Osteoporosis Drugs Compared

Class	Drug	Dosing	How It Works	Risks/Side Effects
Bisphosphonates	Alendronate (Fosamax, Binosto)	Daily or weekly tablet or weekly effervescent tablet that you dissolve in water	Strengthens bones by slowing the rate at which osteoclasts remove bone	 Gastrointestinal problems, such as trouble swallowing, inflammation of the esophagus, and ulcers Osteonecrosis (death of bone tissue) in the jaw (rare)
	Ibandronate (Boniva)	Monthly tablet or injection every 3 months	Strengthens bones by slowing the rate at which osteoclasts remove bone	Fracture of the thighbone (femur) with more than 5 years of use (rare)
	Risedronate (Actonel, Atelvia)	Daily, weekly, or monthly tablet	Strengthens bones by slowing the rate at which osteoclasts remove bone	 Fracture of the thigh bone (femur) with more than 5 years of use (rare) Not recommended for women with kidney problems
	Zoledronic Acid (Reclast)	Yearly intravenous infusion	Strengthens bone by slowing the rate at which osteoclasts remove bone	 Irritation at the injection site Flu-like symptoms – headache, muscle aches, fever Fracture of the thigh bone (rare) Osteonecrosis of the jaw (rare)
Calcitonin	Calcitonin (Miacalcin, Fortical)	Daily nasal spray or injection	Inhibits bone removal by osteoclasts, and increases the rate of new bone formation by osteoblasts	Allergic reactionsSmall increase in cancer risk
Parathyroid Hormone	Teriparatide (Forteo)	Daily injection	Increases the number of bone-forming osteoblasts	Leg crampsNauseaDizziness
Monoclonal Antibody	Denosumab (Prolia)	Injection given by a health care provider twice a year	Prevents the development of bone-removing osteoclasts	 Low blood calcium Skin infections and rash Osteonecrosis of the jaw (rare) Fracture of the thighbone (rare)
Selective Estrogen Receptor Modulator (SERM)	Raloxifene (Evista)	Daily tablet	Acts like estrogen to strengthen bones	Hot flashesMuscle painBlood clots

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