

- ✓ Anticonvulsants (phenytoin or phenobarbital)
- ✓ Cytotoxic drugs and immunosuppressants (cyclosporine A, tacrolimus)
- ✓ Drugs causing hypogonadism (aromatase inhibitors, methotrexate, antimetabolite chemotherapy, depomedroxyprogesterone acetate, and gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonists such as buserelin, leuprolide, and nafarelin)
- ✓ Drugs causing sedation or confusion (pain medication, sleep aids, antianxiety drugs, or antihistamines)
- ✓ Glucocorticoid excess (current or previous use for more than three months)
- ✓ Heparin (long-term), lithium or aluminum, and l-thyroxine over-replacement

**Figure 3. Checklist of Drugs Associated With Osteoporosis and Risk of Fracture**

*Note.* Based on information from Guise, 2006; Mauck & Clarke, 2006.

Source: Miceli et al. Clin J Oncol Nurs. 2011 Aug; 15(0): 9-23.