제목	국문	일도시 노인 인구의 골다공증성 골절 발생률 추정
	영문	Estimation of incidence rate of osteoporotic fracture among the elderly in a city

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1. 목적

This study was conducted to estimate incidence rate of osteoporotic fracture among the elderly in a city with 1.2 million inhabitants, Korea.

2. 방법

The presumptive fracture cases(diagnosis codes; M80, M84.4, M90.7, S12, S22, S32, S42, S52, S72, S82) were selected from medical utilization database of the National Health Insurance Corporation from January to December 1999. Each case has been confirmed as having a fracture through a medical record review. All fracture sites were included but the fracture cases by traffic accidents were excluded. Direct standardization method was used to estimate age-standardized incidence rate.

3. 결과

Total 326 fracture cases occurred. Age-standardized incidence rate of osteoporotic fracture among the elderly was estimated to be 1,162(95% confidential interval: 1096-1231) per 100,000 persons. Age-standardized incidence rates of fracture of distal radius, hip joint, and thoracic and lumbar spine were 425(95% confidential interval: 386-467), 231(95% confidential interval: 202-263), and 160(95% confidential interval: 136-187) per 100,000 persons, respectively. Direct causes of the fractures were ₩''slip down₩''(78.7%), ₩''unknown₩''(11.3%), ₩''fall₩''(8.0%), and ₩''spontaneous₩''(1.8%) in turn. Treatment methods of the fractures were nonoperative method(65.7%), operative method(25.5%), and observation(8.8%) by turn. The proportion of people who had past history of osteoporosis was 33.5%, and among them the proportion of people who took care of it was 53.0%.

4. 고찰

These incidence rates of fractures were estimated cross-sectionally by using only one year data. To have more accurate trend and estimate of incidence rate of osteoporotic fracture in the elderly, further studies need to be conducted.