

Summary

At present osteoporosis is the most frequent metabolic disease of skeleton, which is characterized by failure of bone mechanical resistance and higher risk of fracture. The purpose of osteoporosis treatment is to raise or at least to sustain volume and quality of bone mass and to prevent it before fracture. There are two basic groups of drugs used in osteoporosis treatment: drugs with antiresorptive effects and drugs with osteoanabolic effects. In the first group there are bisphosphonates, drugs from hormonal substitute therapy and calcitoninum. The mainly osteoanabolic drug is teriparatid. The unusual drug is strontium ranelate, because it operate with antiresorptive and osteoanabolic effects simultaneously.