

Osteoporosis Prevention in Adolescents and Young Adults: An Emerging Paradigm.

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Introduction

Traditionally thought of as a geriatric issue, osteoporosis is now better understood to be an illness that can start in childhood and young adulthood. The new paradigm of osteoporosis prevention in adolescents and young adults is examined in this abstract, which also emphasises the vital value of early intervention in maximizing peak bone mass and lowering the risk of fractures in later life. Approximately 90% of peak bone mass is reached by the ages of 18 to 20 and is a pivotal stage for bone development [1].

Adolescence and young adulthood. Inadequate bone accumulation during these crucial years can have long-term effects on skeletal health, increasing adult vulnerability to osteoporosis and fractures. Prevention efforts must start with an understanding of the variables that affect peak bone mass acquisition. Hormonal factors, diet, exercise, and genetics all play important roles. Osteoporosis prevention in this demographic primarily entails lifestyle changes, such as ensuring enough calcium and vitamin D intake, engaging in weight-bearing activity, and avoiding habits that are bad for your bones (such smoking and drinking too much alcohol). Identification of those who are more likely to experience inadequate bone accumulation is crucial[2].

The abstract investigates prospective screening procedures and risk assessment instruments made specifically for teenagers and young adults. Therapies may occasionally be taken into consideration. The use of drugs in this population is included in the abstract. It is vital to give teenagers and young adults the information they need to make decisions about their bone health. The relevance of patient education and health promotion is emphasised in the abstract. Collaboration amongst healthcare professionals, including paediatricians, family practitioners, dieticians, and physical therapists, is necessary for osteoporosis prevention in this age range. Although the idea of preventing osteoporosis in adolescents and young adults is gaining popularity, difficulties with implementation and adherence still exist. The abstract also examines areas for additional study and improved action. A paradigm change in the field of bone health can be seen in the prevention of osteoporosis in adolescents and young adults. Healthcare professionals and researchers can seek to increase peak bone mass, lessen the impact of osteoporosis, and enhance the long-term skeletal health of this population by realizing the importance of early intervention. In order

to create a healthier and more fracture-resistant future, this abstract emphasises the crucial need of focusing osteoporosis prevention efforts on a younger generation. Osteoporosis has historically been thought of as a health issue largely impacting the elderly population because it is characterized by decreased bone density and declining bone quality. The roots of osteoporosis, however, are laid much earlier in life, in adolescence and early adulthood, according to an emerging understanding of skeletal health [3].

With an emphasis on the crucial significance of early intervention in maximizing peak bone mass and lowering the risk of osteoporosis-related fractures later in life, this introduction sets the stage for an investigation of the developing paradigm of osteoporosis prevention in adolescents and young adults. Although osteoporosis is frequently linked to ageing, its origins go all the way back to the early stages of bone growth. A crucial period in the development of the skeleton is between the ages of 18 and 20, when about 90% of peak bone mass is reached. The amount of bone that is accumulated during this time greatly affects a person's future risk of fractures and osteoporosis. The significance of early intervention has been overshadowed by the widespread misconception that osteoporosis is just a problem for the elderly. According to research, inadequate bone formation during adolescence can have long-lasting effects, predisposing people to osteoporosis and fractures as adults. The importance of osteoporosis prevention in teenagers and young adults is underscored by the knowledge that these formative years have an impact on long-term bone health [4].

In order to avoid osteoporosis in this population, lifestyle changes that support ideal bone health must be made. These include consuming enough calcium and vitamin D, exercising while carrying weights, and abstaining from actions that are harmful to skeletal health, such smoking and binge drinking. In conclusion, the new approach to preventing osteoporosis in young people and adolescents acknowledges that skeletal health is formed early in life, providing a special window of opportunity for intervention. Healthcare professionals and researchers can try to create better foundations for lifetime skeletal health by focusing on this younger group, which will ultimately lessen the burden of osteoporosis and fractures in later years. This paradigm change paves the way for a future where people of all ages are healthier, more robust, and less likely to fracture [5].

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