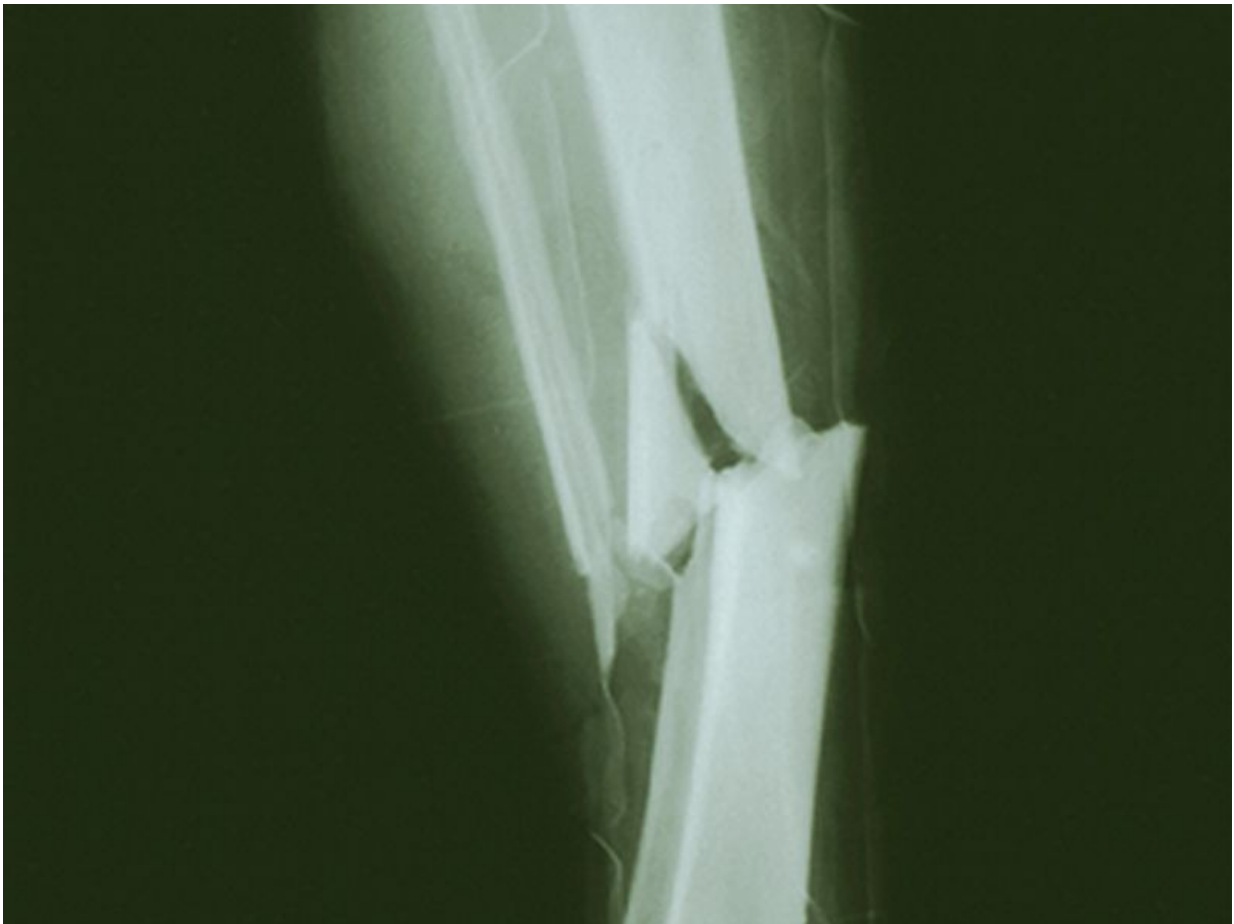


Single BMD, fracture history predict long-term fracture risk

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(HealthDay)—For older women, a single bone mineral density (BMD)

measure and fracture history can predict long-term fracture risk, according to a study published online July 18 in the *Journal of Bone and Mineral Research*.

Dennis M. Black, Ph.D., from the University of California in San Francisco, and colleagues used data from the Study of Osteoporotic Fractures for 7,959 women age ≥ 67 years in 1988 to 1990 to examine whether a single assessment of femoral neck BMD and fracture history can predict fracture risk over 20 to 25 years.

The researchers found that the 25-year cumulative incidence of hip fracture was 17.9 percent, and 20-year incidence of any nonvertebral fracture was 46.2 percent. The 25-year hip fracture incidence was 22.6 percent in those ≥ 80 years, compared with 13.9 percent in women aged

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