

• • • • •

< >

: ,

: 2001 1 2002 5 60

158 , , , , ,

: 80

(p<0.001)

(p<0.001).

(P<0.005),

(P<0.05).

ADL C (p<0.05), T-score -3.0

(p<0.001).

: 80 , T-score -3.0 ,

가 ,

T-score -3.0

:

911-1

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가

가

T-score

가

가

가

85

1,3,7)

80

mass index, kg/m²)

BMI(body mass index, kg/m²)

25

25

가

가

2001 1 2002 5

60

158

60 94 74.6

34 , 124 , 66 ,

92 , 65 ,

Evans

27

가

가

Aitken²⁾

, 10cm

T-score -

3.0

cummings³⁾

(Activity of daily living,ADL) A E , A

, B

가

500m

100m

, C

가

Evans

가

, D

가 , E

chi-square test fisher 's exact test

P-value 0.05

Table 1. Characteristics of Patients

Parameters	Number
Age	
More than 80	58 (37%)
Less than 80	100 (63%)
Sex	
Male	34 (21.5%)
Female	124 (78.5%)
Smoking	
Smoker	37(23.5%)
Non-smoker	121(76.5%)
BMI(kg/m2)	
More than 25	34 (21.5%)
Less than 25	124 (78.5%)
Type of Fracture	
Neck	66 (41.8%)
Intertrochater	92 (58.2%)
Place of Fracture	
Home	78 (49.4%)
Others	80 (50.6%)
No. of Diseases	
None	41 (25.9%)
More than 1	117 (74.1%)
Activity	
Good	82 (51.9%)
Poor	76 (48.1%)
BMD	
below -3.0	88 (55.7%)
above -3.0	70 (44.3%)
Floor	
Hard	86 (54.4%)
Soft	72 (45.6%)
Orientatons	
Forward	55 (34.8%)
Backward	103 (65.2%)
Energy	
High	39 (24.7%)
Low	119 (75.3%)

158 66
(41.9%) 92 (58.1%)
80 58 (37%), 80
가 100 (64%) , 37 (23.4%),
121 (76.6%) , 34 (21.6%),
124 (74.6%) .
가 78 (49.4%), 가 117
(74.1%) , 82 (51.9%)가 B ,
76 (48.1%)가 C ,
39 (24.7%), 119 (75.3%)
, 가 55 (34.8%),
가 103 (65.2%) ,
가 86 (54.4%),
가 72 (45.6%) , T-score
-3.0 88 (55.7%), -3.0
70 (44.3%) (table 1.).
80
80 15 (22.7%), 80
가 51 (77.3%), 80 43
(46.7%), 80 49 (53.3%) 80
(P<0.001).
가
14 (37.8%),
23 (62.2%),
52 (43%), 69 (57%)
BMI
25 17 (50%),
17 (50%), BMI 25
49 (39.5%),
75 (60.5%)
43 (66.2%), 39 (42.4%), C
23 (33.8%), 53
가
(P < 0.001).
T-score -3.0 가 29 (43.9%),

Table 2. Comparison of femur neck and intertrochanter fracture

Parameters	Neck	Intertrochanter	p-value	23 (35%), (82.7%)	16 (17.3%), 43 (65%), 76
Age					
More than 80	15	43	p < 0.001		(P<0.05)(table 2.).
Less than 80	51	49			
Sex					
Male	9	25	NS	,	,
Female	57	67		,	,
Smoking					
Smoker	14	23	NS		B
Non-smoker	52	69		33	32
BMI(kg/m2)					
More than 25	17	17	NS		27
Less than 25	49	75		(77.7%)가	21
Place					
Home	30	48	NS		(p<0.05). ,
Others	36	44		35 , 30	T-score -3.0 -3.0
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
backward	43	60		Cummings 3)	3,7,9).
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

Table 3. Comparison of Stable and Unstable Femur Intertrochanter Fracture

Parameters	Stable	Unstable	p-value
Age			
More than 80	31	12	NS
Less than 80	34	15	
Sex			
Male	21	4	NS
Female	44	23	
Smoking			
Smoker	17	6	NS
Non-smoker	48	21	
BMI(kg/m ²)			
More than 25	13	4	NS
Less than 25	52	23	
Place			
Home	30	18	NS
Others	35	9	
Other Diseases			
None	20	11	NS
than 1	45	16	
Floor			
Hard	31	15	NS
Soft	34	12	
ADL*			
above B	33	6	p < 0.05
below C	32	21	
BMD			
below -3.0	35	24	p < 0.001
above -3.0	30	3	
orientation			
forward	26	6	NS
backward	39	21	
Energy			
High	9	7	NS
Low	56	20	

ADL* = Activity of Daily Living

NS = not significant

가

가

가

2 -8

Lawton 8)

Jamlo Thorngren 6)

가

Koval 7)

85

가

가

가

ADL C

(p < 0.005), Poggrund

10)

가

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Abstract

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 intertrochanteric 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 prevalence 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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