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原发性骨质疏松患者的腰椎前凸角、骶骨倾斜角的变化特征 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

摘要目的: 探讨原发性骨质疏松症患者腰椎前凸角、骶骨倾斜角的变化特征。方法: 85例腰痛患者入选本研究, 选择39例原发性骨质疏松症患者为观察组, 其中男性27例, 女性12例, 年龄最大77岁, 最小50岁, 平均年龄(62.35±6.57)岁。同期经检查骨量正常者46例为对照组, 男性27例, 女性19例, 年龄最大72岁, 最小53岁, 平均年龄(61.56±6.24)岁, 研究对象均接受腰椎X线摄片和双能X线骨密度(BMD)检查, 测量其腰椎X线片的腰椎前凸角、腰骶椎间盘角、骶骨倾斜角, 并进行统计学分析。结果: 观察组腰椎前凸角(35.00±19.91)、腰骶椎间盘角(13.87±4.26)、骶骨倾斜角(27.56±7.13), 分别与对照组腰椎前凸角(37.61±5.32)、腰骶椎间盘角(17.46±3.29)、骶骨倾斜角(30.07±5.28)相比均偏小, 差异均有显著性意义(P<0.05); 观察组与对照组腰椎BMD与腰椎前凸角、腰骶椎间盘角、骶骨倾斜角均呈正相关(P<0.05)。结论: 腰椎BMD与腰椎前凸角、骶骨倾斜角存在相关性, 原发性骨质疏松患者的腰椎前凸角、骶骨倾斜角呈减小趋势, 提示原发性骨质疏松有较高的发生腰椎骨折及腰背痛的危险性。

关键词: [骨质疏松](#) [腰椎](#) [骨密度](#) [生物力学](#)

Characteristics of lumbar lordosis angle and sacral inclination angle of patients with primary osteoporosis [Download Fulltext](#)

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Fund Project:

Abstract:

Abstract Objective: To research the characteristics of lumbar lordosis angle and sacral inclination angle of patients with primary osteoporosis. Method: Eighty-five patients with low back pain were selected. The observation group included 39 patients with primary osteoporosis, of which 27 male and 12 female, 50—77 years old (62.35±6.57). The control group included 46 patients with normal bone content, of which 27 male and 19 female, 53—72 years old (61.56±6.24). All the patients of the two groups accepted X-ray bone mineral density(BMD) and Dual energy X-ray tests. The lumbar lordosis angle, lumbosacral disc angle and sacral inclination angle were analyzed. Result: The lumbar lordosis angle (35.00±19.91 vs 37.61±5.32), lumbosacral disc angle (13.87±4.26 vs 17.46±3.29) and sacral inclination angle (27.56±7.13 vs 30.07±5.28) decreased significantly in observation group than those in control group (P<0.05). There were positive correlations between lumbar BMD and lumbar lordosis angle, lumbosacral disc angle as well as sacral inclination angle respectively both in observation group and control group (P<0.05). Conclusion: There is correlations between lumbar BMD and lumbar lordosis angle, lumbar BMD and sacral inclination angle. The lumbar lordosis angle and sacral inclination angle show a decrease trend in patients with primary osteoporosis. It suggest primary osteoporosis patients maybe have a high possibility to suffer from vertebral fractures and low back pain.

Keywords: [osteoporosis](#) [lumbar](#) [bone mineral density](#) [biomechanics](#)

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