



12, 2, 1999 4

The Journal of the Korean Society of Fractures  
Vol.12, No.2, April, 1999

= Abstract =

## Differences of Bone Mineral Density and Fracture Threshold Between Hip Joint Fracture and the Control group.

Ig-Gon Kim M.D., Jae-Hyek Kim M.D.,  
Cul-Hyun Kim M.D. and Jong-Suck Kim M.D.

*Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Hae-Dong General Hospital, Pusan, Korea*

Osteoporosis represents reduced amount of bone mass per unit volume as compared with controls of the same age and sex. In this condition, bone mineral density decreases and the skeleton becomes more prone to fracture. The purpose of this study was to show how bone mineral densities of the femoral neck area decrease with aging, to investigate the relationship between the bone mineral densities of the control and fracture group, and to obtain fracture threshold values. This report observed BMD of femoral neck region in femoral neck and intertrochanteric fracture group was less than that of control group and the differences were significant. We measured and evaluated BMD of femoral neck region by DEXA in 234 normal volunteers(99 men and 135 women), in 105 patients with femoral neck fracture(41 men and 64 women) and in 103 patients with intertrochanteric fracture(40 men and 63 women) above 50 years-old. Following results were obtained:

1. The average BMD of femoral neck region in control group, femoral neck fracture group and intertrochanteric fracture group were  $0.751 \pm 0.030 \text{ g/cm}^2$  in male and  $0.661 \pm 0.089 \text{ g/cm}^2$  in female,  $0.660 \pm 0.031 \text{ g/cm}^2$  in male and  $0.557 \pm 0.002 \text{ g/cm}^2$  in female and  $0.661 \pm 0.008 \text{ g/cm}^2$  in male and  $0.562 \pm 0.005 \text{ g/cm}^2$  in

:

37 | 37 (606-061)

Tel : (051) 410 - 6846 Fax : (051) 413 - 7764



2. The BMD of the control group and fracture group decreased with aging and were higher in men than in women and there were statistically significant difference( $p<0.001$ ).
3. There were statistically significant difference between BMD of the control group and BMD of the hip fracture group( $p<0.005$ ) but no significant differences between BMD of the femoral neck fracture group and intertrochanteric fracture group.
4. Fracture threshold of the hip fracture group were  $0.815\text{g/cm}^2$  (male: $0.832\text{g/cm}^2$ , female: $0.733\text{g/cm}^2$ ) according to 95 percentile.

**Key Word** : Hip Joint, Osteoporosis, Bone mineral density, Fracture threshold

가 50 1994 4 1998 6 4 3

가 가 가 50 234 ( 99

가 , 135 ) DEXA(dual energy X-ray absorptio-

metry)<sup>17)</sup> 1

4,5,6) 7) 가 가 , , ,

16) (mortality) 가 50

가 50 가 12

11) 80 3 , 6 1 33 , 60 가 24 43 , 70 가

41 49 , 80 22 20

9,10) 가 가 99 가 135 .

가

50 208 60 22 36 , 70 19 31 , 20

38 , 80 20 22 .

가

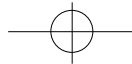
105 ( 41 , 64 ),

가 103 ( 40 , 63 ) .

2.

1.

50 ,



7 dual energy x-ray absorptiometry(DEXA:Lunar Radiation, Madison, WS)<sup>17)</sup> DEXA 15 0.002g/cm<sup>2</sup> 가 가 (p<0.001) (Table 2).

3. chi-square test 0.008g/cm<sup>2</sup>, 0.562 ± 0.005g/cm<sup>2</sup> 가 0.661 ± (p<0.05)가 가 (p<0.001)(Table 3).

1. 가 0.751 ± 0.030g/cm<sup>2</sup>, 가 0.661 ± 0.089g/cm<sup>2</sup> 가 95% Grobb<sup>12)</sup> (+2SD) (p<0.001), 가 가 가 (P<0.05) (Table 1).

2. 0.815g/cm<sup>2</sup> ( 0.832g/cm<sup>2</sup> , 0.733g/cm<sup>2</sup>) 가 가 가 (Table 4).

1) 0.660 ± 0.031g/cm<sup>2</sup>, 0.557 ±

**Table 1.** Bone mineral density(BMD) of femoral neck region in control group.

Age(yr)	Sex	No.	Neck(g/cm <sup>2</sup> )
50 -59	M	12	0.791 ± 0.042
	F	33	0.754 ± 0.003
60 -69	M	34	0.770 ± 0.025
	F	43	0.695 ± 0.089
70 -79	M	41	0.737 ± 0.009
	F	49	0.623 ± 0.029
80<	M	12	0.706 ± 0.088
	F	10	0.572 ± 0.035
Average	M	99	0.751 ± 0.030
	F	135	0.661 ± 0.089
Overall average		234	0.706 ± 0.078

**Table 2.** Bone mineral density(BMD) of femoral neck region in femoral neck fracture group.

Age(yr)	Sex	No.	Neck(g/cm <sup>2</sup> )
50 -59	M	10	0.735 ± 0.004
	F	16	0.597 ± 0.008
60 -69	M	11	0.699 ± 0.045
	F	18	0.578 ± 0.044
70 -79	M	10	0.610 ± 0.006
	F	9	0.539 ± 0.029
80<	M	10	0.594 ± 0.039
	F	11	0.514 ± 0.025
Average	M	41	0.660 ± 0.031
	F	64	0.557 ± 0.002
Overall average		105	0.608 ± 0.007



**Table 3.** Bone mineral density(BMD) of femoral neck region in femoral intertrochanteric fracture group.

Age(yr)	Sex	No.	Neck(g/cm <sup>2</sup> )
50 -59	M	9	0.711 ± 0.025
	F	15	0.599 ± 0.008
60 -69	M	11	0.681 ± 0.005
	F	18	0.584 ± 0.032
70 -79	M	10	0.639 ± 0.005
	F	19	0.561 ± 0.032
80<	M	10	0.614 ± 0.069
	F	11	0.505 ± 0.029
Average	M	40	0.661 ± 0.008
	F	63	0.562 ± 0.005
Overall average		103	0.611 ± 0.012

**Table 4.** Fracture threshold of hip fracture group.

Age(yr)	Sex	No.	Fracture threshold(g/cm <sup>2</sup> )
50 -59	M	19	0.863
	F	31	0.826
60 -69	M	22	0.833
	F	36	0.776
70 -79	M	20	0.799
	F	38	0.708
80<	M	20	0.774
	F	22	0.652

0.815g/cm<sup>2</sup>

89.7%가

(Fig 3).

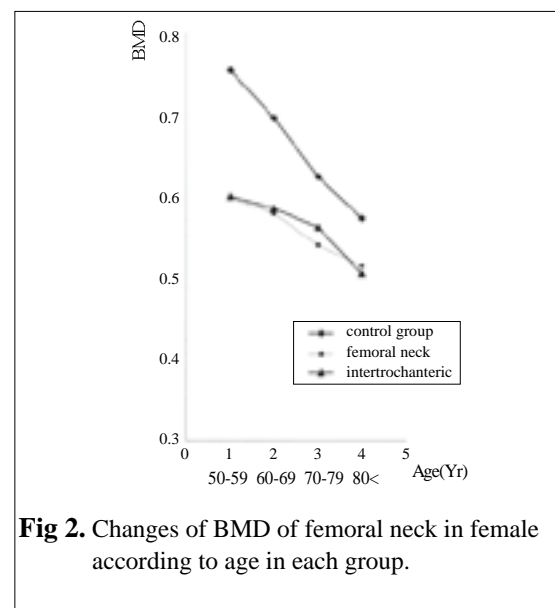
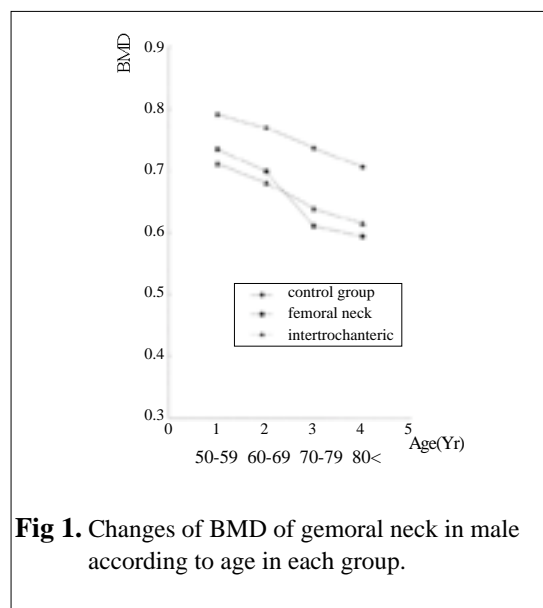
,

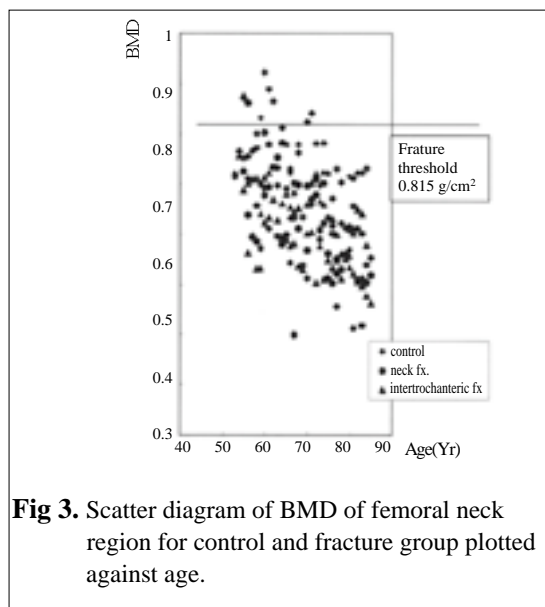
18).

Singh 's index<sup>24)</sup>, Saville 's  
metacarpal  
calcaneal index

index<sup>22)</sup>,  
index,

가





(QCT),  
absorptiometry),  
absorptiometry),  
energy X-ray absorptiometry)

(single photon  
(dual photon  
(dual

Singh's index<sup>24)</sup> Pogrud 20)

Singh's index<sup>24)</sup>  
30

가

가 26)

1),  
13,19,20)

50

0.3%

1/3

3,14)

10-15

20

1-2%

1.18%

0.12%

0.751 ± 0.30g/cm<sup>2</sup>, 0.661 ±  
0.089g/cm<sup>2</sup>, 0.660  
± 0.031g/cm<sup>2</sup>, 0.557 ± 0.002g/cm<sup>2</sup>,  
0.661 ± 0.008g/cm<sup>2</sup>,  
0.562 ± 0.003g/cm<sup>2</sup>

(p<0.005)

가

가 가

가

가

(p<0.001).

Mazess 15)

70

20%

25%, Ward

Riggs 21)

가

40%

가

가

20%

가

70

(21%)

25-30%

15)

70

가

가

0.1g/cm<sup>2</sup>

0.3g/cm<sup>2</sup>

15)

70

가

0.118g/cm<sup>2</sup>

Mazess 16)

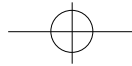
0.082g/cm<sup>2</sup>,

0.059g/cm<sup>2</sup>

Mazess 16)

가

Wallace<sup>27)</sup>



236 • / 12 2

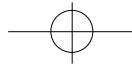
가 100,000 1971 290 50  
 1981 612 가 1971 가  
 77 6% 77 81  
 10% 가 75 208 DEXA  
 1971 1,000 8 234  
 1981 1,000 16 가  
 , 가 1. 0.751  
 가  $\pm 0.030\text{g/cm}^2$ ,  $0.661 \pm 0.089\text{g/cm}^2$ ,  
 $0.660 \pm 0.031\text{g/cm}^2$ ,  $0.557 \pm$   
 (modality)  $0.002\text{g/cm}^2$ ,  
 $0.661 \pm 0.008\text{g/cm}^2$ ,  $0.562 \pm 0.005\text{g/cm}^2$ .  
 2. 가 가  
 (P<0.005), 가  
 가 (P<0.001)  
 3.  
 , Seeley <sup>23)</sup> , ,  
 가 , , ,  
 , Black <sup>8)</sup>  
 Cummings <sup>9)</sup> 가 , ,  
 (p<0.005) 가  
 2)  
 가 ,  
 가 (fracture threshold)  
 95  
 가  $0.815\text{g/cm}^2$  (  $0.832\text{g/cm}^2$ ,  
 $0.733\text{g/cm}^2$ )  
 Nordind <sup>20)</sup> -2SD ,  
 Mazess <sup>14)</sup> -4SD  
 Grubb<sup>12)</sup> DEXA

## REFERENCES

- 95%(+2SD) 1) , , , , , , ,  
 , , , , , , , :  
 $0.815\text{g/cm}^2$  (  $0.832\text{g/cm}^2$ ,  $0.733\text{g/cm}^2$ ) , 34: 83-91, 1991.  
 가 가 . 2) , , , , , , :  
 $0.815\text{g/cm}^2$  , 32:971-974,  
 89.7%가 . 1995.  
 3) , , , , , :  
 , 31: 1350-  
 1358, 1988.  
 1995 1 1998 3 4) , , , , , :



- 5) , :  
945-952, 1988.
- 6) , , :  
1990.
- 7) , , :  
67-72 1987.
- 8) **Black D, Cummings S, Genant H, Nevitt M, Palermo L and Brower :** Axial and appendicular bone density predict fracture incidence in women. *Ann Intern Med*, 114: 919-23, 1991.
- 9) **Cumminngs SR, Black DM and Nevitt MC :** Bone density at various sites for prediction of hip fracture. *Lancet*, 341: 72-75, 1993.
- 10) **Cummings SR, Kelsley JL, Nevitt MC and O ' Dowd KJ :** Epidemiology of osteoporosis and osteoporotic fractures. *Epidemiol Rev*, 7: 178-208, 1985.
- 11) **Fred H :** Proximal femoral fracture. *Clin Orthop*, 218: 12-18, 1987.
- 12) **Grubb SA :** Bone density in osteopenic women: A modified distal radius density measurement procedure to develop an " At Risk " value for use in screening women. *J Orthop Research*, 2: 322-327, 1984.
- 13) **Mazess RB :** On aging bone loss, *Clin Orthop*, 165: 239-252, 1982.
- 14) **Mazess RB :** Bone density in diagnosis of osteoporosis; Thresholds and breakpoints. *Calcif. Tissue Int*, 41: 117-118, 1987.
- 15) **Mazess RB, Barden HS, Ettings M, Johnston C, Dawsonhughes B, Baran D, Powell M and Notelovitz M :** Spine and femur density using dual photon absorptiometry in US white women. *Bone Min*, 2: 211-219, 1987.
- 16) **Mazess RB, Barden HS, Ettings M and Shultz E :** Bone density of the radius, spine and proximal femur in osteoporosis. *J Bone Min Res*, 3: 13-18, 1988.
- 17) **Mazess RB, Collick B, Trempe J, Barden H and Hasen J :** Performance evaluation of a dual-energy x-ray bone densitometer. *Calcif. Tissue Int*, 44: 228-232, 1989.
- 18) **Melton LJ and Riggs BL :** Epidemiology and costs of osteoporotic fractures. *In second international conference on osteoporosis: Social and clinical aspects*, 23-31, 1986.
- 19) **Newton-John HF and Morgan DB :** The loss of bone with age, osteoporosis and fractures. *Clin Orthop*, 71: 229-252, 1970.
- 20) **Pogrud H, Rigal WM, Markin M, Robin G, Menezel J and Steinberg R :** With fractured femoral neck using the Singh index. *Clin Orthop*, 156: 189-195, 1981.
- 21) **Riggs BL, Wakner HW, Seeman E, Offord KP, Dunn WL, Mazess RB, Johnson KA and Melton LJ :** Changes in bone mineral density of the proximal femur and spine with aging: Differences between the postmenopausal and senile osteoporosis syndromes. *J Clin Invest*, 70: 716-723, 1982.
- 22) **Saville PD :** A quantitative approach to simple radiographic diagnosis of osteoporosis ; its application to the osteoporosis of rheumatoid arthritis. *Arthritis and Rheumatism*, 10: 416-422, 1967.
- 23) **Seeley DG, Brower WS, Nevitt MC, Genant HK, Scott JC & Cummings SR :** which fractures are associated with low appendicular bone mass in elderly women ? . *Ann Intern Med*, 115: 837-842, 1991.
- 24) **Singh M, Nagrath AR and Maini PS :** Changes in trabecular pattern of the upper end of the femur as index of osteoporosis. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 52-A: 457-467, 1970.
- 25) **Sorenson JA and Cameron JR :** A reliable in vivo measurement of bone-mineral content. *J Bone Joint*



*Surg*, 49A: 481-497, 1967.

- 26) **Stevenson JC, Lees B, Derheport M, Cust MP and Gauger KF** : Determinants of bone density in normal women; Risk fractures for futures

osteoporosis ? . *Br Med J*, 289: 924-928, 1989.

- 27) **Wallace WA** : The incresing incidence of fractures of the proximal femur; An orthopedic epidemic. *The Lancet*, 25: 1413-1414, 1983.

