

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 \geq 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 \geq 80 years, compared with 13.9 percent in women aged

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