UTILITY OF DISTAL FOREARM DXA AS A SCREENING TOOL FOR PRIMARY OSTEOPOROTIC FRAGILITY FRACTURES OF THE DISTAL RADIUS. A CASE-CONTROL STUDY

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Appendix. DXA Measurements

	Fracture Group $(N = 110)$	Control Group $(N = 95)$
Distal forearm region		
Ultra-distal radius		
BMD (g/cm^2)	0.301 ± 0.057	0.336 ± 0.076
T-score	-2.5 ± 1.0	-1.8 ± 1.3
Osteoporosis*	57% (63/110)	33% (31/95)
Osteopenia†	32% (35/110)	40% (38/95)
One-third distal radius		
BMD (g/cm^2)	0.498 ± 0.079	0.539 ± 0.095
T-score	-2.5 ± 1.6	-1.6 ± 1.9
Osteoporosis*	58% (64/110)	37% (35/95)
Osteopenia†	20% (22/110)	31% (29/95)
Mid-distal radius		
BMD (g/cm^2)	0.419 ± 0.072	0.466 ± 0.088
T-score	-3.3 ± 1.4	-2.3 ± 1.7
Osteoporosis*	71% (78/110)	49 (47/95)
Osteopenia†	20% (22/110)	28% (27/95)
Spine		
Lumbar spine		
BMD (g/cm^2)	0.780 ± 0.130	0.778 ± 0.186
T-score	-2.1 ± 1.2	-1.9 ± 1.6
Osteoporosis*	39% (43/110)	41% (39/95)
Osteopenia†	39% (43/110)	39% (37/95)
Hip		
Femoral neck		
BMD (g/cm^2)	0.556 ± 0.091	0.570 ± 0.106
T-score	-2.1 ± 0.8	-2.3 ± 1.3
Osteoporosis*	40% (44/110)	53% (50/95)
Osteopenia†	51% (56/110)	32% (30/95)

^{*}Osteoporosis is shown as proportions of patients with T-score ≤−2.5 SD.

[†]Osteopenia is shown as proportions of patients with -2.5 SD < T-score < -1.0 SD.