
**Abstract**
Mineral and bone disorder is common in individuals with kidney transplant as a sequelae of chronic kidney disease. Rapid bone density loss that occurs during the first year after transplant, along with pre-existing bone disorder, places these patients at risk of bone fractures at three times higher than the general population. This article examines the efficacy of current evidence-based clinical interventions in reducing the incidence of bone fractures among recipients of kidney transplant.