

Hindawi  
International Journal of Endocrinology  
Volume 2017, Article ID 9839017, 1 page  
<https://doi.org/10.1155/2017/9839017>



## Corrigendum

# Corrigendum to “Male Osteoporosis in the Elderly”

**Patrizia D’Amelio and Giovanni Carlo Isaia**

*Department of Medical Science, University of Torino, 10126 Torino, Italy*

Correspondence should be addressed to Patrizia D’Amelio; [patrizia.damelio@unito.it](mailto:patrizia.damelio@unito.it)

Received 19 April 2017; Accepted 7 May 2017; Published 2 July 2017

Copyright © 2017 Patrizia D’Amelio and Giovanni Carlo Isaia. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

In the article titled “Male Osteoporosis in the Elderly” [1], there was an error regarding the FRAX® tool, which should be clarified as follows:

The article notes: “To this end, an algorithm that integrates clinical risk factors with BMD measurement has been developed by the WHO. The algorithm called fracture risk assessment tool (FRAX).” However, the World Health Organization (WHO) did not develop, test, or endorse the FRAX tool or its recommendations [2]. The metabolic bone disease unit at the University of Sheffield that developed FRAX was a WHO Collaborating Centre from 1991 to 2010, but treatment guidelines must undergo a formal process before they can be endorsed by the WHO.

## References

- [1] P. D’Amelio and G. C. Isaia, “Male Osteoporosis in the Elderly,” *International Journal of Endocrinology*, vol. 2015, Article ID 907689, p. 8, 2015.
- [2] N. Ford, S. L. Norris, and S. R. Hill, “Clarifying WHO’s position on the FRAX® tool for fracture prediction,” *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, vol. 94, no. 12, p. 862, 2016.



**Hindawi**  
Submit your manuscripts at  
<https://www.hindawi.com>

