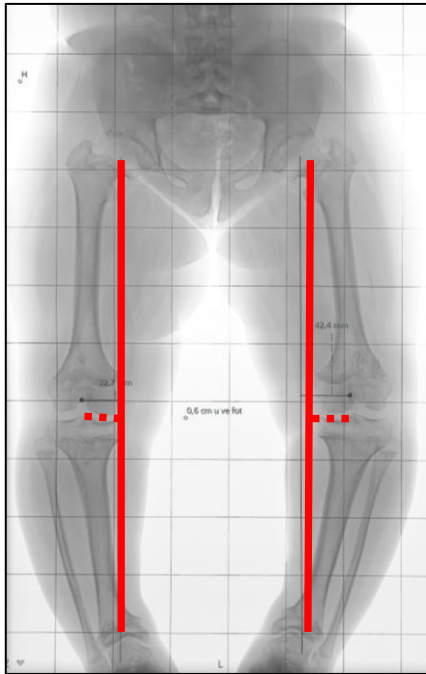
95%

Variable use of Radiological parameters

• Segmental radiographs • Long standing radiographs



Used: 100%



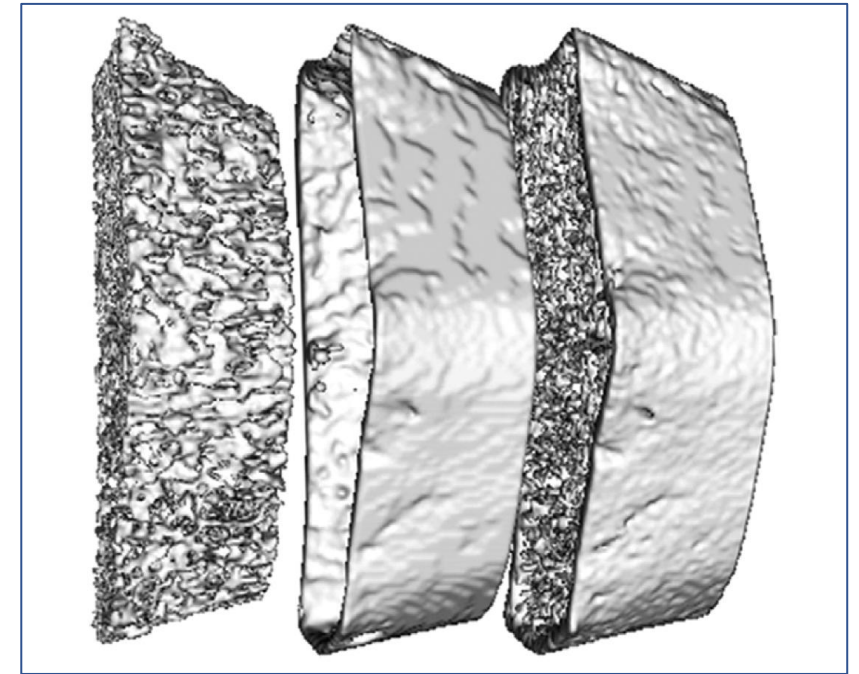
96%

• Weight bearing CT



31%

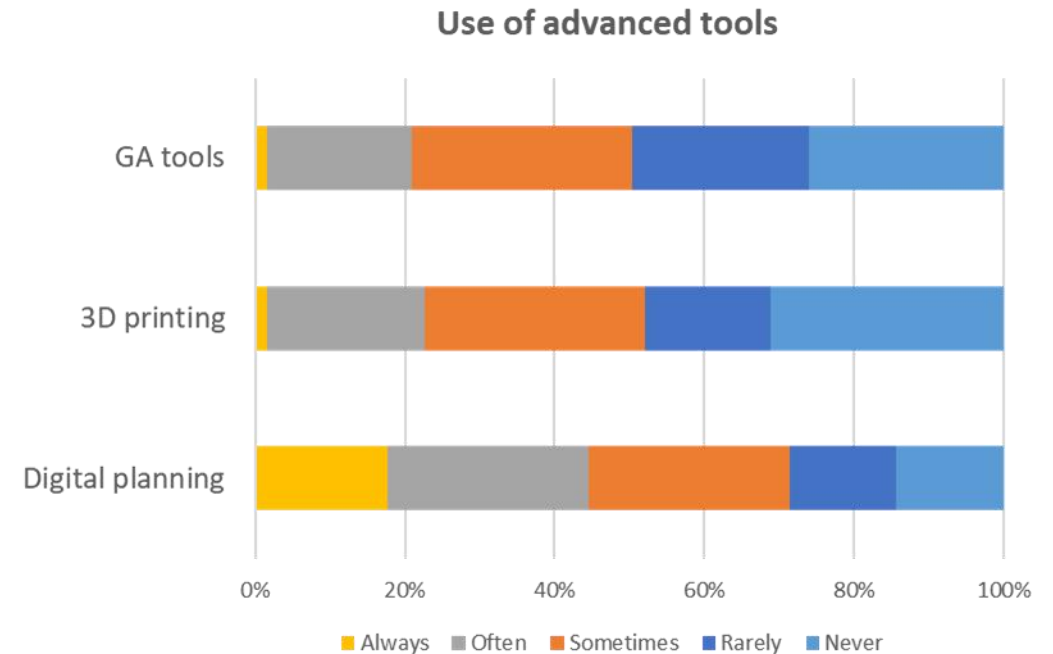
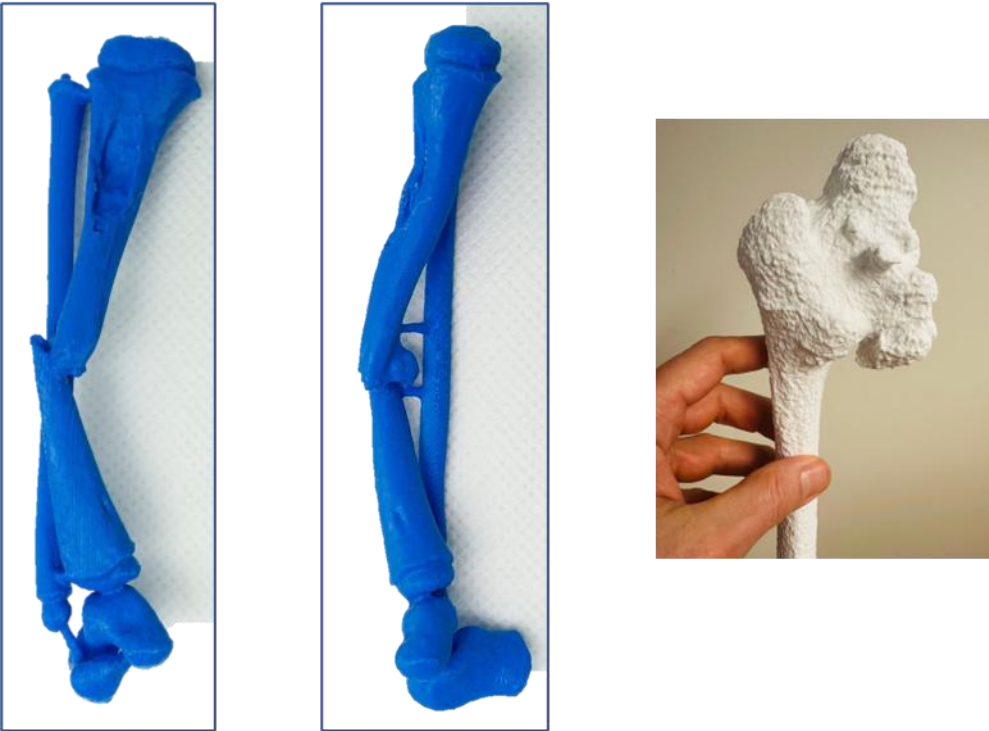
• High resolution imaging (HR-pQCT)



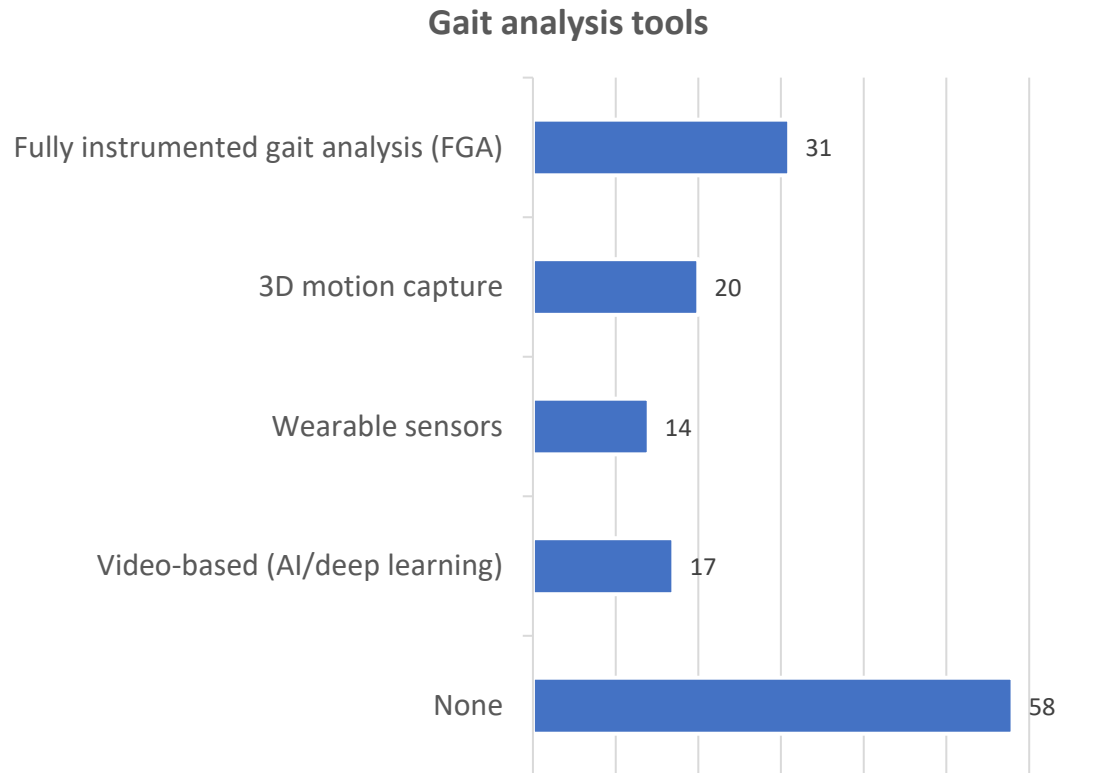
30%

High variability in use of advanced tools in routine RBD care

- ~50% used any type of gait-analysis tools/3D printing

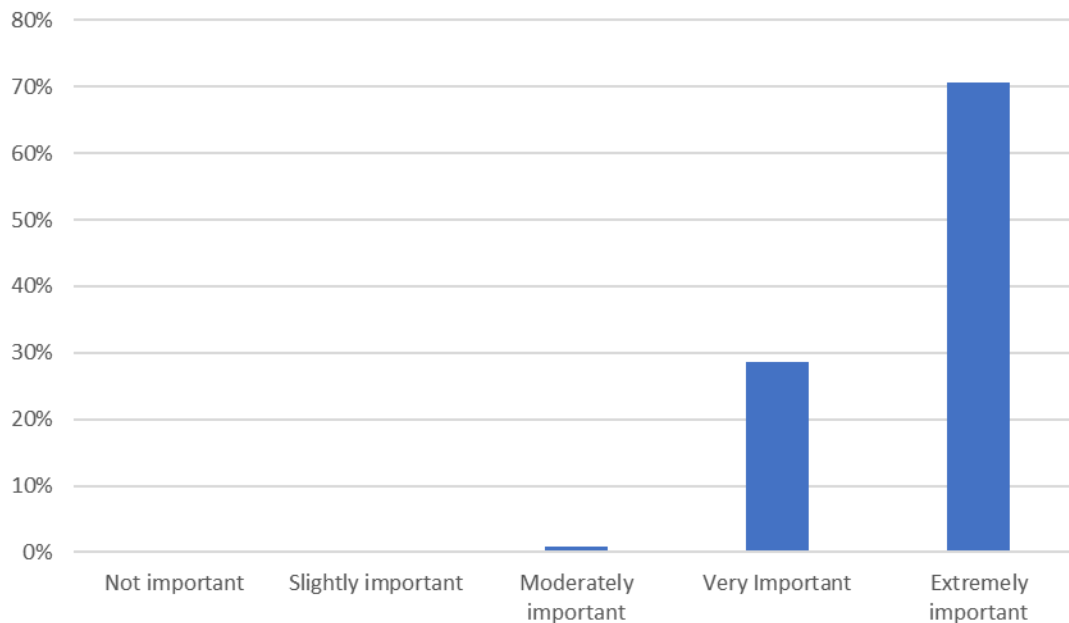


Most commonly used gait analysis tool-FGA

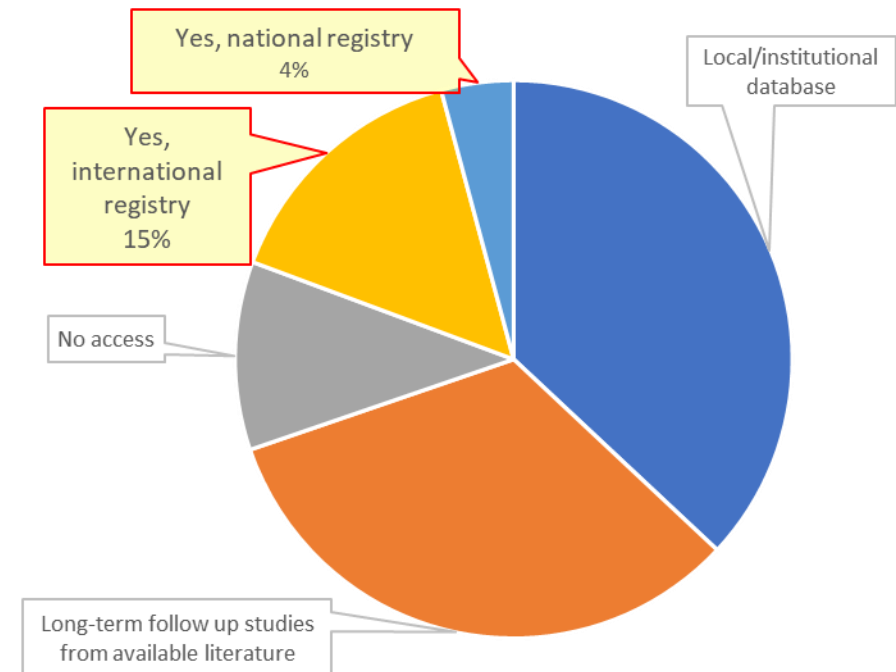


- All acknowledged the importance of registry data
- But only 19% had access to national or international registry data to guide decisions.

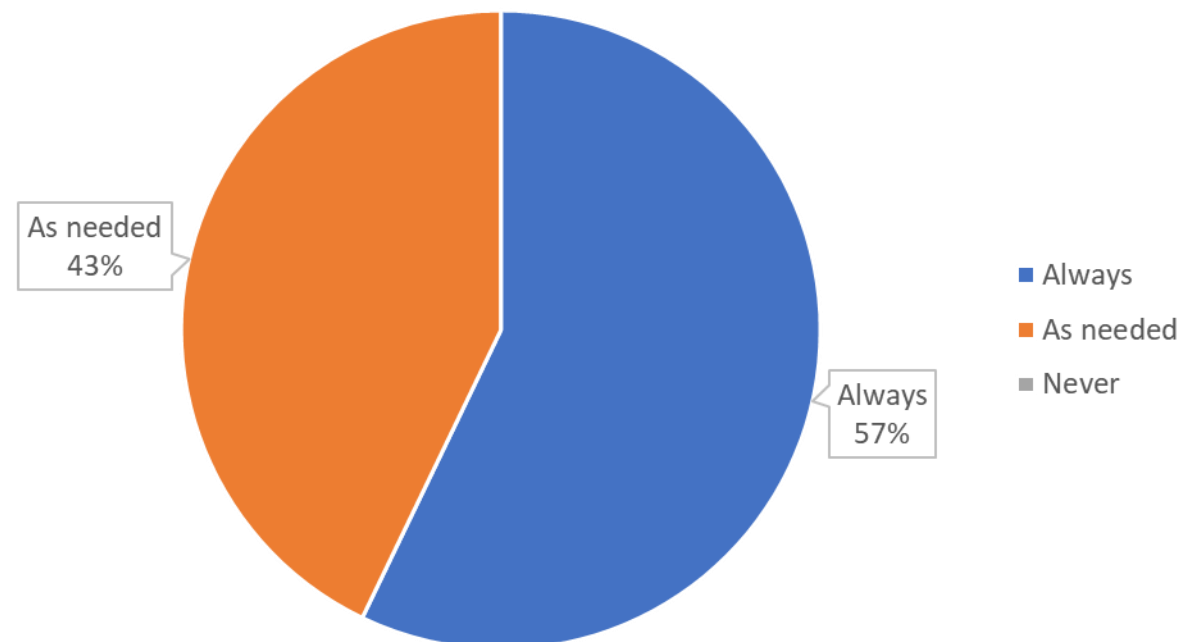
Importance of long-term studies in clinical decisions



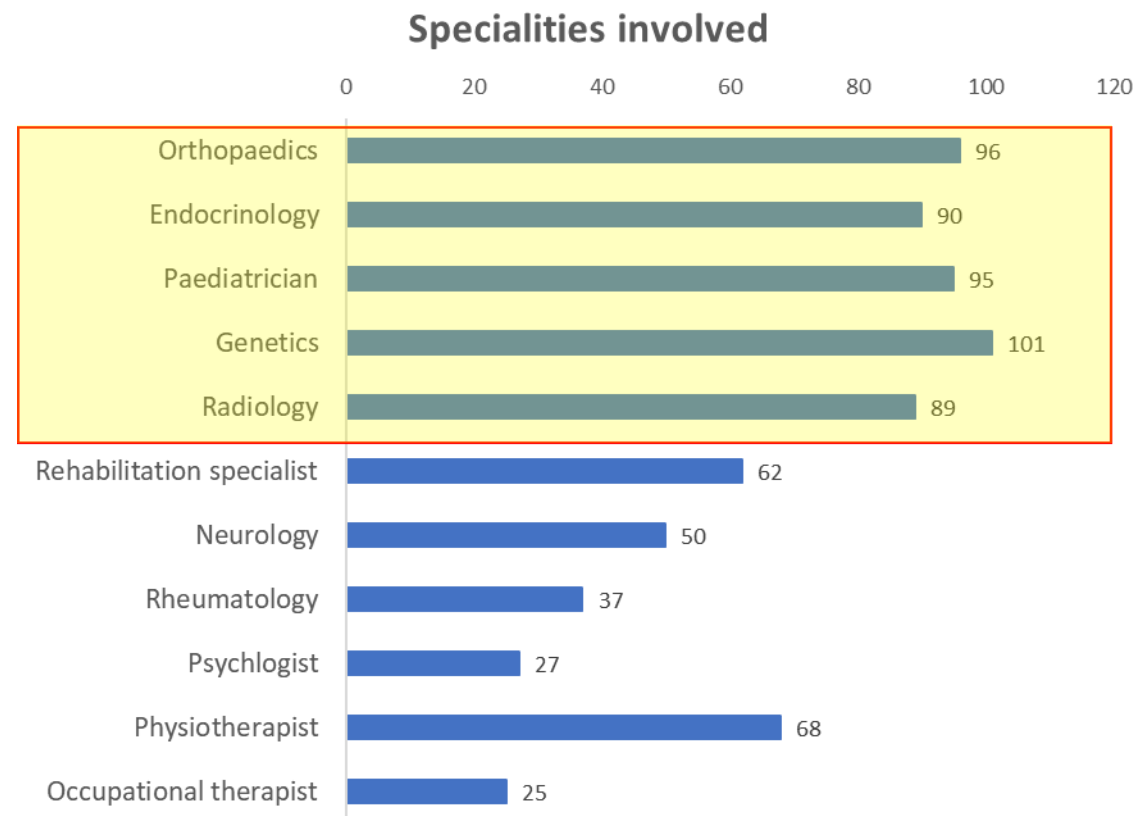
Access to natural history data



Interdisciplinary approach

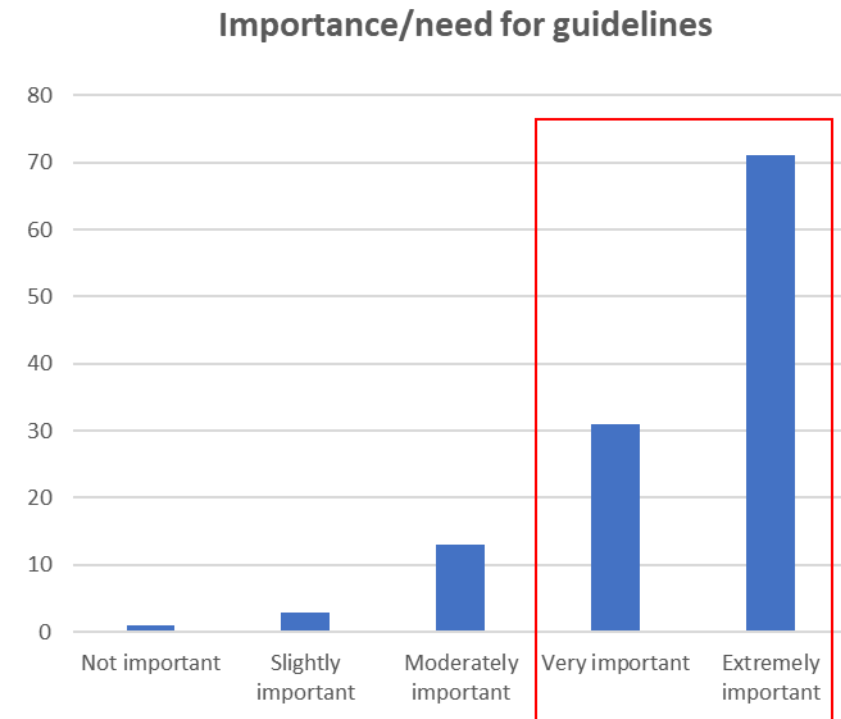
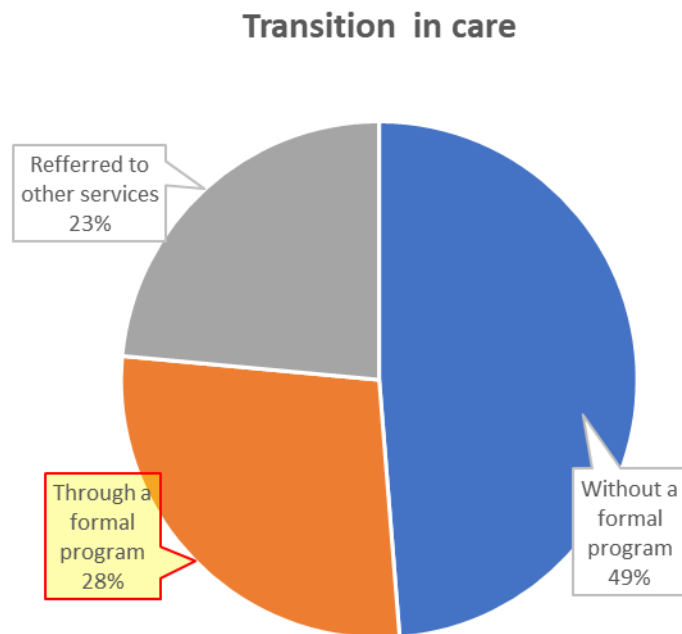


Interdisciplinary approach



Transition in care from paediatric to adult setting in RBD care

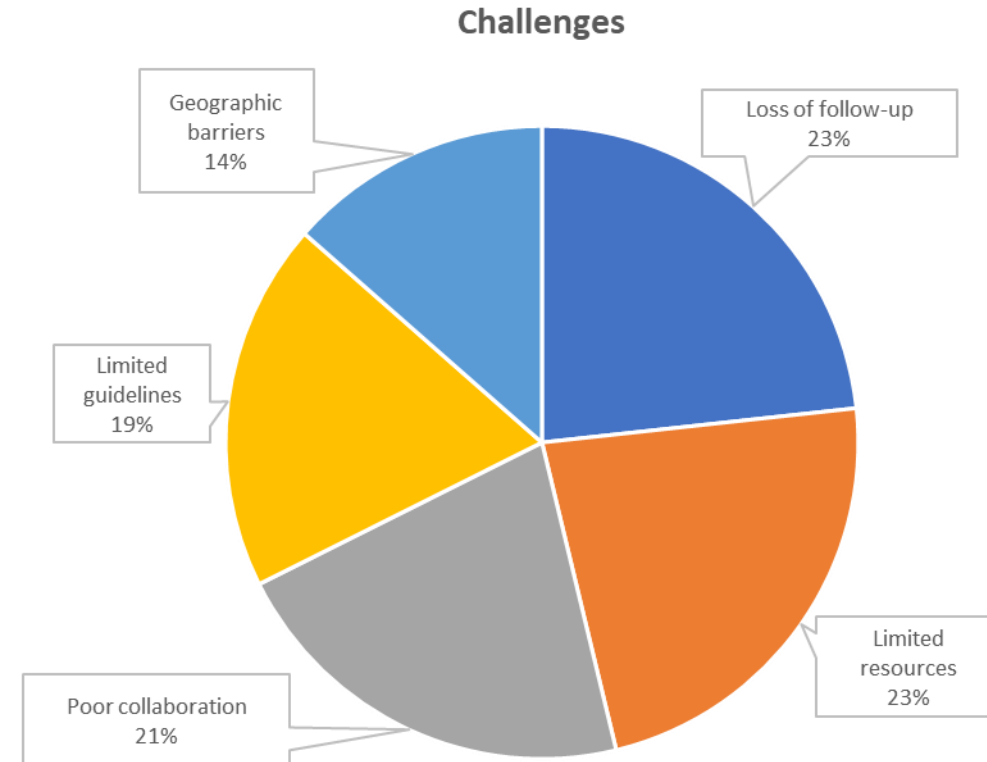
- Only 28% have a formal transition protocol
- >85% acknowledged the need for a formal protocol



Transition in care from paediatric to adult setting in RBD care

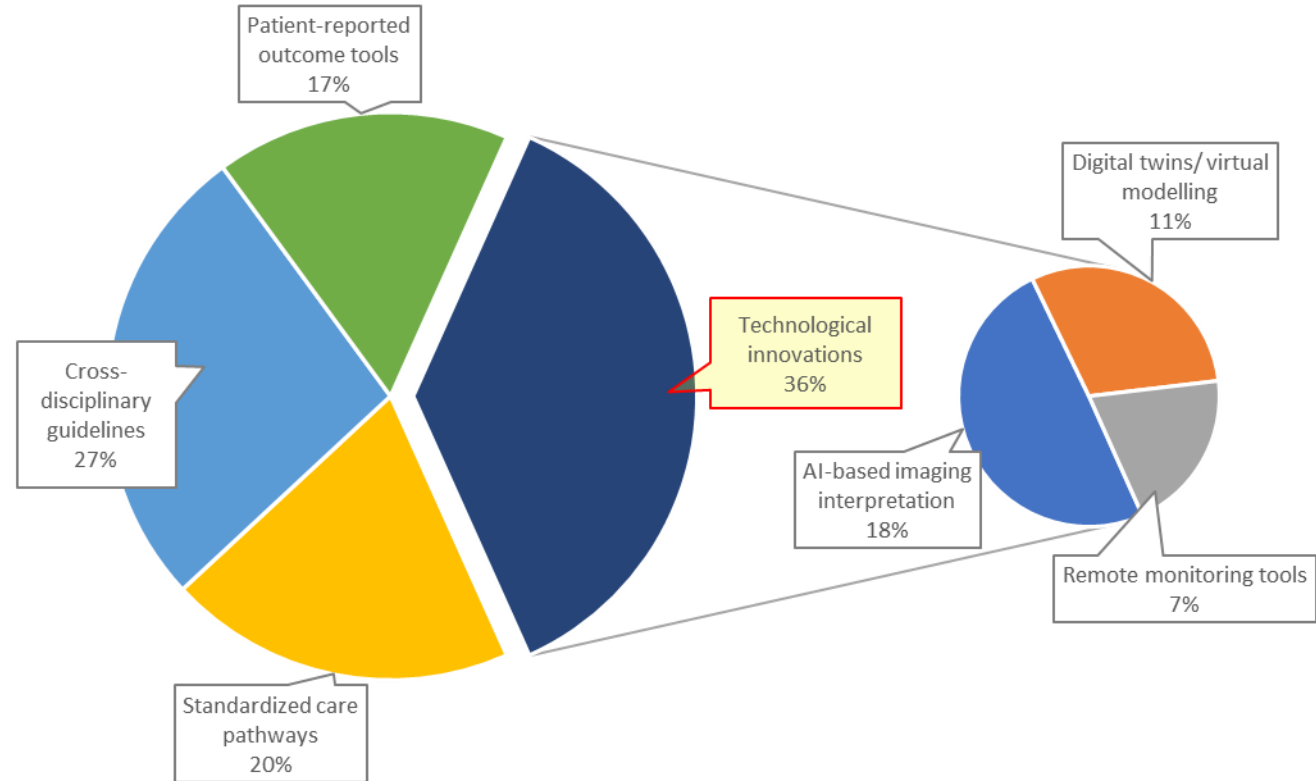
 >50% named 3 or more challenges

- Loss of follow-up or patient disengagement
- Limited resources in adult services
- Poor paediatric-adult care collaboration
- Limited guidelines/protocols
- Geographic barriers

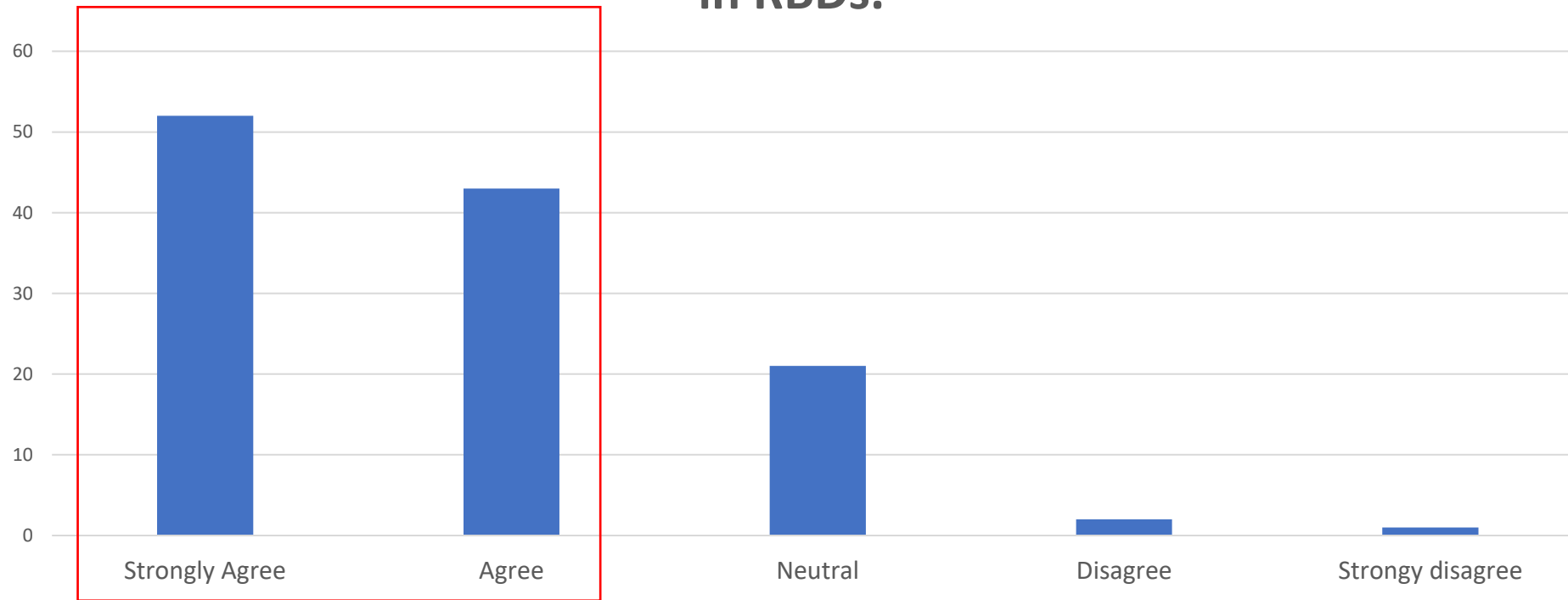


Innovations shaping the future of RBDs

- 🌐 Clinical and patient-centred care frameworks (64%)
- 🌐 Technological innovations (36%)



"Better integration of clinical, imaging, and functional data would improve clinical decision-making in RBDs."



- First pan-European survey within ERN-BOND and EPOS to systematically capture clinical decision-making in RBDs
- Similar practice in use of basic clinical parameters
- Considerable variability in use of more advanced techniques
- The findings underscore the importance and need of
 - standardized interdisciplinary care
 - national and international registry data
 - structured transition protocols