

## DEXA T-score Concordance and Discordance Between hip and Lumbar Spine

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### – Abstract –

**Objective:** To evaluate the concordance, or discordance, of the osteoporotic diagnosis between femur neck and lumbar spine, using DEXA T- scores and the WHO classification.

**Materials and Methods:** The BMD (Define?) on both hips and of the lumbar spine of 718 Korean females were measured. The mean age of the subjects was 55.5 years (31- 91). The BMD data were obtained from 3 hip regions and from the lumbar spine, anteroposteriorly, using dual- energy x- ray absorptiometry (Lunar). The BMDs of femur neck and the L2- 4 vertebrae were classified into normal (a T- score > 1), osteopenia (- 1 T- score < - 2.5) and osteoporosis (- 2.5 T- score) using the WHO definitions.

**Results:** There was significant correlation between the femur neck and lumbar BMDs ( $r=0.772$ ). However, the discordance rate was 33% for all the cases, but this was 20% in the subjects below 50 of age, 31% in the subjects in their 50's, 47% in their 60's and 42% when 70 or above.

The discordance rates of the normal, osteopenic and osteoporotic groups were 21, 54 and 17% respectively, with the highest discordance rate in the osteopenia group.

Among the 649 persons in the normal or osteopenia groups, in relation to the femur neck BMD, there were 67 (10.3%) in the osteoporotic group with L2- 4 BMD. But the reverse situation was only 12 persons from 594 (2.0%). (Eds note: this whole section makes little sense? What were the BMDs? The last sentence is completely meaningless)

**Conclusions:** The discordance rate between the femur neck and lumbar spine was as high as 33%, and was the highest in the osteopenia persons in their 60's. Therefore, in these persons the BMD of both sites should be checked together, but if not, the lumbar BMD should be checked first.

**Key Words:** Femur neck, Lumbar, BMD, discordance

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가  
가

가

16). 가  
X-  
etry, DEXA)  
3%

(Dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry)

12) .

1996 1

1999 1  
718

327

가

가

3)

가

15%

가

31

91

202 , 50

66

13) .

50

, 70

Lumbar 2-4	Femur neck	No. of pts.	Classification
normal	osteoporosis	1	Major discordance.
osteoporosis	normal	3	Major discordance
normal	osteopenia	81	minor discordance
osteopenia	normal	76	minor discordance
osteopenia	osteoporosis	11	minor discordance
osteoporosis	osteopenia	64	minor discordance
normal	normal	299	concordance
osteopenia	osteopenia	125	concordance
osteoporosis	osteoporosis	57	concordance

	osteopenia(%)	osteoporosis(%)
L1	84.2	69.9
L2	84.1	67.2
L3	85.0	69.2
L4	85.3	69.5
Femur neck	80.7	64.2
Trochanter	82.2	65.5
Ward triangle	74.5	52.2

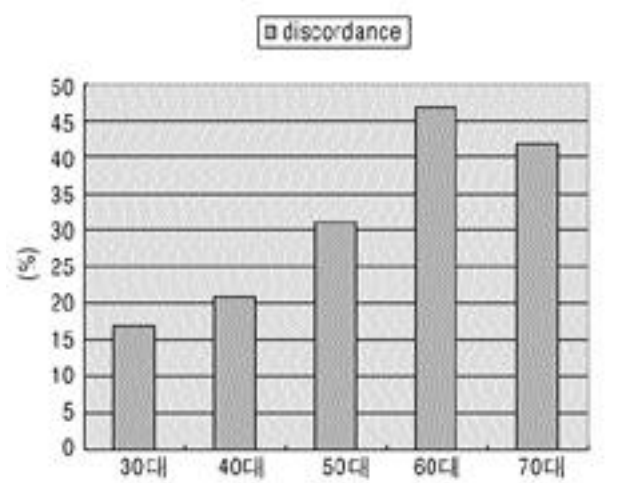
DEXA, Lunar DPX-L (Lunar Radiation, Madison, WI), ward (L1-4) SD), wards 0.701g/cm<sup>2</sup> ± 0.170, 0.743g/cm<sup>2</sup> ± 0.131, 1 0.924g/cm<sup>2</sup> ± 0.164, 2 1.00g/cm<sup>2</sup> ± 0.184, 3 1.05g/cm<sup>2</sup> ± 0.180, 4 1.07g/cm<sup>2</sup> ± 0.191, 2-4 1.04g/cm<sup>2</sup> ± 0.179

2-4 WHO (T-score -1), (-1>T-score -2.5), 379 69 , 270 , (T-score<-2.5) 9, 2-4 124 , 212 , 381

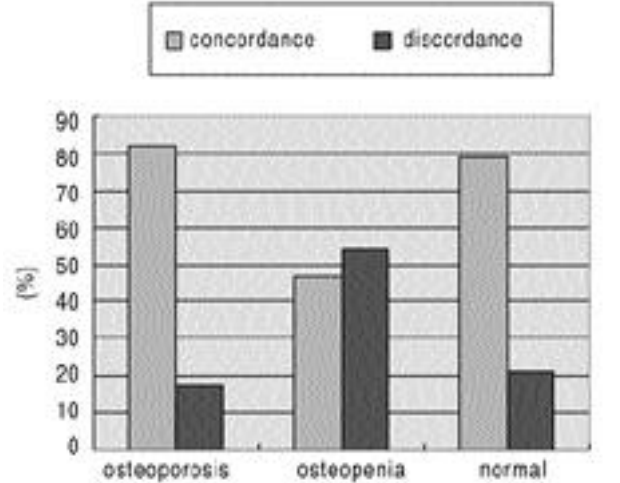
가 T-score ( ( , ) (major , r=0.771, r=0.772). 50 T-score discordance) , T-score 0.143 ± 0.965 ( , , ) (minor 가 T- discordance) 가 score (Student t-test, p<0.05), 50 가 T-score -1.914 ± 0.997, 2-4 T-score -2.230 ± 1.320 T-score (Student t-test, p<0.05)(Fig. 3).

SPSSwin 8.0 , 718 236 33.0% Peterson T-score Student 3 (0.4%) , 1 t-test . p<0.05

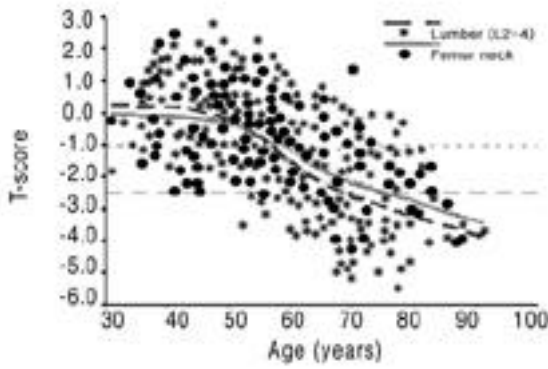
2 가 , 233 (Table 1). (649 ) 67 (10.3%) , 12 0.827g/cm<sup>2</sup> ± 0.165( (594 )



**Fig. 1.** The diagnostic discordances of bone loss according to ages. It was increased with ages and showed highest values in 60's.



**Fig. 2.** The ratio of discordance and concordance according to WHO classification of femur neck site. The discordance ratio in osteopenia group is highest.



**Fig.3.** Scattered plots of BMD, T-scores according to ages checked at lumbar spines (star) and femur neck (circle)

(2.0%) (Table 1).  
가 가 50  
20%(202 41 ), 50 31%(274 83  
, 60 47%(176 82 ) 60  
가 ( p<0.05), 70  
42%(66 26 ) (Fig. 1).  
(379 ) 21%(79 ), (270  
) 54%(145 ) (69 )  
17%(12 )

(Fig. 2).

Ward  
74.5%, 52.2%  
가 가  
(Table 2).

Compson <sup>6)</sup> 20  
30 40  
50 , 16)  
, 60  
0.84 g/cm<sup>2</sup>  
(0.98 g/cm<sup>2</sup>) (0.93 g/cm<sup>2</sup>)  
1.5 2  
가  
10)

Cameron Sorenson<sup>5)</sup>  
(single photon absorptiometry)

(dual photon absorptiometry)  
X-

가 X-  
(dual energy X-ray absorptiometry:DEXA)

가  
가 , DEXA  
1) DEXA

Kanis <sup>9)</sup> 가 가 가  
가 가 가  
Grattan <sup>22)</sup> 2547

38% , 3%  
Angela <sup>3)</sup>

50%  
가 가

33% , 50 , 50 ,  
60 , 70 20%, 31%, 47%,  
42% , 60 가  
가 . 60 가  
가 , 70 가

가 가  
가 가 55 ,  
가 65 , 가 75

Kanis <sup>9)</sup>

가

Fig. 3

2~3 가 ,

10 가 , 50 , 가

가 , 가

WHO T-score

가가 T-score가 -1

2 , -2 4 , -3 8

Riggs<sup>16)</sup>

L1-4 가 90%

WHO Riggs

Sugimoto<sup>20)</sup>

(0.504g/cm<sup>3</sup>)가 (0.661g/cm<sup>2</sup>)

가

가 가

T-score가 50

60 가

T-score

가<sup>17)</sup> 가 가 ward

가 (Table 2).

ward

60

가 ,

33.0%

가 가 60 가

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가

718

31 91 55.5 DEXA (Lunar) 2-4

WHO (T-score >-1), (-1 T-score<-2.5), (-2.5 T-score)

69 , 270 , 379 , 2-4

123 , 212 , 381

T-score (r=0.771, r=0.772). 60 가

2-4 T-score T-score

33.0% , 50 20%, 50 31%, 60 47% ( p<0.05), 70 42%

21%, 54% 17%

(649 ) 67

(10.3%) , (594 )

12 (2.0%)

33.0% , 60 60

가

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