

## Comment on Kanis et al.: “European guidance for the diagnosis and management of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women”

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Dear Editors,

Kanis et al. erroneously state in a recent paper about the diagnosis and management of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women that 100 µg of PTH(1-84) is equivalent to 40 µg of teriparatide, PTH(1-34) [1]. This equivalence was calculated from their respective molecular weights (4,115 for teriparatide [2], 9,426 for full-length PTH [3]) but does not consider bioavailability. The bioavailability of PTH(1-34) and PTH(1-84) are 95% and 55%, respectively [4, 5].

Bioequivalence requires that the number of PTH(1-34) and PTH(1-84) molecules should be the same:  $N_{\text{PTH}(1-34)} = N_{\text{PTH}(1-84)}$

The clinical dose is based on molecular weight and bioavailability leading to the equation:

$$\frac{m_{\text{PTH}(1-34)} \times P_{\text{abs}(1-34)}}{M_{\text{PTH}(1-34)}} = \frac{m_{\text{PTH}(1-84)} \times P_{\text{abs}(1-84)}}{M_{\text{PTH}(1-84)}}$$

(where  $M$  is the molecular weight of PTH,  $P_{\text{abs}}$  the bioavailability, and  $m$  the mass of PTH).

Using this calculation, 100 µg of PTH(1-84) is equivalent to 25 µg of teriparatide  $\{100 \mu\text{g} \times (55/95) \times 4,115/9,426 =$

25 µg} and these are the approximate doses used in the treatment of postmenopausal osteoporosis.

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