

언어구분	KOR	논문구분	원저/구연	논문분야	고관절
논문제목	노인환자에게 있어서 연속적으로 발생한 고관절 주위 골절의 골절 유형과 유병률				
영문제목	The fracture pattern and incidence of sequential hip fractures in elderly patients				
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서론 : As the elderly population increases, the social and economic interest of osteoporotic fractures is increasing. For osteoporotic hip fracture, a history of hip fracture is known as an important risk factor for a further contralateral fracture. A sequential fracture needs further surgery and hospitalization and it may cause additional disability, more decreased quality of life (QOL) or even death. We retrospectively evaluated the patients who had sequential bilateral hip fractures, comparing the patterns of fractures and bone mineral density (BMD) changes of the uninjured hip at the first time of surgery.

재료 및 방법 : As the elderly population increases, the social and economic interest of osteoporotic fractures is increasing. For osteoporotic hip fracture, a history of hip fracture is known as an important risk factor for a further contralateral fracture. A sequential fracture needs further surgery and hospitalization and it may cause additional disability, more decreased quality of life (QOL) or even death. We retrospectively evaluated the patients who had sequential bilateral hip fractures, comparing the patterns of fractures and bone mineral density (BMD) changes of the uninjured hip at the first time of surgery.

결과 : The cumulative incidence of sequential hip fractures in 507 patients presenting with femoral neck (group A, 246 patients) or intertrochanteric fracture(group B, 261 patients) was 8.2% (42 patients). Mean age was 73.6 years for males and 75.0 years for females at the time of the secondary fracture. Average interval of sequential hip fracture was 37.4 months in group A (range 0.9~116.4), and 29.9 months (range 1.5~69.7) in group B. In group A, 22 patients (8.9%) had sequential femoral neck fracture and 7 patients (2.8%) had intetrochanteric fractures. There were 12 patients (4.6%) of sequential intertrochanteric fracture and 1 patient (0.03%) of sequential femoral neck fracture in group B. As for BMD changes, in group A, the bone mineral density of neck portion decreased from -2.63 to -2.83, but showed the opposite result of trochanteric portion, from -2.04 to -1.57. In group B, there were decremental changes from -2.30 to -2.70 in the trochanteric area, and showed increased values from -2.68 to -2.45 in neck portion. Correlation coefficient between primary and secondary fracture was $r=0.059$ ($p<0.01$),

which described femoral neck to femoral neck and intertrochanteric to intertrochanteric relations. When it comes to sub-classification of the femoral fracture, correlation coefficient between primary and secondary fracture went up to $r=0.075$ ($p=0.03$), which contains basocervical to basocervical and subcapital to subcapital.

결론 : There were typical fracture patterns that sequential fracture tend to occur at the same location in both group. The result showed that the changes of bone density for the specific portion of proximal femur could affect the incidence of further fractures as they are fragile.

acknowledgment : .

Hip, sequential fracture, pattern, incidence
