

CORRELATION BETWEEN CALCANEAL BONE ULTRASOUND MEASUREMENTS AND DENSITOMETRY AMONG POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN WITH FRACTURES CAUSED BY BONE FRAGILITY

Frederico Barra Moraes¹, Lindomar Guimarães de Oliveira², Pierre de Souza Novais³, Murilo Rodrigues Melo³, Mara Lúcia Rassi Guimarães⁴

ABSTRACT

Objective: To assess the correlation between ultrasound (US) measurement on the calcaneus and bone densitometry (DEXA), among postmenopausal women who already presented fragility fractures. **Methods:** 35 postmenopausal women over 40 years of age, with the ability to walk and presenting osteoporotic fractures of the wrist or spine, without previous treatment for osteoporosis, were analyzed in a retrospective cohort. Of these, 16 were under 60 and 19 were over 60. The broadband ultrasound attenuation (BUA) and speed of sound (SOS) were compared using DEXA (L1-L4, total femur, femoral neck and wrist). Two different values of BUA were used as cutoff points for osteoporosis: BUA < 60 dB/MHz and BUA < 64 dB/MHz ($P < 0.05$); and SOS < 1600 m/s. The confidence interval was 95%. The DEXA and US data were plotted on dispersion graphs

and, through linear regression, it was possible to establish correlations. Following this, the sample was stratified according to age (up to 60 years and 60 years and over). Thus, the values were again compared and correlated. **Results:** The best correlation obtained between DEXA and US was between the T-score of the wrist and BUA < 64 dB/MHz, with 92% sensitivity and 95% specificity. Better sensitivity at all DEXA sites was obtained when US was performed on patients over 60 years of age. The SOS compatible with osteoporosis was < 1592.5 m/s (89% sensitivity and 85% specificity). **Conclusion:** US on the calcaneus can be used for screening the risk of osteoporosis fractures, using a cutoff of BUA < 64 dB/MHz, especially among patients over 60 years of age.

Keywords - Calcaneus; Ultrasound; Bone Density; Postmenopausal Osteoporosis/prevention and control

INTRODUCTION

Osteoporosis is a systemic disease which is characterized by low bone mass and a deterioration in the bone microarchitecture, leading to a decrease in its biomechanical resistance, which, in turn, creates a relatively higher (2-4 times) risk of fractures⁽¹⁾.

It presents important prevalence in the worldwide population, affecting 30 out of 100 post-menopausal

women. Another important factor is that the population is ageing due to a longer life expectancy, which also increases the number of fractures caused by osteoporosis. In 2000, Brazil had more than 14,000,000 people aged over 60 years⁽²⁾.

Despite the medical treatments available to treat patients with osteoporosis and reduce the risk of fractures, many patients are asymptomatic, not diagnosed

1 – Master's Degree from UnB and Assistant Professor of the Department of Orthopedics and Traumatology of the School of Medicine, Universidade Federal de Goiás, Brazil.

2 – Orthopedic Doctor at the Clínica de Ortopedia e Fraturas de Goiânia/Goiás, Brazil; Full Member of the SBOT.

3 – Trainee of the Trauma League of the Department of Orthopedics and Traumatology of the School of Medicine, Universidade Federal de Goiás, Brazil.

4 – Resident Doctor in Physiatry of the Centro de Reabilitação Dr. Henrique Santillo, Goiânia/Goiás, Brazil.

Work carried out at the Clínica de Ortopedia e Fraturas de Goiânia, Goiás.

Correspondence: Rua Teresina, 30, apto. 1.202, Ed. Spazio Gran Ville – Setor: Alto da Glória – 74815-715 – Goiânia, GO – E-mail: frederico_barra@yahoo.com.br

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or undertreated⁽³⁻⁶⁾. Ideally, to avoid fractures, osteoporosis should be diagnosed early, which is currently done by bone density scan (DEXA). Bone ultrasound has been performed as a method of screening the population, to evaluate the risk of fracture⁽⁷⁾; however, there is still controversy on the usefulness of this method, as there are few studies that demonstrate the ideal values for correlation of BUA and SOS with DEXA⁽⁸⁾.

Prospective studies have shown that ultrasound of the calcaneus can predict a risk of bone fracture, as well as DEXA^(9,10). The method also presents several advantages: it is cheaper, portable, and does not involve ionizing radiation⁽¹¹⁾.

The objective of this work is to evaluate the correlation between ultrasound of the calcaneus and DEXA in post-menopausal women, in the city of Goiânia, Goiás, who already presented a fracture due to osteoporosis.

METHOD

A retrospective cohort study was carried out involving 35 women with osteoporotic fractures of the wrist or vertebral spine, who were able to walk, aged over 40 years, post-menopausal, attending the Orthopedics and Fracture Clinic, and without prior treatment for osteoporosis. Of these patients, 15 presented fracture of the vertebral column and 20, fracture of the wrist. All were submitted to non-surgical treatment. Of these women, 16 were aged below 60 years, and 19 were 60 or over (from 44 to 87, with a mean age of 61.6 years).

BUA and SOS were correlated in dispersion graphs, with the DEXA sites (L1-L4, total femur, neck of the femur, right wrist and left wrist), both in the general population and in stratified population (aged under 60 and 60 or over). The equation was then calculated for linear regression and the strength of correlation between the variables through Pearson's correlation.

To predict the risk of osteoporotic fracture, BUA < 60dB/MHz was initially adopted, and then BUA < 64dB/MHz⁽⁸⁾.

As for SOS, the value that predicts the risk factor was calculated by the linear regression equation.

A confidence interval of 95% was adopted, with $p < 0.05$ considered significant.

Ultrasound was carried out with the SONOST-2000 device and DEXA with a Lunar device. The research was carried out in the COF – Orthopedics and Fracture Clinic of Goiânia, Goiás, and authorized by the ethics committee of the COF.

RESULTS

The results are shown in Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 and in Tables 1, 2 and 3 below.

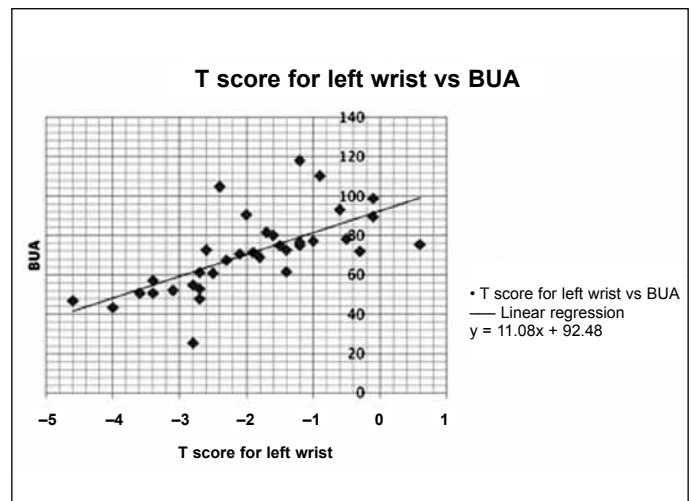


Figure 1 – Association between BUA and T score of the wrist for all the patients in the sample. Adopting a value for BUA < 60dB/MHz, sensitivity of 77%, specificity of 100% and positive predictive value of 100% were obtained. When BUA < 64dB/MHz was adopted, the sensitivity obtained was 92%, with specificity of 95% and a positive predictive value of 92%.

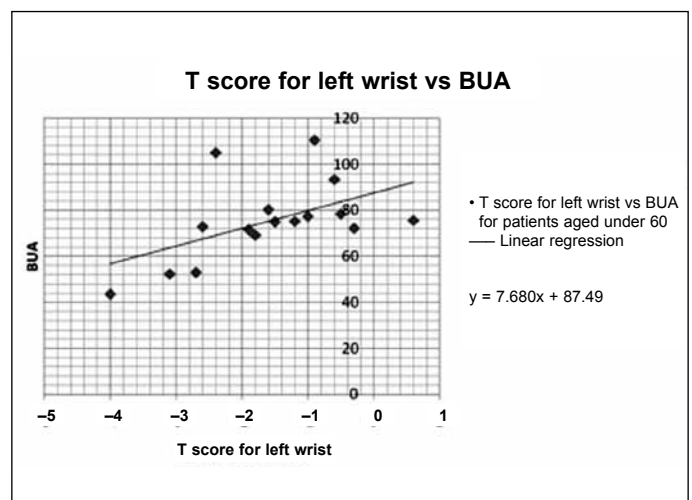


Figure 2 – Association between BUA and T score of the wrist by DEXA in patients aged under 60. Using a value for BUA < 60dB/MHz, sensitivity of 75%, specificity of 100% and positive predictive value of 100% were obtained. Using BUA < 64dB/MHz, no alterations in sensitivity, specificity and positive predictive value were obtained, compared with the values above.

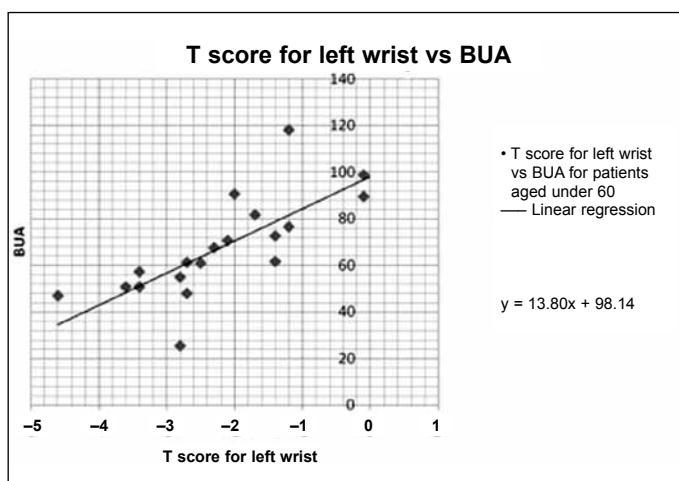


Figure 3 – Association between BUA and T score of the wrist by DEXA in patients aged over 60 years. Using a value for BUA < 60dB/MHz, sensitivity of 78%, specificity of 100% and positive predictive value of 100% were obtained. Using BUA < 64dB/MHz, sensitivity of 100%, specificity of 90% and positive predictive value of 90% were obtained.

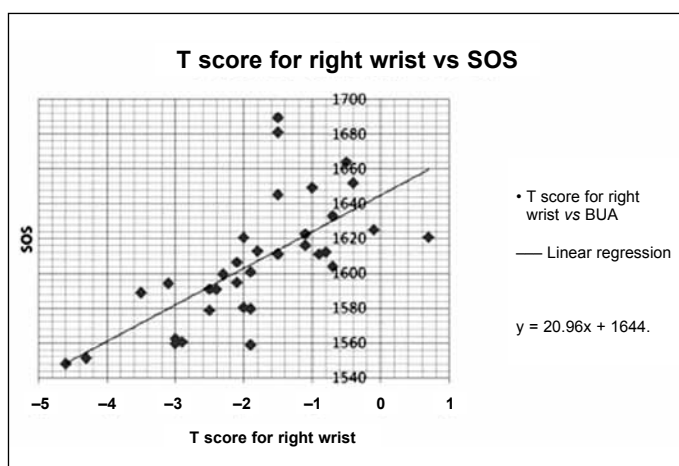


Figure 4 – Association between SOS and T score of the wrist for all the patients of the sample. Adopting a value for SOS of 1.592,5m/s, sensitivity of 89%, specificity of 85% and positive predictive value of 67% were obtained.

Table 1 – Sensitivity/specificity.

DEXA site	BUA < 60	BUA < 64
L1-L4	53%/100%	68%/100%
Total femur	70%/88%	90%/84%
Neck of the femur	73%/92%	82%/83%
Wrist	77%/100%	92%/95%

In Table 1, it is observed that when BUA < 64dB/MHz is adopted as the cut-off point for predicting the risk of osteoporotic fracture, all the sensitivity values for all the sites compared were improved in all the patients. The best sensitivity was obtained in the wrists.

Table 2 – Sensitivity/specificity by age group (BUA < 64).

DEXA site	< 60 years	60 or +
L1-L4	38%/100%	91%/100%
Total femur	67%/92%	100%/75%
Neck of the femur	67%/92%	88%/73%
Wrist	75%/100%	100%/90%

In Table 2, the ultrasound was more sensitive, across all the comparison sites, for predicting the risk of osteoporotic fracture in patients aged 60 or over. The best sensitivity was obtained in the wrists.

Table 3 – Sensitivity/specificity.

DEXA site	SOS < 1592.5
L1-L4	84%/100%
Total femur	64%/79%
Neck of the femur	80%/84%
Wrist	89%/85%

In Table 3, the best sensitivity, using SOS to predict the risk of osteoporotic fracture, was in the wrists.

In all the correlations established, Pearson's coefficient correlation was 0.66, demonstrating good correlation. Also, the confidence coefficient (p) calculated was less than 0.001, demonstrating that there is statistical significance in the data analyzed.

DISCUSSION

Ultrasound is being used for bone evaluation in the past few years and there are still doubts as to the accuracy of this method. Various studies show that its variables – SOS and BUA – reflect the bone density and other properties, such as elasticity and microarchitecture⁽¹²⁾.

In a study carried out by Funke et al.⁽⁸⁾, in which 400 patients with fractures of the lumbar spine and neck of the femur were evaluated, including men and women, a good rate of correlation was obtained for the lumbar spine (Pearson's r = 0.49) and neck of the femur (Pearson's r = 0.52). Sensitivity and specificity of 85% were also observed for patients with osteoporotic fractures, using BUA < 64dB/MHz as the cut-off point.

This work is unique in that it evaluates exclusively women with fractures of the wrist or lumbar spine. The same cut-off point was used (BUA < 64dB/MHz) obtaining a Pearson's correlation coefficient of 0.66. Sensitivity of 100% and specificity of 90% in the wrist site (not evaluated by Funke et al) in women aged over 60 is also observed in this work.

Sim et al⁽¹³⁾ analyzed 46 women aged between 50 and 80 years (mean age 65) submitted to ultrasound and DEXA of the lumbar spine and hip. The authors report that using BUA < 60dB/MHz as the cut-off point they obtained sensitivity of 93% and specificity of 84%.

We calculated the value of SOS by the linear regression equation (DEXA vs. SOS) and found SOS < 1592,5m/s as the cut-off point, with which we found sensitivity of 89% and specificity of 85%. Langton et al⁽¹⁴⁾ evaluated 107 women aged between 60 and 69 (mean age 64), obtaining sensitivity of 54% and

specificity of 70% using SOS < 1590m/s. In a study by Falgarone et al⁽¹⁵⁾, 106 women with a mean age of 65 years were evaluated using SOS < 1551,5m/s, with sensitivity of 90% and specificity of 30% while for SOS < 1544,8m/s, the values for sensitivity and specificity were 90% and 41%, respectively.

CONCLUSION

Ultrasound of the calcaneus can be used as a screening method for risk of fracture due to osteoporosis, with sensitivity and specificity of over 80%, when performed in patients with more than 60 years, using BUA < 64dB/MHz or SOS < 1592,5m/s as the cut-off point.

Future works based on a larger cohort are needed to confirm these findings, and different age groups and populations should also be considered.

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