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### Effects of Physiological Factors and Lifestyles on Bone Mineral Density in Postmenopausal Women

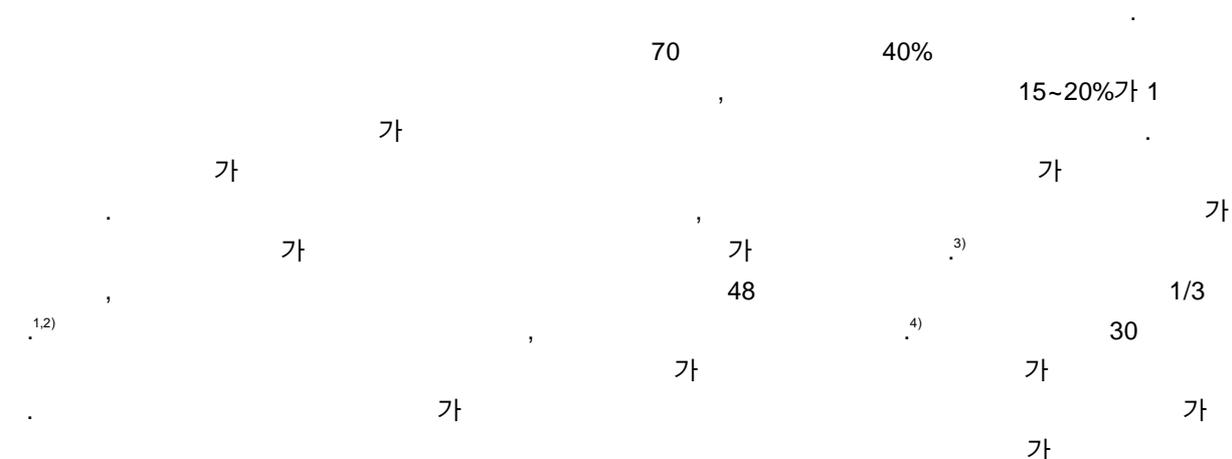
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#### ABSTRACT

This study was performed to assess the effects of physiological factors and lifestyles on bone mineral density (BMD) in 64 postmenopausal women. Sixty four subjects were selected out of 223 postmenopausal women in Seoul and Kyunggi-do. The BMD of the lumbar spine (L2 L4) and femoral neck were measured dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA). Subjects were assigned to one of three groups such as normal (T-score > - 1, n = 20), osteopenia ( - 2.5 < T-score - 1, n = 24), and osteoporosis (T-score - 2.5, n = 20). Anthropometric measurements and questionnaires were administered to these women. The mean age, height, weight and BMI were 62.09 yrs, 153.78 cm, 56.09 kg and 23.70 kg/m<sup>2</sup> respectively. The BMDs of lumbar spines (L2 L4), femoral neck were 0.84 g/cm<sup>2</sup>, 0.71 g/cm<sup>2</sup> respectively. Years after menopause and age of last delivery of the osteoporosis and osteopenia group were significantly longer than the normal group (p < 0.05). The hours of exercise and outdoor activity of the normal group were longer than the osteoporosis and osteopenia group, but there were no significant differences among the three groups. The BMDs of these two sites were positively correlated with weight, BMI, hip and body fat and negatively correlated with LBM, TBW. These results show there are no consistent effects on bone mineral density, adjusting for age and BMI, of physiological factors and lifestyles in postmenopausal women. Therefore, this study confirmed that one of the most effective ways to minimize bone loss in postmenopausal women would be to maintain an adequate body weight. (*Korean J Nutr* 2007; 40(6): 517~525)

KEY WORDS : physiological factors, lifestyles, bone mineral density (BMD), postmenopausal women.



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**Table 1.** Anthropometric measurements of the subjects

	Total (n = 64)	Osteoporosis (n = 20)	Osteopenia (n = 24)	Normal (n = 20)	Significance <sup>3)</sup>
Age (yrs)	62.09 ± 7.69 <sup>1)</sup>	64.65 ± 6.25	62.63 ± 8.03	58.90 ± 7.83	N.S
Height (cm)	153.78 ± 5.35	151.81 ± 6.38	154.20 ± 4.53	155.23 ± 4.77	N.S
Weight (kg)	56.09 ± 7.50	49.90 ± 5.67 <sup>c2)</sup>	56.83 ± 5.46 <sup>b</sup>	61.40 ± 6.91 <sup>b****</sup>	p<0.001
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	23.70 ± 2.79	21.65 ± 2.10	23.89 ± 2.12 <sup>b</sup>	25.51 ± 2.86 <sup>b****</sup>	p<0.001
Waist (cm)	80.45 ± 6.55	76.78 ± 5.74 <sup>b</sup>	82.71 ± 5.81 <sup>a</sup>	82.70 ± 6.55 <sup>a**</sup>	p<0.01
Hip (cm)	96.36 ± 5.41	92.48 ± 4.39 <sup>b</sup>	97.38 ± 4.69 <sup>a</sup>	99.03 ± 5.14 <sup>a****</sup>	p<0.001
WHR	0.84 ± 0.04	0.83 ± 0.04	0.85 ± 0.04	0.83 ± 0.05	N.S
Body fat (%)	33.40 ± 5.94	30.85 ± 5.91 <sup>b</sup>	33.59 ± 4.87 <sup>ab</sup>	35.73 ± 6.34 <sup>a*</sup>	p<0.05
LBM (%)	66.60 ± 5.94	69.15 ± 5.91 <sup>a</sup>	66.41 ± 4.87 <sup>ab</sup>	64.28 ± 6.34 <sup>a*</sup>	p<0.05
TBW (%)	48.62 ± 4.33	50.48 ± 4.31 <sup>a</sup>	48.48 ± 3.55 <sup>ab</sup>	46.92 ± 4.63 <sup>a*</sup>	p<0.05
SBP (mmHg)	139.25 ± 23.58	141.35 ± 24.13	138.54 ± 22.85	138.00 ± 24.94	N.S
DBP (mmHg)	84.83 ± 14.74	80.10 ± 18.33	85.33 ± 11.62	88.95 ± 13.37	N.S

<sup>1)</sup> Mean ± SD (Standard Deviation)

<sup>2)</sup> Means with superscripts (a > b > c) within a row are significantly different from each other at  $\alpha = 0.05$  as determined by Duncan's multiple range test

<sup>3)</sup> Significantly different between groups as determined by ANOVA test

\*: p<0.05, \*\*: p<0.01, \*\*\*: p<0.001

**Table 2.** Bone mineral density of the subjects

	Total (n = 64)	Osteoporosis (n = 20)	Osteopenia (n = 24)	Normal (n = 20)	Significance <sup>4)</sup>
Lumbar spine (L2-L4) (T-score) <sup>1)</sup>	- 1.75 ± 1.11 <sup>2)</sup>	- 2.96 ± 0.29 <sup>c3)</sup>	- 1.88 ± 0.43 <sup>b</sup>	- 0.38 ± 0.45 <sup>a</sup>	p<0.001
Lumbar spine (L2-L4) (g/cm <sup>2</sup> )	0.84 ± 0.16	0.66 ± 0.04 <sup>c</sup>	0.81 ± 0.06 <sup>b</sup>	1.01 ± 0.07 <sup>a</sup>	p<0.001
Femoral neck (T-score)	- 2.15 ± 1.33	- 3.17 ± 0.94 <sup>c</sup>	- 2.01 ± 1.45 <sup>b</sup>	- 1.25 ± 0.69 <sup>a</sup>	p<0.001
Femoral neck (g/cm <sup>2</sup> )	0.71 ± 0.12	0.59 ± 0.06 <sup>c</sup>	0.71 ± 0.12 <sup>b</sup>	0.80 ± 0.08 <sup>a</sup>	p<0.001

<sup>1)</sup> T-score =  $\frac{\text{Subject's BMD} - \text{Young Adult BMD (20 - 49 year)}}{\text{Standard Deviation of Young Adult BMD (20 - 49 year)}}$

<sup>2)</sup> Mean ± Standard Deviation

<sup>3)</sup> Means with superscripts (a > b > c) within a row are significantly different from each other at  $\alpha = 0.05$  as determined by Duncan's multiple range test

<sup>4)</sup> Significance as determined by ANOVA test according to bone mineral density

21) (154 cm, 52.2 kg) , 가 .  
 (60~64 ) 139.25 mmHg  
 Lim 22) 152.9 cm, Sung  
 57.1 kg 18) 146.1 mmHg, 85.2 mmHg  
 (BMI) 23.7 kg/m<sup>2</sup>  
 (18.5~23)  
 (p < 0.001)가 . Table 2  
 T- - 2.96, - 1.88,  
 23-25) Gordin 26) - 0.38 T-  
 가 - 3.17, - 2.01, - 1.25  
 0.84 g/cm<sup>2</sup>, 0.71  
 g/cm<sup>2</sup> (p<0.001)  
 가  
 Table 3  
 16.64 17.2 ,

**Table 3.** Physiological factors of the subjects

Variable	Total (n = 64)	Osteoporosis (n = 20)	Osteopenia (n = 24)	Normal (n = 20)	Significance <sup>3)</sup>
Age at menarche (yrs)	16.64 ± 1.65 <sup>1)</sup>	17.20 ± 1.99 <sup>a2)</sup>	16.63 ± 1.53 <sup>ab</sup>	16.10 ± 1.25 <sup>b</sup>	N.S
Age at menopause (yrs)	48.01 ± 4.52	46.63 ± 3.20	47.75 ± 5.67	49.36 ± 3.84	N.S
Menstrual cycle (d)	25.02 ± 10.58	28.26 ± 11.14	24.22 ± 9.90	22.74 ± 10.57	N.S
Childing-bearing period (yrs)	31.30 ± 5.14	29.37 ± 4.25 <sup>b2)</sup>	31.13 ± 6.06 <sup>ab</sup>	33.58 ± 3.82 <sup>a*3)</sup>	p<0.05
Years after menopause (yrs)	14.20 ± 9.48	17.84 ± 7.79 <sup>a</sup>	14.88 ± 9.33 <sup>ab</sup>	9.47 ± 9.79 <sup>b</sup>	p<0.05
No. of child (n)	4.06 ± 1.87	4.05 ± 1.85	4.09 ± 2.02	4.05 ± 1.79	N.S
Age of first delivery (yrs)	23.48 ± 3.50	24.16 ± 3.69	22.11 ± 3.26	24.31 ± 3.24	N.S
Age of last delivery (yrs)	33.67 ± 5.01	35.67 ± 4.93 <sup>a</sup>	33.22 ± 4.81 <sup>ab</sup>	31.94 ± 4.82 <sup>b*</sup>	p<0.05
Lactation (mo)	16.92 ± 9.06	19.64 ± 11.35	18.21 ± 8.50	13.00 ± 6.23	N.S

<sup>1)</sup> Mean ± Standard Deviation

<sup>2)</sup> Means with superscripts (a>b>c) within a row are significantly different from each other at  $\alpha = 0.05$  as determined by Duncan's multiple range test

<sup>3)</sup> Significance as determined by ANOVA test according to bone mineral density

\*: p<0.05

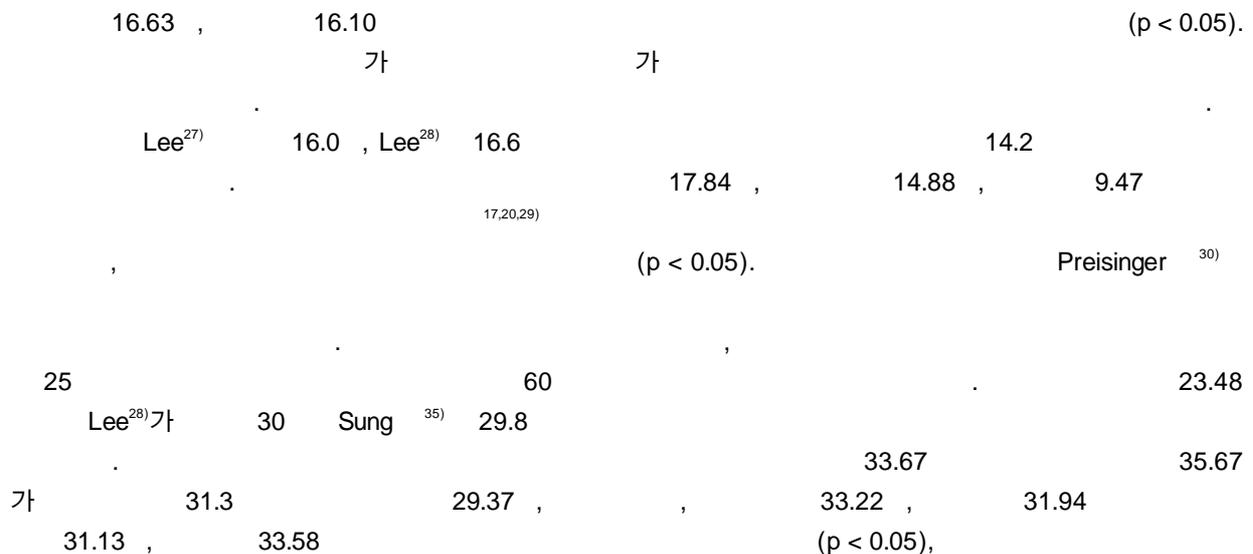
**Table 4.** Menopausal symptoms and the severity of symptoms of the subjects

Variables	Category	Osteoporosis (n = 20)	Osteopenia (n = 24)	Normal (n = 20)	Total
Symptoms of menopausal	Fever	1 ( 10.00)	1 ( 5.56)	2 ( 13.33)	4 ( 9.30)
	Flush	1 ( 10.00)	2 ( 11.11)	0 ( 0.00)	3 ( 6.98)
	Insomnia	2 ( 20.00)	4 ( 22.22)	2 ( 13.33)	8 ( 18.60)
	Depression	3 ( 30.00)	3 ( 16.67)	6 ( 40.00)	12 ( 27.91)
	Others	3 ( 30.00)	8 ( 44.44)	5 ( 33.33)	16 ( 37.21)
	Total	10 (100.00)	18 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	43 (100.00)
Significance		<sup>2</sup> = 4.5887 (df = 8)			
Severity of symptoms	Mild	8 ( 53.33)	12 ( 57.14)	8 ( 44.44)	28 ( 51.85)
	Moderate	5 ( 33.33)	8 ( 38.10)	8 ( 44.44)	21 ( 38.89)
	Severe	2 ( 13.33)	1 ( 4.76)	2 ( 11.11)	5 ( 9.26)
	Total	15 (100.00)	21 (100.00)	18 (100.00)	54 (100.00)
	Significance		<sup>2</sup> = 1.3698 (df = 4)		

<sup>1)</sup> Mean ± Standard Deviation

<sup>2)</sup> Means with superscripts (a>b>c) within a row are significantly different from each other at  $\alpha = 0.05$  as determined by Duncan's multiple range test

<sup>3)</sup> Significance as determined by ANOVA test according to bone mineral density



**Table 5.** Lifestyles of the subjects

Variables	Total (n = 64)	Osteoporosis (n = 20)	Osteopenia (n = 24)	Normal (n = 20)	Significance
Exercise hours (min/d)	66.61 ± 51.68 <sup>1)</sup>	55.22 ± 47.28	68.33 ± 55.23	79.44 ± 53.08	N.S <sup>2)</sup>
Hours of outdoor activity (min/d)	135.74 ± 111.53	115.91 ± 83.99	142.50 ± 94.81	151.58 ± 151.48	N.S
No. of fractures (n)	1.21 ± 0.42	1.33 ± 0.50	1.14 ± 0.38	1.00 ± 0.00	N.S

<sup>1)</sup> Mean ± Standard Deviation

<sup>2)</sup> NS: Not significantly different (p < 0.05) by Duncans' multiple range test

**Table 6.** Lifestyles of the subjects

Variable	Category	Osteoporosis (n = 20)	Osteopenia (n = 24)	Normal (n = 20)	Total
Daily activity	Mild	4 ( 20.00)	6 ( 25.00)	7 ( 35.00)	17 ( 26.56)
	Moderate	14 ( 70.00)	11 ( 45.83)	11 ( 55.00)	36 ( 56.25)
	Heavy	2 ( 10.00)	7 ( 29.17)	2 ( 10.00)	11 ( 17.19)
	Total	20 (100.00)	24 (100.00)	20 (100.00)	64 (100.00)
	Significance	<sup>2</sup> = 5.2292 (df = 4)			
Sleeping hours	Less than 6 hours	8 ( 40.00)	6 ( 25.00)	7 ( 35.00)	21 ( 32.81)
	7 hours	2 ( 10.00)	5 ( 20.83)	8 ( 40.00)	15 ( 23.44)
	8 hours	9 ( 45.00)	10 ( 41.67)	5 ( 25.00)	24 ( 37.50)
	More than 9 hours	1 ( 5.00)	3 ( 12.50)	0 ( 0.00)	4 ( 6.25)
	Total	20 (100.00)	24 (100.00)	20 (100.00)	64 (100.00)
Significance	<sup>2</sup> = 8.7860 (df = 6)				
Frequency of exercise	More than 1/day	10 ( 50.00)	9 ( 37.50)	7 ( 35.00)	26 ( 40.62)
	3 - 4/week	2 ( 10.00)	6 ( 25.00)	5 ( 25.00)	13 ( 20.31)
	1 - 2/week	5 ( 25.00)	5 ( 20.83)	3 ( 15.00)	13 ( 20.31)
	2 - 3/month	0 ( 0.00)	1 ( 4.17)	1 ( 5.00)	2 ( 3.12)
	Less than 1/month	3 ( 15.00)	3 ( 12.50)	4 ( 20.00)	10 ( 15.62)
	Total	20 (100.00)	24 (100.00)	20 (100.00)	64 (100.00)
Significance	<sup>2</sup> = 4.0000 (df = 8)				
Experience of fractures	Yes	9 ( 47.37)	8 ( 34.78)	3 ( 15.79)	20 ( 32.79)
	No	10 ( 52.63)	15 ( 65.22)	16 ( 84.21)	41 ( 67.21)
	Total	19 (100.00)	23 (100.00)	19 (100.00)	61 (100.00)
	Significance	<sup>2</sup> = 4.3657 (df = 2)			

Kim <sup>31)</sup>

Table 4

43%가

가 19.64 가 <sup>31)</sup> 13 (22.1%), Sung <sup>35)</sup> (11.8%), (10.3%), (50%), (4.4%)  
 가 (37.21%)가  
 가 Koppelman <sup>32)</sup> Battin <sup>33)</sup> 가 (27.91%),  
 가 가 (18.60%), (9.30%), (6.98%)  
 가 Hreshchyshyn <sup>34)</sup> 85%가 <sup>36)</sup> 가  
 가 51.85%가 가

**Table 7.** Self estimated health status, dental conditions and symptoms of senility of the subjects

Variables	Category	Osteoporosis (n = 20)	Osteopenia (n = 24)	Normal (n = 20)	Total
Perceived health status	Very healthy	2 ( 10.00)	4 ( 16.67)	5 ( 25.00)	11 ( 17.19)
	Healthy	8 ( 40.00)	10 ( 41.67)	11 ( 55.00)	29 ( 45.31)
	Weak	5 ( 25.00)	7 ( 29.17)	2 ( 10.00)	14 ( 21.88)
	Ill	5 ( 25.00)	3 ( 12.50)	2 ( 10.00)	10 ( 15.62)
	Total	20 (100.00)	24 (100.00)	20 (100.00)	64 (100.00)
Significance		<sup>2</sup> = 5.5663 (df = 6)			
Perceived dental conditions	Natural & healthy	1 ( 5.26)	2 ( 8.33)	2 ( 10.53)	5 ( 8.06)
	Natural & unhealthy	2 ( 10.53)	6 ( 25.00)	7 ( 36.84)	15 ( 24.19)
	Nature & denture	10 ( 52.63)	13 ( 54.17)	9 ( 47.37)	32 ( 51.61)
	Denture only	4 ( 21.05)	2 ( 8.33)	0 ( 0.00)	6 ( 9.68)
	No teeth	2 ( 10.53)	1 ( 4.17)	1 ( 5.26)	4 ( 6.45)
	Total	19 (100.00)	24 (100.00)	19 (100.00)	62 (100.00)
Significance		<sup>2</sup> = 8.3089 (df = 8)			
Symptoms of senility	Swollen joints	1 ( 5.00)	0 ( 0.00)	1 ( 5.00)	2 ( 3.17)
	Pain in arms & legs	2 ( 10.00)	4 ( 17.39)	7 ( 35.00)	13 ( 20.63)
	Spine pain	12 ( 60.00)	12 ( 52.17)	9 ( 45.00)	33 ( 52.38)
	Bent back	2 ( 10.00)	1 ( 4.35)	0 ( 0.00)	3 ( 4.76)
	Others	0 ( 0.00)	4 ( 17.39)	1 ( 5.00)	5 ( 7.94)
	No	3 ( 15.00)	2 ( 8.70)	2 ( 10.00)	7 ( 11.11)
	Total	20 (100.00)	23 (100.00)	20 (100.00)	63 (100.00)
Significance		<sup>2</sup> = 11.7169 (df = 10)			

38.89%, 9.26% (32.79%)

Table 5, 6

가

1 (55.22%), (79.44%), (68.33%) Table 7 55%, 25%, 10%

Sung<sup>35)</sup>

가 가 가 51.61% (32 ) 가 24.19%

151.58, 142.5, 115.91 (15 ), 9.68% (6 ), 26.56%, 56.25%, 17.19%, 20.63%, 4.76%, 3.17%

가 52.38% 가

26.56%, 56.25%, 17.19%, 20.63%, 4.76%, 3.17% Sung

3~4 1~2 20.31% 40.62% 가 , 1<sup>35)</sup>

Lim<sup>37)</sup> Sung<sup>35)</sup>

9.8%가, 29.5%가, Table 8

가



kg/m<sup>2</sup>

(p < 0.001).

2) T- - 1.75, 0.84 g/cm<sup>2</sup>, (p < 0.001)

- 2.15 , 0.71 g/cm<sup>2</sup>

3) 가 31.3 , 14.2 (p < 0.05).

(p < 0.05).

33.67 (p < 0.05).

4) 43%가 (37.21%)가 가 (27.91%), (18.60%), (9.30%), (6.98%)

51.85%가 가 38.89%, 9.26%

5) 1 (79.44 ) (55.22 ) (68.33 )

가

6) 가 (p < 0.001).

BMI

7)

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