

·论著·

女性年龄相关的股骨颈几何参数参考值

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中图分类号: R589.5 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1006-7108(2017)06-0751-06

摘要: 目的 调查女性人群年龄相关的股骨颈几何参数(FNGPs)和建立FNGPs参考数据库。方法 女性健康志愿者5478名(年龄10~91岁),采用DXA骨密度仪测量受试者FNGPs,包括股骨颈外周直径(OD)、横截面积(CSA)、皮质厚度(CT)、内皮质直径(ED)、抗曲比率(BR)、截面系数(SM)、截面转动惯量(CSMI)和抗压强度指数(CSI),并分析其随年龄的变化关系。结果 各种FNGPs随年龄的分布趋势均采用三次回归模型拟合优度最佳,拟合曲线方程的决定系数均有显著性意义($R^2 = 0.047 \sim 0.344$,均 $P = 0.000$),但它们的散点分布趋势随指标而不同,其中CSA、CT、SM、CSMI和CSI在35岁之前随年龄而增加,之后随年龄增加而逐渐下降;只有BR约在40岁之后则随年龄而快速增加。调整年龄之后,身高、体重和BMI与股骨颈OD、CSA、CT、ED、SM和CSMI呈显著正相关关系($r = 0.043 \sim 0.546$,均 $P = 0.002 \sim 0.000$),BR和CSI则与身高、体重和BMI呈负相关关系($r = -0.057$ 至 -0.387 ,均 $P = 0.000$)。结论 本研究建立的女性人群FNGPs参考数据库,将为临床评价和预测女性股骨颈骨质疏松性骨折风险提供可靠的参考值。

关键词: 女性人群;骨密度;股骨颈几何参数;参考数据库

Age-related reference value of the femoral neck geometric parameters in females

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Abstract: **Objective** To evaluate the age-related femoral neck geometric parameters (FNGPs) in women and establish the reference database of FNGPs. **Methods** This study included 5478 healthy females (aged from 10 to 91 years old). DXA fan-beam bone densitometer was used to measure FNGPs, including the outer diameter (OD), cross-sectional area (CSA), cortical thickness (CT), endocortical diameter (ED), buckling ratio (BR), section modulus (SM), cross-sectional moment of inertia (CSMI), and compression strength index (CSI). The relationship between the changes of above parameters and the age was analyzed. **Results** The age-related trends of FNGPs were fitted with the best goodness-of-fit by applying the cubic regression model, and the determination coefficients of fitting curve equation were significant ($R^2 = 0.047 \sim 0.344$, $P = 0.000$). However, their scatter distribution trend varied according to the index. CSA, CT, SM, CSMI, and CSI increased with age before 35 years old, then decreased with age. Only BR rapidly increased with age after about 40 years old. After adjustment of age, the height, weight, and body mass index (BMI) were significantly positively correlated with OD, CSA, CT, ED, SM, and CSMI of the femoral neck ($r = 0.043 \sim 0.546$, $P = 0.002 \sim 0.000$). BR and CSI were negatively correlated with the weight and BMI ($r = -0.057$ to -0.387 , $P = 0.000$). **Conclusion** The establishment of female FNGPs reference database in our study provides reliable reference value for clinical evaluation and prediction of the risk of the femoral neck osteoporotic fracture in women.

Key words: Female population; Bone mineral density; Femoral neck geometric parameters; Reference database

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(81500685)

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股骨颈骨折是后果最严重的骨质疏松性骨折,它虽然在全部各种类型的骨折中所占比例不到20%,但它占医疗花费和死亡率的大部分^[1,2],是导

致老年人发病率和死亡率增加的重要原因^[3-6]。股骨颈发生脆性骨折的直接因素是骨强度下降,骨强度取决于骨的几何学结构和骨骼质量。研究发现骨强度的50%~70%是由骨密度(BMD)决定的^[7, 8],但骨的几何学特性、骨重建状态和骨微结构也对骨强度起重要作用^[8-10]。股骨颈的几何学特征是股骨颈骨强度的重要组成部分和具有高度遗传性状^[11-15],对股骨颈脆性骨折有决定性影响。最新研究显示,股骨颈几何参数(FNGPs)是股骨颈骨质疏松性骨折风险的独立决定因素^[10, 16]。研究健康人群FNGPs的特征,对提高预测股骨颈脆性骨折的风险具有重要意义。本文研究了健康女性人群与年龄相关的8个FNGPs,即股骨颈的外周直径(OD)、横截面积(CSA)、平均皮质厚度(CT)、内皮质直径(ED)、抗曲比率(BR)、截面系数(SM)、截面转动惯量(CSMI)和抗压强度指数(CSI),并分析了它们随年龄的变化关系。

1 材料和方法

1. 1 对象

女性健康志愿者5478名,年龄范围10~91岁,平均年龄(45.8 ± 14.7)岁。其中绝经前3422名,绝经后2056名,平均绝经年龄(48.8 ± 3.60)岁,绝经年龄中位数49岁。研究对象均详细填写问卷调查表,排除了各种疾病因素对骨代谢的影响,如慢性肾病、慢性肝病、甲状旁腺和甲状腺疾病、糖尿病、卵巢功能早衰或40岁前绝经、高泌乳素血症、卵巢切除、风湿性关节炎、强直性脊柱炎、吸收障碍综合症、恶性肿瘤、血液系统疾病、病理性骨折者等。也排除了各种药物因素对骨代谢的影响,如曾服用糖皮质激素、雌激素、甲状腺激素、氟化物、双膦酸盐、降钙素、噻嗪类利尿剂、巴比妥类药物、抗癫痫药物、维生素D及含钙类药物等。

1. 2 方法

采用扇形束DXA骨密度仪(Hologic Delphi A;美国Hologic公司)测量受试者髋部股骨颈(FN)的投射骨面积(BA)和骨密度(BMD)及各种几何参数。该仪器测量股骨颈BA和BMD的精密度变异系数平均方根(RMSCV)分别是1.36%和1.17%。日常测量腰椎假体模型的长期(>17年)精密度变异系数(CV)小于0.45%。

按文献报告方法采用股骨颈BA或/和BMD计算各种FNGPs^[14, 17-20],它们分别是股骨颈轴长中点的外周直径(OD)、横截面积(CSA)、平均皮质厚度(CT)、内皮质直径(ED)、抗曲比率(BR)、截面系数(SM)、截面转动惯量(CSMI)和抗压强度指数(CSI)。

1. 3 统计学处理

资料的统计分析和作图采用SPSS 17.0分析软件。按5岁年龄组分层计算受试者身高、体重、体质指数(BMI)、投射骨面积(BA)、骨密度(BMD)和各种FNGPs的平均值±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)。从各种数学回归模型中选择拟合优度最佳的模型,分析各种股骨颈几何参数随年龄的分布关系及最佳拟合曲线,各种FNGPs拟合曲线的比较采用相对值。各种股骨颈几何参数与人体学骨量指标的关系采用Pearson's相关分析。

2 结果

2. 1 对象的基本资料(见表1)

表1显示研究对象按5岁年龄分组,各组的样品数量、人体测量学指标、股骨颈BA、BMC和BMD的平均值。受试者身高的最大平均值在15~19岁,之后随年龄增加而逐渐下降;体重和BA的最大平均值约在45~49岁,股骨颈BMC和BMD最大平均值约在30~34岁。

2. 2 年龄相关的FNGPs(见表2和图1)

表2显示各年龄组FNGPs的平均值和标准差。大约在30~34岁,女性股骨颈的CSA、CT、SM和CSMI的平均值处于较高水平,之后这些指标随年龄增加而逐渐下降;CSI的峰值年龄最小在25~29岁,30岁之后随年龄增加而逐渐下降;股骨颈ED和BR在40岁之前稳定在较低水平,40岁之后呈逐渐增加趋势,最大平均值约在≥80岁年龄组。图1显示FNGPs随年龄变化的散点分布趋势及最佳模型拟合曲线和95%可信区间(95% CI)。女性FNGPs与年龄的变化关系,均采用三次回归模型拟合优度最佳,但它们的散点分布趋势随指标而不同,其中CSA、CT、SM、CSMI和CSI在早期随年龄而增加,大约在35岁之后这些指标随年龄的增加而逐渐下降;大约在40岁之后,BR的分布趋势则随年龄的增加而增加。

表1 受试者年龄相关的基本资料 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 1 Age-related basic characteristics of the study subjects ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

| 年龄 Age (岁) | n | 身高 Height (cm) | 体重 Weight (kg) | BMI (kg/m ²) | FN-BA (cm ²) | FN-BMC (g) | FN-BMD (g/cm ²) |
|---------------|-----|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 10~14 | 170 | 151.7 ± 9.30 | 44.0 ± 9.39 | 19.0 ± 2.93 | 4.28 ± 0.35 | 3.10 ± 0.56 | 0.721 ± 0.106 |
| 15~19 | 217 | 158.6 ± 5.26 | 52.1 ± 6.48 | 20.7 ± 2.44 | 4.56 ± 0.29 | 3.55 ± 0.47 | 0.777 ± 0.089 |
| 20~24 | 199 | 158.5 ± 5.29 | 51.1 ± 6.52 | 20.3 ± 2.28 | 4.58 ± 0.33 | 3.59 ± 0.50 | 0.784 ± 0.099 |
| 25~29 | 197 | 157.7 ± 5.51 | 50.7 ± 6.19 | 20.4 ± 2.10 | 4.58 ± 0.33 | 3.58 ± 0.48 | 0.782 ± 0.092 |
| 30~34 | 296 | 157.4 ± 4.99 | 53.2 ± 7.73 | 21.4 ± 2.71 | 4.66 ± 0.32 | 3.71 ± 0.55 | 0.796 ± 0.104 |
| 35~39 | 399 | 156.9 ± 5.45 | 55.3 ± 7.65 | 22.5 ± 2.72 | 4.67 ± 0.30 | 3.67 ± 0.53 | 0.785 ± 0.103 |
| 40~44 | 883 | 156.2 ± 5.25 | 56.1 ± 7.43 | 23.0 ± 2.81 | 4.66 ± 0.29 | 3.64 ± 0.52 | 0.781 ± 0.105 |
| 45~49 | 911 | 155.7 ± 5.16 | 57.2 ± 7.72 | 23.6 ± 2.94 | 4.69 ± 0.32 | 3.59 ± 0.53 | 0.766 ± 0.103 |
| 50~54 | 813 | 155.3 ± 4.86 | 56.7 ± 7.37 | 23.5 ± 2.85 | 4.65 ± 0.30 | 3.36 ± 0.51 | 0.724 ± 0.104 |
| 55~59 | 483 | 154.4 ± 5.30 | 56.9 ± 8.24 | 23.9 ± 3.13 | 4.65 ± 0.34 | 3.13 ± 0.48 | 0.673 ± 0.091 |
| 60~64 | 377 | 153.0 ± 5.39 | 56.0 ± 7.63 | 23.9 ± 2.87 | 4.60 ± 0.31 | 2.91 ± 0.44 | 0.632 ± 0.091 |
| 65~69 | 261 | 152.3 ± 5.32 | 55.5 ± 9.03 | 23.9 ± 3.49 | 4.61 ± 0.33 | 2.87 ± 0.45 | 0.610 ± 0.091 |
| 70~74 | 161 | 150.7 ± 4.88 | 54.5 ± 8.66 | 24.0 ± 3.65 | 4.56 ± 0.29 | 2.72 ± 0.45 | 0.597 ± 0.097 |
| 75~79 | 66 | 150.3 ± 5.68 | 52.7 ± 10.3 | 23.3 ± 4.14 | 4.60 ± 0.30 | 2.51 ± 0.47 | 0.548 ± 0.113 |
| ≥80 | 45 | 148.4 ± 5.03 | 47.8 ± 9.60 | 21.6 ± 3.70 | 4.59 ± 0.33 | 2.35 ± 0.46 | 0.514 ± 0.098 |

注:黑体字为峰值。

Note: Peak values are shown in bold.

2.3 FNGPs 拟合曲线的比较(见图2)

图2显示各种FNGPs随年龄变化拟合曲线相对值的比较,其中股骨颈OD和ED随年龄呈缓慢增加趋势,但变化幅度最小;大约在40岁之后,股骨颈BR呈快速增加趋势,是一个增加幅度最大的指标;

大约在35岁之前,股骨颈CSMI、SM、CSA和CT随年龄的增加而增加,之后随年龄增加而快速下降;股骨颈CSI大约从30岁开始即呈下降趋势,是这些FNGPs中下降幅度最大的指标。

表2 受试者年龄相关的股骨颈几何参数($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Age-related femoral neck geometric parameters of the study subjects ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

| 年龄 Age (岁) | n | FN-OD (cm) | FN-CSA (cm ²) | FN-CT (mm) | FN-ED (cm) | FN-BR | FN-SM (cm ³) | FN-CSMI (cm ⁴) | FN-CSI (g/kg × m) |
|---------------|-----|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 10~14 | 170 | 2.86 ± 0.23 | 1.97 ± 0.36 | 13.8 ± 2.14 | 2.58 ± 0.23 | 10.6 ± 1.66 | 1.00 ± 0.24 | 1.45 ± 0.46 | 4.78 ± 0.76 |
| 15~19 | 217 | 3.04 ± 0.19 | 2.25 ± 0.30 | 14.9 ± 1.79 | 2.75 ± 0.20 | 10.4 ± 1.39 | 1.21 ± 0.21 | 1.86 ± 0.42 | 4.57 ± 0.59 |
| 20~24 | 199 | 3.05 ± 0.22 | 2.28 ± 0.31 | 15.0 ± 2.02 | 2.75 ± 0.23 | 10.4 ± 1.69 | 1.23 ± 0.22 | 1.89 ± 0.47 | 4.71 ± 0.63 |
| 25~29 | 197 | 3.05 ± 0.22 | 2.27 ± 0.31 | 15.0 ± 1.87 | 2.75 ± 0.22 | 10.4 ± 1.56 | 1.23 ± 0.22 | 1.89 ± 0.44 | 4.73 ± 0.61 |
| 30~34 | 296 | 3.10 ± 0.21 | 2.35 ± 0.35 | 15.2 ± 2.10 | 2.80 ± 0.22 | 10.4 ± 1.63 | 1.29 ± 0.24 | 2.03 ± 0.50 | 4.70 ± 0.71 |
| 35~39 | 399 | 3.11 ± 0.20 | 2.33 ± 0.33 | 15.0 ± 2.10 | 2.81 ± 0.21 | 10.6 ± 1.68 | 1.28 ± 0.22 | 2.01 ± 0.44 | 4.45 ± 0.60 |
| 40~44 | 883 | 3.11 ± 0.19 | 2.31 ± 0.33 | 14.9 ± 2.13 | 2.81 ± 0.20 | 10.6 ± 1.73 | 1.28 ± 0.22 | 2.00 ± 0.44 | 4.36 ± 0.63 |
| 45~49 | 911 | 3.13 ± 0.21 | 2.28 ± 0.34 | 14.6 ± 2.09 | 2.83 ± 0.22 | 10.9 ± 1.77 | 1.27 ± 0.23 | 2.01 ± 0.48 | 4.21 ± 0.58 |
| 50~54 | 813 | 3.10 ± 0.20 | 2.13 ± 0.32 | 13.8 ± 2.08 | 2.82 ± 0.21 | 11.5 ± 1.97 | 1.18 ± 0.21 | 1.85 ± 0.43 | 3.98 ± 0.59 |
| 55~59 | 483 | 3.10 ± 0.23 | 1.98 ± 0.30 | 12.8 ± 1.81 | 2.84 ± 0.23 | 12.4 ± 2.13 | 1.11 ± 0.22 | 1.74 ± 0.45 | 3.70 ± 0.56 |
| 60~64 | 377 | 3.07 ± 0.21 | 1.85 ± 0.28 | 12.0 ± 1.80 | 2.83 ± 0.22 | 13.1 ± 2.43 | 1.03 ± 0.18 | 1.59 ± 0.37 | 3.48 ± 0.49 |
| 65~69 | 261 | 3.07 ± 0.22 | 1.78 ± 0.28 | 11.5 ± 1.79 | 2.84 ± 0.23 | 13.7 ± 2.62 | 1.00 ± 0.19 | 1.55 ± 0.39 | 3.41 ± 0.51 |
| 70~74 | 161 | 3.04 ± 0.19 | 1.73 ± 0.28 | 11.3 ± 1.91 | 2.82 ± 0.20 | 13.9 ± 2.91 | 0.96 ± 0.17 | 1.46 ± 0.33 | 3.36 ± 0.50 |
| 75~79 | 66 | 3.07 ± 0.20 | 1.59 ± 0.30 | 10.3 ± 2.22 | 2.86 ± 0.22 | 15.7 ± 4.27 | 0.89 ± 0.16 | 1.37 ± 0.28 | 3.22 ± 0.55 |
| ≥80 | 45 | 3.06 ± 0.22 | 1.49 ± 0.29 | 9.66 ± 1.91 | 2.86 ± 0.23 | 16.6 ± 4.32 | 0.84 ± 0.18 | 1.30 ± 0.35 | 3.32 ± 0.56 |

注:黑体字为峰值。

Note: Peak values are shown in bold.

2.4 FNGPs 与人体学指标的相关性(见表3)

表3显示受试者FNGPs与人体测量学指标之间的Pearson's相关系数和调整年龄之后的偏相关

系数,其中身高、体重和BMI无论调整年龄与否,与股骨颈OD、CSA、CT、ED、SM和CSMI均呈显著正相关关系($r = 0.043 \sim 0.546$,均 $P = 0.002 \sim 0.000$);

BR 与身高、体重和 BMI 均呈负相关关系 ($r = -0.086 \sim -0.329$, 均 $P = 0.000$); CSI 与体重和 BMI 也呈负相关关系 ($r = -0.369 \sim -0.495$, 均 $P = 0.000$)。

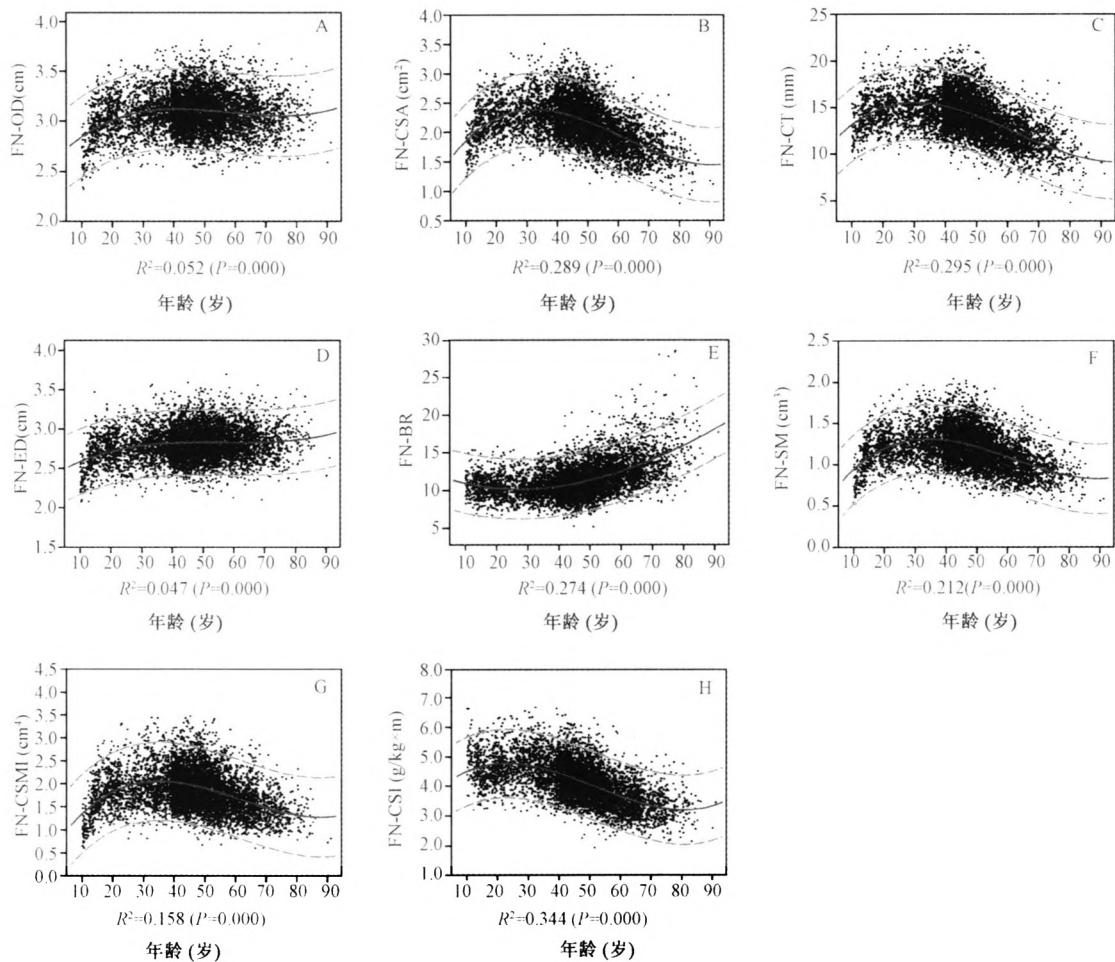


图 1 年龄相关的FNGPs 散点图最佳拟合曲线和 95% 可信区间 ($n = 5478$)

Fig. 1 Scatter plots and best fitting curves and 95% confidence interval of age-related changes in femoral neck geometric parameters ($n = 5478$)

$$\begin{aligned} A: y &= 2.575 + 0.033x - 0.001x^2 + 3.53E-006x^3; \\ B: y &= 1.179 + 0.084x - 0.002x^2 + 9.49E-006x^3; \\ C: y &= 9.778 + 0.419x - 0.009x^2 + 4.85E-005x^3; \\ D: y &= 2.380 + 0.024x + 0.0001x^2 + 2.58E-006x^3; \\ E: y &= 12.114 - 0.146x + 0.003x^2 - 6.10E-006x^3; \\ F: y &= 0.502 + 0.054x - 0.001x^2 + 5.88E-006x^3; \\ G: y &= 0.535 + 0.100x - 0.002x^2 + 1.07E-005x^3; \\ H: y &= 3.833 + 0.090x - 0.003x^2 + 1.63E-005x^3 \end{aligned}$$

表 3 股骨颈几何参数(FNGPs)与人体学指标之间的相关系数(r)和偏相关系数(偏 r)

Table 3 Correlation coefficients (r) and partial correlation coefficients (Partial r) between FNGPs and anthropometric measurement

| 指标 Marker | 身高 Height | | 体重 Weight | | 体重指数 BMI | |
|--------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | r | 偏 r | r | 偏 r | r | 偏 r |
| FN-OD | 0.352 * | 0.386 * | 0.301 * | 0.292 * | 0.143 * | 0.124 * |
| FN-CSA | 0.440 * | 0.386 * | 0.424 * | 0.546 * | 0.228 * | 0.411 * |
| FN-CT | 0.321 * | 0.243 * | 0.325 * | 0.463 * | 0.182 * | 0.394 * |
| FN-ED | 0.271 * | 0.330 * | 0.221 * | 0.194 * | 0.099 * | 0.043 * |
| FN-BR | -0.189 * | -0.086 * | -0.198 * | -0.328 * | -0.117 * | -0.329 * |
| FN-SM | 0.482 * | 0.446 * | 0.447 * | 0.526 * | 0.231 * | 0.355 * |
| FN-CSMI | 0.471 * | 0.446 * | 0.430 * | 0.484 * | 0.218 * | 0.307 * |
| FN-CSI | 0.096 * | -0.057 * | -0.410 * | -0.369 * | -0.495 * | -0.387 * |

注: 偏 r 为调整年龄之后的偏相关系数, * $P = 0.000$, # $P = 0.002$ 。

Note: Partial correlation coefficients after adjustment for age were shown, * $P = 0.000$, # $P = 0.002$.

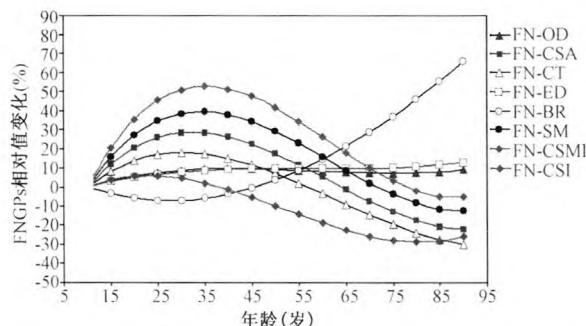


图2 各种FNGPs拟合曲线相对值随年龄变化的比较

Fig.2 Comparison between the relative values of various FNGPs fitting curves with age

3 讨论

本研究建立了女性人群年龄相关的FNGPs参考数据库,这些参考数据库将为临床医师和相关专业人员评估患者的FNGPs结果及预测股骨颈脆性骨折风险提供参考值,也可以使同行研究者对不同地域或种族之间的人群进行比较,为股骨颈脆性骨折发病率为何存在较大的地域差异或人种差异提供有益的借鉴。

该研究显示,女性人群大约在25~34岁年龄段,股骨颈CSA、CT、SM、CSMI和CSI的平均值较大,BR的平均值则较小,提示此年龄段的股骨颈强度可能较好;之后股骨颈CSA、CT、SM、CSMI和CSI随年龄增加而逐渐下降,到老年末期处于最低水平;BR则随年龄增加而增加,到老年末期处于最高水平,提示CSA、CT、SM、CSMI和CSI处于低水平及BR处于高水平时,女性股骨颈的强度可能较弱。

本研究证实女性人群的各种FNGPs随年龄的变化趋势,均呈三次回归模型的曲线关系,而Zhang等^[17]的研究显示,不论种族或性别,各种FNGPs与年龄均呈简单的直线关系。从各种FNGPs拟合曲线相对值变化率观察(图2),股骨颈CSA、CT、SM、CSMI和CSI在峰值之后快速下降,BR则快速增加,与Iki等^[21]的采用年龄横断面平均值的连接线结果相似。这些现象提示,衰老期股骨颈CSA、CT、SM、CSMI和CSI的快速下降及BR的快速增加,可能是女性人群发生股骨颈骨质疏松性骨折的风险因素。

Riggs等^[22]认为,女性绝经后的快速骨转换加速了骨内膜表面的骨吸收,导致股骨颈皮质骨壳变薄,消弱了骨结构的稳定性^[19,22],可能是女性股骨颈骨质疏松性骨折发病率增加的重要原因。最新的病例-对照研究显示,调整年龄、身高、体重和BMI之

后,随着股骨颈CSA、CT、SM、CSMI和CSI水平的下降,女性股骨颈骨折风险分别增加1.43~3.35倍,随着股骨颈OD、ED和BR水平的增加骨折风险分别增加1.30~3.28倍^[16];在进一步调整年龄、身高、体重、BMI和股骨颈BMD之后,股骨颈的皮质厚度(CT)和抗曲比率(BR)仍然与股骨颈骨折风险密切相关,CT变薄和BR增加导致女性股骨颈骨折风险分别增加3.35倍和1.86倍。这些现象提示,在这8个FNGPs中,即使排除了股骨颈骨密度的作用,CT和BR仍然是女性股骨颈脆性骨折风险的重要预测因子^[16]。Zhang等^[23]的研究显示,调整年龄和人体测量学指标后,只有股骨颈CSA是预测骨折的风险因素;进一步调整股骨颈BMD之后,股骨颈强度指数(SI)是女性股骨颈骨折的唯一风险因素。另一项研究显示,尽管中国人的股骨颈BMD、OD和SM显著低于美国白人^[24],但整合了BMD、OD和体重信息的CSI,即使调整性别、年龄和身高的影响,中国人的CSI仍然显著高于美国白人,认为较高的CSI可能是中国人股骨颈骨折发病率较低的一个重要因素^[24]。

本研究的局限性,正如其他研究者^[17,21,23]认为的那样,从DXA测量图像推导出近端股骨不同区域横截面的三维模型,可能与每个受试者个体的实际骨几何学形态存在差异;将股骨颈横截面的CT假设为均一性的圆环形皮质骨外壳,与真实情况不一致,可能影响该参数的准确性;受试者个体近端股骨周围的软组织厚度不同,可能对DXA扫描投射的骨骼图像及估算的FNGPs产生影响。本研究建立的参考数据库,可能只适用于Hologic骨密度仪的用户。

总之,本文研究了健康女性人群各种股骨颈几何参数与年龄和人体学指标之间的关系,建立的女性股骨颈几何参数参考数据库,将为临床医师评价和预测股骨颈骨质疏松性骨折风险提供可靠的参考值。

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(收稿日期:2016-11-24;修回日期:2016-12-28)