

: X-
 ,
 :
 , X-
 ,
 3 3
 ,
 .
 30
 4 4
 95 3 96 2
 200
 , ,
 :
 , 0.28mm(0.8%)
 7.24mm(25.6%)
 ,
 가 15cm 23.7% , 0.5-22.5% .
 26.6%
 가 가
 2 가 가 3 . 4
 가
 가 가
 60 50
 :
 가
 ,
 가
 (morphometry) (7-14)
 (1,2,15,16) (magnification)
 (distortion) (1).
 in vivo in vitro X-
 X-
 (1,2). (3-6), Absorptiometry : MXA) (Morphometric X-ray
 , MXA

In vitro : (phantom)
 4cm 2.7cm 2 , 3.0cm 4
 3.7cm 1 7 1cm
 170
 (Fig. 1).
 0.05mm 가 vernier
 caliper

X-
 200mA, 95kVp
 105cm 0.3sec , grid
 3 7
 3
 10cm, 15cm, 17cm
 (Fig. 2) vernier caliper
 MXA(EXPERT, Lunar, Madison, WI, USA)
 (water pool)
 15cm
 (Fig. 3).

In vivo

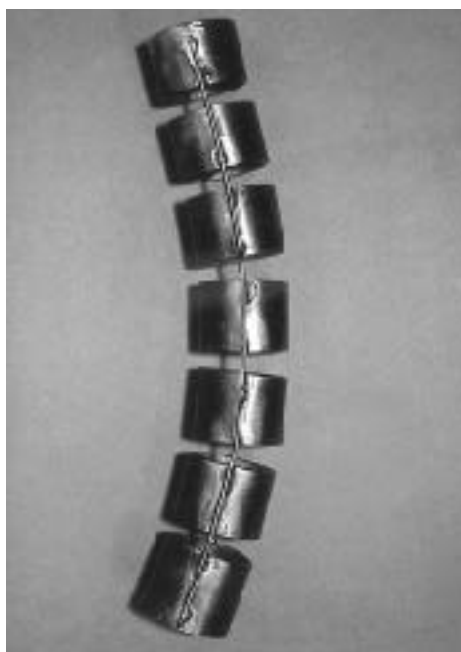


Fig. 1. Photograph of the spine phantom. This structure was constructed using copper pipe and wire.



Fig. 2. Conventional lateral radiograph of spine phantom. This phantom was taken at the height of 15cm between table and mid-level of phantom, and at 200mA, 95kVp, 0.3sec with a tube-film distance of 105cm, centered on fifth level of phantom.

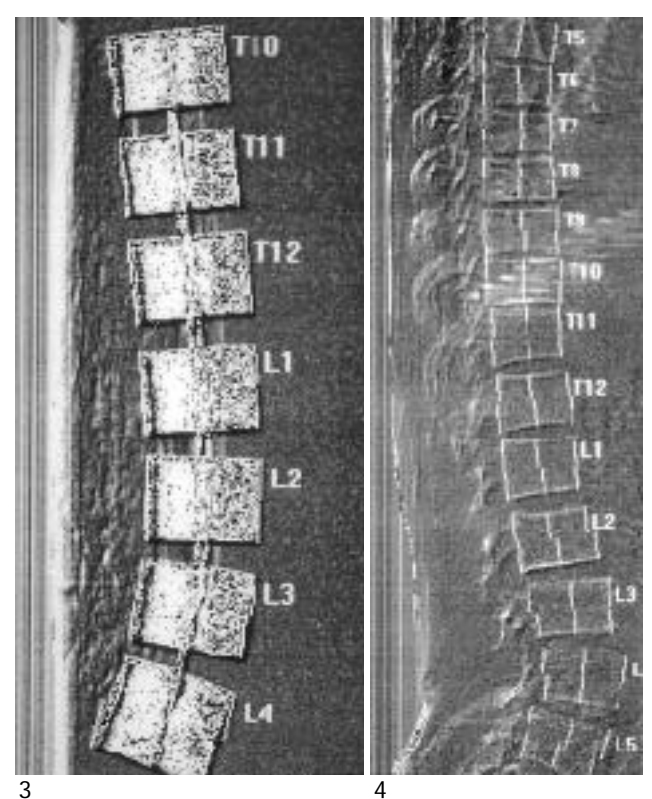


Fig. 3. Morphometric X-ray absorptiometry of spine phantom
 Fig. 4. Morphometric X-ray absorptiometry of the thoracic and lumbar spine

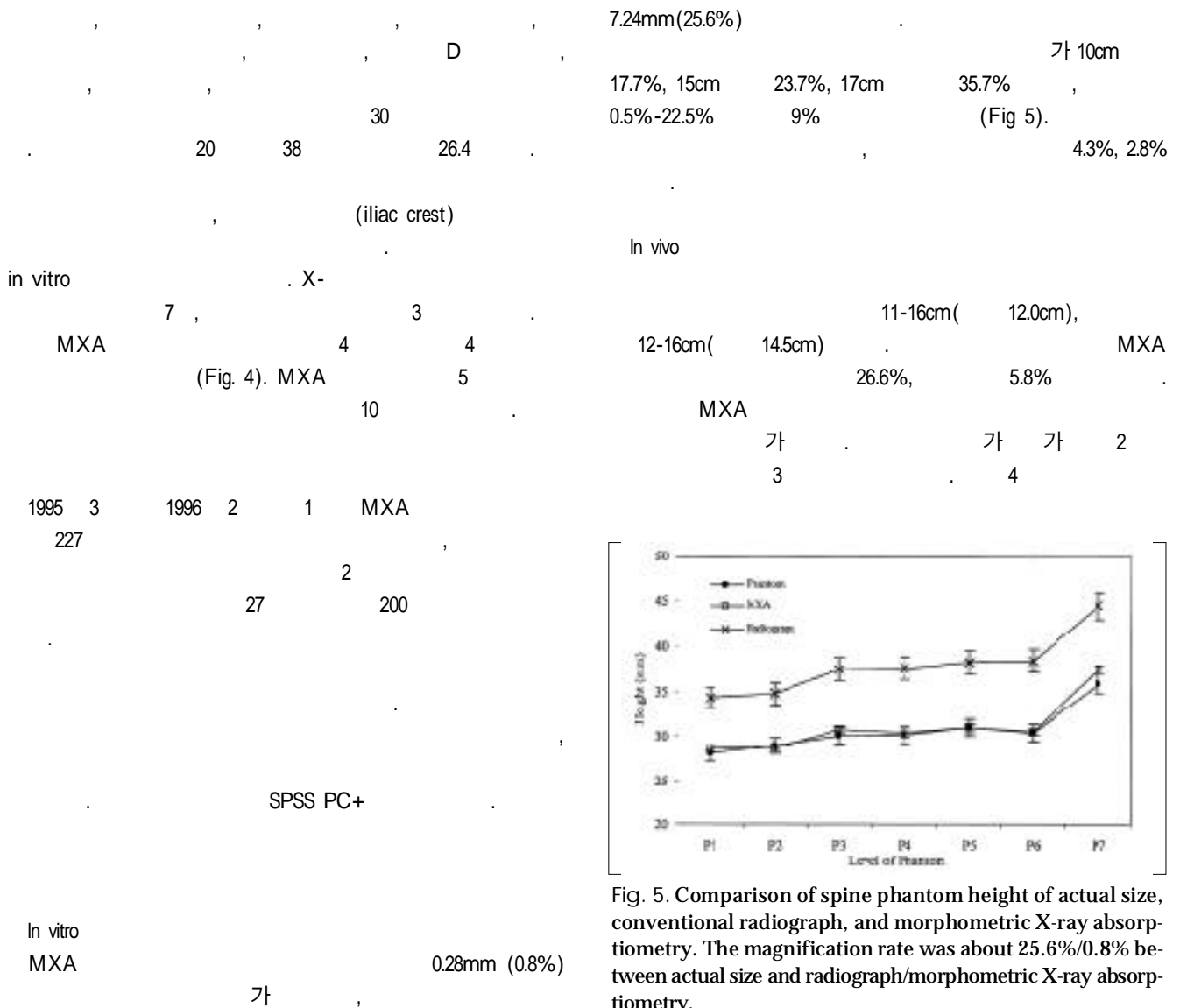


Fig. 5. Comparison of spine phantom height of actual size, conventional radiograph, and morphometric X-ray absorptiometry. The magnification rate was about 25.6%/0.8% between actual size and radiograph/morphometric X-ray absorptiometry.

Table 1. Mean Values (\pm SD) for Normal Vertebral Dimensions of 4th and 5th Decade of Age, Measured by Morphometric X-ray Absorptiometry.

	4th decade		5th decade	
	Anterior height	Posterior height	Anterior height	Posterior height
T4	17.15 \pm 1.74	18.33 \pm 2.04	17.68 \pm 1.56	18.38 \pm 1.39
T5	17.33 \pm 1.32	18.32 \pm 1.43	17.25 \pm 1.80	18.32 \pm 1.79
T6	17.84 \pm 2.07	18.41 \pm 2.71	27.80 \pm 2.08	18.76 \pm 1.95
T7	18.39 \pm 1.69	19.69 \pm 1.68	18.61 \pm 1.53	19.67 \pm 1.38
T8	18.82 \pm 1.63	19.87 \pm 1.29	19.25 \pm 1.53	19.85 \pm 1.46
T9	19.58 \pm 2.54	20.98 \pm 2.59	20.11 \pm 1.80	21.25 \pm 1.61
T10	21.36 \pm 2.15	23.91 \pm 2.01	20.80 \pm 1.75	23.01 \pm 1.59
T11	22.25 \pm 3.13	24.25 \pm 2.57	22.32 \pm 2.51	24.62 \pm 1.82
T12	24.13 \pm 2.04	25.58 \pm 2.37	23.84 \pm 2.54	25.97 \pm 2.19
L1	25.44 \pm 2.20	25.72 \pm 2.26	25.24 \pm 1.82	26.05 \pm 1.56
L2	25.73 \pm 2.19	26.47 \pm 2.41	25.35 \pm 1.73	25.47 \pm 1.55
L3	25.48 \pm 2.57	24.21 \pm 2.29	24.97 \pm 1.90	23.55 \pm 1.82
L4	26.24 \pm 3.47	22.43 \pm 2.29	25.28 \pm 3.22	21.17 \pm 2.43

*scale : mm

SD - standard deviation

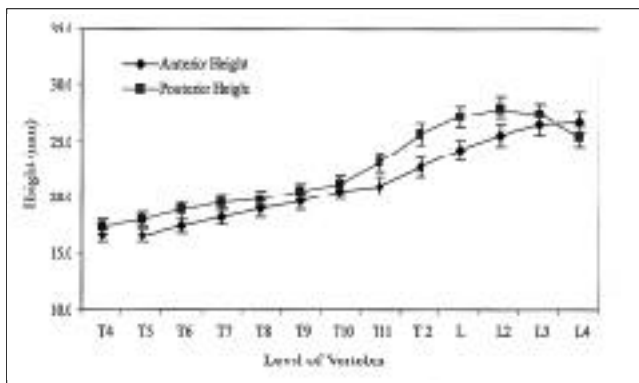


Fig. 6. Measurements of anterior and posterior vertebral heights from T4 to L4 by morphometric X-ray absorptiometry. The anterior heights increase from thoracic to lumbar spine progressively, the posterior heights show peak value at L2 and decreased more compared to anterior height at L4.

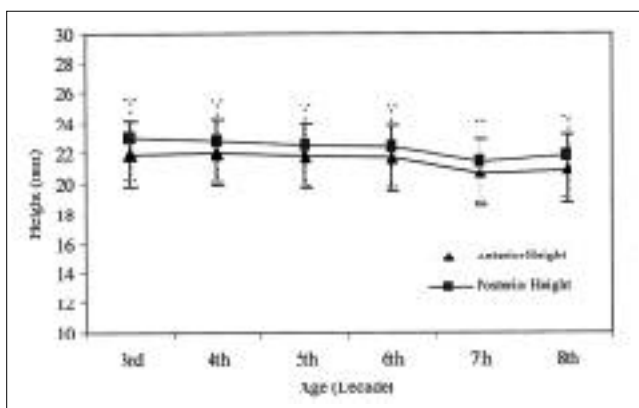


Fig. 7. Measurements of mean anterior and posterior vertebral heights of morphometric X-ray absorptiometry by age. Prominent decrease in both heights at seventh decade is noted. Dot Y error bars are posterior height SD and solid bars are anterior SD.

가 (Fig. 6).

MXA 2453
20 28 , 30 12 , 40 18 , 50 69 , 60
56 70 17 . 30 40

table 1

가 (sacrum)

가

1

가

(Fig. 7). 4 4 20
0.351mm/ , 0.377mm/ . 60

$= 22.87 - 0.027X$ ($r = -0.108$, $p = 0.0000$),
 $= 23.70 - 0.029X$ ($r = -0.124$, $p = 0.0000$)
 $= 163.29 - 0.131X$ ($r = -0.388$, $p = 0.0000$)

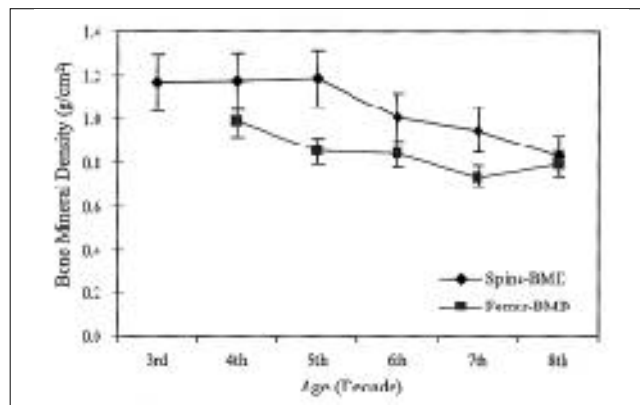


Fig. 8. Measurements of spinal and femoral bone mineral density by age. Decrease of spinal bone mineral density show after sixth decade, and femoral bone mineral density reveals after fifth decade.

50

40

(5,17). Bernecker(6) Bindman(9)
가

Riggs(19) Ott(20)

(collapse)

15%

(5,9),

가

가 (2,10,18).

(mon-

itor) (6).

가

(18).

(gold standard)

3

(11,12).

(= 99.9%)

가 70%

(= 97.7%)

85-90%

가

(11).

가

가 (4,18). (1,2) (4,6,8,9,14) , 가 , , , , (non-uniformity) (5,7,11-13,15,16) (bias) . McCloskey(12) Diacinti (16) (1,21). 2.8-6.7% 1.3-2.3% (3-6) 4.3%, 2.8% (bias) . Eastell (5) Nicholson (2) (Vertebral Shape Indices) 1 2543 20 (0.8%), 2 3 2 (7-14), (1,2,15,16). fig. 6 가 Evans (15) 20-30% 가 3 30% in vitro 15cm 9% 23.7% , Evans (15) Haddaway (22) fig. 8 50 30 Gallagher (4) 가 , Diacinti (16) fig. 7 . 60 가 (European spine phantom : ESP) (18) 가 (MXA) 가 가 (Dual energy X-ray absorptiometry : DXA) 가 가 (reproducibility)가 1 0.351mm, (fan beam) 3 DXA 0.377mm 가 가 (solid-state) 가 (4,15) 가 1.31mm/ 가 (artifact) 20 (18). X 가 26.8%, 28.8% 가 (19,20) 가 MXA in vitro 0.8% 20 가 MXA 5 가 MXA (3,12) MXA 10 Hurxthal(3)

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Quantitative Morphologic Assessment of Thoracolumbar Vertebrae in Korean Women by Morphometric X-ray Absorptiometry¹

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Purpose : To compare the accuracy of lateral radiography of the spine with that of morphometric X-ray absorptiometry(MXA) in vertebral morphometry, and to evaluate normal vertebral morphometry using MXA in Korean women.

Materials and Methods : A spine phantom was constructed using copper pipe. Its anterior and posterior heights were measured directly, with lateral radiographs and with MXA, and the values thus obtained were compared. Inter- and intra-observer variations were evaluated by three radiologists. The vertebral morphometry of 30 young women volunteers were imaged using thoracic and lumbar lateral radiographs and MXA, and analysis included the measurement of anterior and posterior heights from T4 to L4. We also obtained the vertebral morphometry of 200 normal Korean women who underwent MXA between March 1995 and February 1996, though those with osteoporosis and other spinal lesions were excluded from this study. Thoracolumbar vertebral indexes were statistically correlated with age, height and bone mineral density.

Results : There were no statistically significant differences in the heights of spine phantom measured by MXA compared with actual size (mean difference= 0.28mm). Simple radiographs were magnified by 23.7% at a phantom-table distance of 15cm, and distortion ranged from 0.5% to 22.5%, depending on phantom level and phantom-table distance.

In the study of volunteers, the magnification rate between a simple radiograph and MXA was about 26.6%. Anterior height increased progressively from the thoracic to the lumbar spine, though posterior height peaked at L2, and L4 was less than anterior height.

In Korean women, indices of vertebral morphometry decreased significantly with aging, with the most prominent decrease occurring during the seventh decade. The mineral density of spinal bone decreased markedly after the sixth decade.

Conclusion : Radiographs showed more magnification and distortion than did MXA, though between morphometric X-ray absorptiometry (MXA) and actual size, there was no significant difference. The vertebral morphometric indices of Korean women and referred bone mineral density may provide useful data for determining and evaluating follow-up changes in spinal morphology.

Index words : Spine, anatomy
Osteoporosis
Bones, absorptiometry
Bones, mineralization

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