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:  
: 2001 1 2002 5 60  
158  
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:  
: 80  
(p<0.001) 가 T-score -3.0  
(p<0.001). (P<0.005),  
(P<0.05), T-score -3.0  
ADL C (p<0.05), T-score -3.0  
(p<0.001). 80 , T-score -3.0  
: 가 , T-score -3.0  
T-score -3.0  
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가 ,  
 가 T-score  
 가 ,  
 가 ,  
 가 85  
 1,37)  
 3,79), 80 BMI(body  
 mass index, kg/m<sup>2</sup> 25  
 , 30  
 25  
 가 ,  
 2001 1 2002 5 가 B  
 60 가 C  
 158 ,  
 60 94 74.6 ,  
 34 , 124 , 66 , 가 가  
 Evans 92 , 65 , Aitken<sup>2)</sup>  
 27 , , 10cm  
 가 3.0 T-score -  
 cummings<sup>3)</sup>  
 가  
 (Activity of daily living,ADL) A E ,A  
 ,B 가  
 500m ,C Evans  
 100m 가 가  
 ,D ,E  
 가 ,  
 chi-square test fisher 's exact test  
 P-value 0.05



**Table 2.** Comparison of femur neck and intertrochanter fracture

Parameters	Neck	Intertrochanter	p-value	23 (35%), (82.7%)	43 (65%), (P<0.05)(table 2.).	16 (17.3%), 76
Age						
More than 80	15	43	p < 0.001			
Less than 80	51	49				
Sex						
Male	9	25	NS			
Female	57	67				
Smoking						
Smoker	14	23	NS		B	C
Non-smoker	52	69		33	32	가
BMI(kg/m2)						
More than 25	17	17	NS	(77.7%)가		27 21
Less than 25	49	75			C	
Place					(p < 0.05).	
Home	30	48	NS		T-score -3.0	-3.0
Others	36	44		35 , 30	가	
Other Diseases						
None	17	24	NS	27	24 (88.9%)가	T-score -3.0
More than 1	49	68			(p < 0.001)(table 3.).	
Floor						
Hard	40	46	NS			
Soft	26	46				
ADL*						
above B	43	39	p < 0.001			
below C	23	53		가	가 가	
BMD						
below -3.0	29	59	p < 0.005			
above -3.0	37	33				
orientation						
forward	23	32	NS		가	3,7,9)
backward	43	60		Cummings 3)		
Energy						
High	23	16	p < 0.05		가	
Low	43	76				

ADL\* = Activity of Daily Living

NS = not significant

가 37 (56.1%), 59 (64.1%)가 , 38 (35.9%) T-score -3.0 가

(p < 0.05).

가

가





## The Prefracture Factors on The Hip Fracture in Elderly

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**Purpose :** We studied the co-relation on the causes of the hip fracture through the analysis of a relevance on the etiological factors as increased incidence according increasing old ages.

**Materials and Methods :** Total 158 cases that treated on the hip fracture from 2001 Jan. to 2002 May were studied. The parameters were age, gender, smoking, obesity, type of fracture, place of fracture, other comorbidity, activity of daily living, bone marrow densitometry, hardness of floor, orientation, injury energy. And then, we analysis of difference between femur neck fracture and femur intretrochanter fracture and between stable femur intertrochanter fracture and unstable femur intertrochanter fracture.

**Results :** The incidence of the femoral intertrochanteric fracture was larger significantly than that of the femoral neck fracture in the older than 80( $p < 0.001$ ). On the comparison of the pre-fractural activity of daily living, the group revealed lower activity had larger incidence of femoral intertrochateric fracture( $p < 0.001$ ). Also, the femoral intertrochanteric fracture was more larger in osteoporosis patient group( $p < 0.005$ ), and lower energy trauma( $P < 0.05$ ). In a unstable femoral intertrochanteric fracture, 21 cases(77.7%) of total 27 cases were belong to the group of the activity of daily living scale below C( $p < 0.05$ ), 24 cases of 27 cases were belong to the osteoporosis patient who was estimated below -3.0 on T-score( $p < 0.001$ ).

**Conclusion :** In the hip fracture of the elderly patients, the femoral intertrochanteric fracture is more prevalance rather than the femoral neck fracture on the cases of older patient more than 80 year-old, lower activity of daily living scale, lower T-score less than -3.0 on BMD, lower energy trauma. Also, in femur intertrochanter fracture, unstable fracture is more common in low daily activity and osteoporosis

**Key Words :** Hip, Fracture, Prefracture factor

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