

Association Between Parity and Low Bone Density Among Postmenopausal Korean Women

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Objectives: Low bone density (LBD) in the postmenopausal period has long been a pervasive public health concern; however, the association between parity and LBD has yet to be fully elucidated. Thus, we investigated the association between parity and LBD in postmenopausal Korean women.

Methods: This study used baseline data from 1287 Korean postmenopausal women aged 40 years or older enrolled in the Cardiovascular and Metabolic Diseases Etiology Research Center community-based cohort study conducted in Korea from 2013 to 2017. The main exposure was parity (nullipara, 1, 2, 3+). The main outcome was LBD, including osteopenia and osteoporosis, based on bone mineral density measured using quantitative computed tomography of the lumbar spine (L1-2).

Results: The mean age of participants was 57.1 years, and the median parity was 2. Of the 1287 participants, 594 (46.2%) had osteopenia and 147 (11.4%) had osteoporosis. No significant difference in the prevalence of LBD was found between nullipara and parous women, whereas higher parity was associated with a higher risk of LBD among parous women; the adjusted odds ratio (95% confidence interval) for the presence of LBD was 1.40 (0.97 to 2.02) for a parity of 2 and 1.95 (1.23 to 3.09) for a parity of 3 relative to a parity of 1.

Conclusions: Women who have given birth multiple times may be at greater risk of bone loss after menopause; therefore, they should be a major target population for osteoporosis prevention.

Key words: Parity, Bone density, Osteoporosis, Osteopenia

INTRODUCTION

Postmenopausal women are considered to be at high risk of developing osteoporosis, as estrogen deficiency accelerates bone turnover with net bone loss [1]. The prevalence of osteo-

penia and osteoporosis among Korean women aged 50 years and older is 48.7% and 38.0%, respectively [2]. Reducing the population burden of fractures requires paying more attention to women with osteopenia, because over half of fragility fractures in the general population arise in these individuals [3]. The bone mineral density (BMD) at every skeletal site in Korean men and women was found to be significantly lower than that of United States participants when comparing the results of the 2008-2011 Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES) and the 2007-2009 United States National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey [2]. It has been estimated that the residual lifetime probability of osteoporosis-related fractures in 50-year-old Korean women is

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59.5% [4]. Therefore, with the aging Korean population, the assessment of postmenopausal osteopenia and osteoporosis is particularly important.

Among the factors related to low bone density (LBD), parity and lactation remain controversial. Some studies have suggested that in postmenopausal women, a history of prolonged breastfeeding is an independent risk for osteoporosis [5,6]. Conversely, other studies have reported that the effect of breastfeeding on LBD in the postmenopausal period is not significant. It has been reported that BMD almost fully recovers after the restart of menstruation and weaning of lactation [7,8], and that spinal BMD significantly increased over time even when lactation continued for more than 6 months [7].

However, the effect of parity on the risk of LBD is not clear in the literature. Pregnancy and childbirth are factors that can lead to hormonal changes in the postpartum period, as well as throughout pregnancy. Parity also exerts a non-hormonal effect on BMD because lifestyle (e.g., nutrition, sleep, smoking, drinking, and physical activity) changes that can affect BMD occur during the parenting process following childbirth. Previous studies have reported diverse results regarding the association between parity and LBD. Some studies have reported a positive association between parity and the risk of osteoporosis or osteoporotic fracture [1], but others have not [9,10]. Another study reported that parous women had significantly higher BMD in the total hip than nullipara women, but there was no difference in the femoral neck or lumbar spine [11].

Thus, we investigated whether parity was associated with LBD among middle-aged postmenopausal women.

METHODS

Participants and Data Source

This cross-sectional study was conducted using baseline data from the Cardiovascular and Metabolic Diseases Etiology Research Center (CMERC) study, a community-based cohort study conducted in Korea. The CMERC dataset includes data obtained from questionnaire interviews, physical examinations, neuropsychological testing, electrocardiography, a laboratory blood workup, and quantitative computed tomography (QCT). The CMERC baseline data included a sample of 2634 middle-aged (30-64 years) women with an obstetric history and BMD measured using QCT to examine associations between parity and LBD, including osteopenia and osteoporosis. Of these, 367 participants younger than 40 years and 500 premenopausal wom-

en were excluded. Participants who were on hormone replacement ($n=395$) or steroid therapy ($n=4$), which could affect BMD, were also excluded. Four participants with missing QCT results and 77 participants with missing covariate data were excluded. Thus, 1287 participants were included in the final analysis.

Measurements

Dual X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) and QCT are the most common tools for measuring BMD [12]. Compared to DXA, QCT is less affected by surrounding tissues and may avoid the overestimation of BMD on DXA that is associated with spinal degeneration, abdominal aortic calcification, and other sclerotic lesions [13]. When using QCT, spinal volumetric BMD (vBMD) is known to be more sensitive than BMD measurements at other sites [12]. Thus, we analyzed the QCT-measured spinal vBMD of L1 to L2 trabecular bone as the outcome.

The participants were scanned using a Somatom Definition AS+ 128-channel computed tomography (CT) scanner (Siemens Healthcare, Forchheim, Germany), a Somatom Sensation 64-channel CT scanner (Siemens Healthcare), or a General Electric LightSpeed VCT scanner (GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, WI, USA) at 120 kVp and 150 mAs, using a 50-cm scan field of view. A liquid dipotassium phosphate (K_2HPO_4) phantom (Model 3; Mindways Software, Austin, TX, USA) was included in each scan to prevent scanner drift and to calculate the vBMD. Images obtained of the lumbar spine (L1-2) were reconstructed with a standard body reconstruction algorithm at 3-mm slice thickness, with an in-plane pixel size of 512×512 and a display field-of-view of 250 mm. All scanned data were analyzed using QCTPro software (Mindways Software). Lumbar trabecular vBMD was calculated as the average vBMD of the L1 and L2 trabecular bones.

We defined LBD as including osteopenia and osteoporosis. According to the official positions of the International Society for Clinical Densitometry 2019 and American College of Radiology 2018 revised guidelines [14], we defined LBD as BMD $< 120 \text{ mg/cm}^3$. Osteoporosis was defined as a lumbar trabecular BMD $\leq 80 \text{ mg/cm}^3$ or as taking anti-osteoporosis medication.

Height was measured within 0.1 cm using a stadiometer while the participant was standing in an upright position (Jenix, Seoul, Korea). Body weight was determined within 0.1 kg using an electronic scale (CAS, Seongnam, Korea). Body mass index (BMI) was calculated as body weight in kilograms divid-

Table 1. General characteristics of the study population according to parity

Characteristics	Nulliparous (n=40)	Parous (n=1247)	p-value	Parous (n=1247)			p-value
				1 (n=153)	2 (n=873)	3+ (n=221)	
Age (y)	56.4±5.1	57.1±3.9	0.380	56.6±4.2	56.9±3.8	58.4±4.0	<0.001
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	23.4±3.1	23.7±3.0	0.433	23.7±3.4	23.7±2.9	24.0±2.9	0.235
Parity	0 [0-0]	2 [2-2]	<0.001	1.0±0.0	2.0±0.0	3.1±0.3	<0.001
No. of pregnancies	0 [0-1]	3 [3-4]	<0.001	2.3±1.1	3.5±1.2	4.7±1.4	<0.001
Postmenopausal period (y)	7.0 [2.5-10.0]	6.0 [3.0-9.0]	0.859	7.3±5.2	6.8±4.9	7.8±5.4	0.016
No. of abortions	0 [0-1]	1 [1-2]	<0.001	1.3±1.1	1.4±1.2	1.6±1.4	0.090
PA (MET score)			0.973				0.632
Inactive	10 (25.0)	304 (24.4)		32 (20.9)	216 (24.7)	56 (25.3)	
Minimally active	19 (47.5)	603 (48.4)		76 (49.7)	415 (47.5)	112 (50.7)	
Health enhancing PA	11 (27.5)	340 (27.3)		45 (29.4)	242 (27.7)	53 (24.0)	
Education level			0.075				<0.001
Middle school or less	4 (10.0)	314 (25.2)		33 (21.6)	188 (21.5)	93 (42.1)	
High school	22 (55.0)	569 (45.6)		73 (47.7)	424 (48.6)	72 (32.6)	
University or beyond	14 (35.0)	364 (29.2)		47 (30.7)	261 (29.9)	56 (25.3)	
Working status			0.295				0.002
Working	23 (57.5)	612 (49.1)		87 (56.9)	438 (50.2)	87 (39.4)	
Non-working	17 (42.5)	635 (50.9)		66 (43.1)	435 (49.8)	134 (60.6)	
Household income			0.994				0.666
Low	5 (12.5)	157 (12.6)		17 (11.1)	114 (13.1)	26 (11.8)	
Middle-low	24 (60.0)	745 (59.7)		92 (60.1)	512 (58.7)	141 (63.8)	
Middle-high/high	11 (27.5)	345 (27.7)		44 (28.8)	247 (28.3)	54 (24.4)	
Smoking			<0.001				0.173
No	34 (85.0)	1203 (96.5)		145 (94.8)	841 (96.3)	217 (98.2)	
Ever	6 (15.0)	44 (3.5)		8 (5.2)	32 (3.7)	4 (1.8)	
Drinking			0.693				0.032
No	15 (37.5)	430 (34.5)		39 (25.5)	308 (35.3)	83 (37.6)	
Yes	25 (62.5)	817 (65.5)		114 (74.5)	565 (64.7)	138 (62.4)	
Marital status			<0.001				0.004
Married	13 (32.5)	1055 (84.6)		116 (75.8)	756 (86.6)	183 (82.8)	
Unmarried	27 (67.5)	192 (15.4)		37 (24.2)	117 (13.4)	38 (17.2)	
Diabetes			0.935				0.211
No	38 (95.0)	1181 (94.7)		147 (96.1)	830 (95.1)	204 (92.3)	
Yes	2 (5.0)	66 (5.3)		6 (3.9)	43 (4.9)	17 (7.7)	
Hypertension			0.199				0.319
No	35 (87.5)	987 (79.2)		126 (82.4)	693 (79.4)	168 (76.0)	
Yes	5 (12.5)	260 (20.9)		27 (17.7)	180 (20.6)	53 (24.0)	
Thyroid disease				0.185			0.481
No	33 (82.5)	1112 (89.2)		136 (88.9)	774 (88.7)	202 (91.4)	
Yes	7 (17.5)	135 (10.8)		17 (11.1)	99 (11.3)	19 (8.6)	
Chronic kidney disease			0.720				0.576
No	40 (100)	1243 (99.7)		153 (100)	870 (99.7)	220 (99.6)	
Yes	0 (0.0)	4 (0.3)		0 (0.0)	3 (0.3)	1 (0.5)	
Antidepressant medication			0.612				0.057
No	40 (100)	1239 (99.4)		153 (100)	865 (99.1)	221 (100)	
Yes	0 (0.0)	8 (0.6)		0 (0.0)	8 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	

Values are presented as mean ± standard deviation, median [interquartile range], or number (%).

MET, metabolic equivalent of task; PA, physical activity.

ed by height in meters squared.

Trained examiners administered a questionnaire on obstetric history, demographic factors, lifestyle factors, and medical history in face-to-face interviews.

Information on reproductive health, including menopausal status, defined as cessation of menstruation for a minimum of 1 consecutive year, and the number of pregnancies and their outcomes (childbirth, stillbirth, or abortion) were obtained based on participants' self-reports in face-to-face interviews. The postmenopausal period was calculated as the difference between the age at the time of examination and age at the time of menopause. Working status was classified as working or non-working. The non-working group included housewives, students, and unemployed individuals. Physical activity was assessed using the Korean version of the International Physical Activity Questionnaire standard to yield the metabolic equivalent of task (MET). Participants were classified into 3 groups according to the MET score: inactive, minimally active, and health-enhancing physical activity. Participants were categorized according to their cigarette smoking status as ever-smokers (current or ex-smokers) and non-smokers (never smokers). Drinking status was categorized into "yes" (current alcohol drinkers and former drinkers) and "no" (non-drinkers). Marital status was divided into "unmarried" (never married, divorced, widowed, separated) and "married" (married and living with spouse). Education level was divided into middle school or less, high school, and university or beyond. Household income was classified into tertiles. A history of comorbidities, such as diabetes, hypertension, thyroid disease, and chronic kidney disease, was identified based on self-reported physician's diagnoses. Current information about antidepressant and anti-osteoporotic medication use was also obtained from participants' self-reports.

The history of parity was obtained from participants who had been pregnant using the question, "How many total birth experiences have you had?" Participants were divided into four groups (nullipara, 1, 2, 3+) based on parity. Because there were only 17 participants with a parity of 4 or higher, they were merged into the 3+ category.

Statistical Analysis

Regression modeling was used to assess the associations between the predictors and LBD. First, we examined the difference in LBD between non-parous women (nullipara) and parous women using unadjusted and adjusted logistic regression

models. We then examined the association between parity and LBD among parous women using unadjusted and adjusted logistic regression models. Age, BMI, postmenopausal period, working status, educational level, household income, marital status, smoking and alcohol intake, physical activity, and medical history were included as covariates in the adjusted models. We also performed a sensitivity analysis that restricted the outcomes only to osteoporosis using the fully adjusted model, as well as a subgroup analysis of the risk of LBD according to parity stratified by age group in tertiles. We additionally fitted generalized linear regression models to assess the association between parity and lumbar trabecular BMD (mg/cm^3) as a continuous variable. Data analysis was performed from January to December 2020 using SAS version 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA).

Ethics Statement

The study protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the Yonsei University College of Medicine (4-2013-0661).

RESULTS

The characteristics according to parity group are shown in Table 1. The mean age of the participants was 57.1 years. Only 40 (3.1%) women were nullipara, 153 (11.9%) were primipara, and 1094 (85.0%) were multipara.

We first evaluated the difference in LBD risk between nulliparous and parous women, but there was no significant differ-

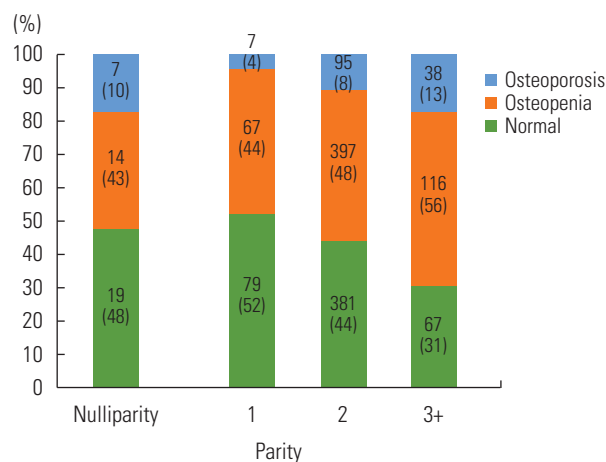


Figure 1. Frequency of osteopenia and osteoporosis of the lumbar spine in each parity group. Values are presented as number (%).

Table 2. Factors associated with LBD in parous postmenopausal women

Factors	n	LBD, n (%)	Unadjusted	Adjusted ¹
Age (y)	1247	720 (57.7)	1.16 (1.13, 1.20)	1.12 (1.08, 1.17)
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	1247	720 (57.7)	1.02 (0.99, 1.06)	1.00 (0.96, 1.04)
Postmenopausal period (y)	1247	720 (57.7)	1.10 (1.07, 1.13)	1.04 (1.01, 1.07)
No. of abortions	1247	720 (57.7)	1.02 (0.93, 1.12)	0.99 (0.90, 1.09)
Parity				
1	153	74 (48.4)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
2	873	492 (56.4)	1.38 (0.98, 1.95)	1.40 (0.97, 2.02)
≥3	221	154 (69.7)	2.45 (1.60, 3.76)	1.95 (1.23, 3.09)
PA (MET score)				
Inactive	304	185 (60.9)	1.17 (0.85, 1.60)	1.18 (0.84, 1.66)
Minimally active	603	341 (56.6)	0.98 (0.75, 1.28)	1.00 (0.75, 1.33)
Health enhancing PA	340	194 (57.1)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Education level				
Middle school or less	314	223 (71.0)	2.53 (1.84, 3.48)	2.09 (1.47, 2.97)
High school	569	318 (55.9)	1.31 (1.01, 1.71)	1.38 (1.05, 1.83)
University or beyond	364	179 (49.2)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Working status				
Working	612	341 (55.7)	0.85 (0.68, 1.06)	1.03 (0.81, 1.33)
Non-working	635	379 (59.7)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Household income				
Low	157	86 (54.8)	0.83 (0.57, 1.21)	0.97 (0.64, 1.48)
Middle-low	745	429 (57.6)	0.93 (0.72, 1.20)	1.02 (0.77, 1.37)
Middle-high/high	345	205 (59.4)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Smoking				
No	1203	692 (57.5)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Ever	44	28 (63.6)	1.29 (0.69, 2.41)	1.53 (0.76, 3.06)
Drinking				
No	430	271 (63.0)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Yes	817	449 (55.0)	0.72 (0.56, 0.91)	0.71 (0.55, 0.91)
Marital status				
Married	1055	601 (57.0)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Unmarried	192	119 (62.3)	1.23 (0.90, 1.69)	1.19 (0.84, 1.68)
Diabetes				
No	1181	675 (57.2)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Yes	66	45 (68.2)	1.61 (0.95, 2.73)	1.21 (0.67, 2.17)
Hypertension				
No	987	573 (58.1)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Yes	260	147 (56.5)	0.94 (0.71, 1.24)	0.75 (0.55, 1.03)
Thyroid disease				
No	1112	642 (57.7)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Yes	135	78 (57.8)	1.00 (0.70, 1.44)	1.07 (0.73, 1.58)
Chronic kidney disease				
No	1243	717 (57.7)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Yes	4	3 (75.0)	2.20 (0.23, 21.17)	1.62 (0.17, 15.86)
Antidepressant medication				
No	1239	716 (57.8)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Yes	8	4 (50.0)	0.73 (0.18, 2.93)	0.67 (0.14, 3.06)

Values are presented as odds ratio (95% confidence interval).

LBD, low bone density; MET, metabolic equivalent of task; PA, physical activity.

¹Adjusted for other variables in the table.

Table 3. Factors associated with osteoporosis in parous postmenopausal women

Factors	n	With osteoporosis, n (%)	Unadjusted	Adjusted ¹
Age (y)	1247	140 (11.2)	1.21 (1.15, 1.28)	1.18 (1.10, 1.26)
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	1247	140 (11.2)	1.01 (0.96, 1.07)	0.99 (0.93, 1.06)
Postmenopausal period (y)	1247	140 (11.2)	1.08 (1.05, 1.11)	1.02 (0.99, 1.07)
No. of abortions	1247	140 (11.2)	1.05 (0.92, 1.21)	1.00 (0.87, 1.15)
Parity				
1	153	7 (4.6)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
2	873	95 (10.9)	2.55 (1.16, 5.59)	2.46 (1.10, 5.50)
≥3	221	38 (17.2)	4.33 (1.88, 9.97)	3.08 (1.30, 7.30)
PA (MET score)				
Inactive	304	38 (12.5)	1.04 (0.65, 1.67)	1.05 (0.64, 1.73)
Minimally active	603	61 (10.1)	0.82 (0.54, 1.25)	0.85 (0.55, 1.33)
Health enhancing PA	340	41 (12.1)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Education level				
Middle school or less	314	51 (16.2)	1.82 (1.15, 2.89)	1.45 (0.86, 2.42)
High school	569	54 (9.5)	0.99 (0.63, 1.54)	1.04 (0.65, 1.66)
University or beyond	364	35 (9.6)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Working status				
Working	612	62 (10.1)	0.81 (0.57, 1.15)	1.09 (0.74, 1.60)
Non-working	635	78 (12.3)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Household income				
Low	157	21 (13.4)	1.21 (0.69, 2.14)	1.43 (0.76, 2.68)
Middle-low	745	80 (10.7)	0.94 (0.63, 1.42)	1.05 (0.68, 1.64)
Middle-high/ high	345	39 (11.3)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Smoking				
No	1203	132 (11.0)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Ever	44	8 (18.2)	1.80 (0.82, 3.96)	2.66 (1.10, 6.46)
Drinking				
No	430	58 (13.5)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Yes	817	82 (10.0)	0.72 (0.50, 1.02)	0.74 (0.51, 1.07)
Marital status				
Married	1055	121 (11.5)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Unmarried	192	19 (9.9)	0.85 (0.51, 1.41)	0.77 (0.44, 1.34)
Diabetes				
No	1181	130 (11.0)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Yes	66	10 (15.2)	1.44 (0.72, 2.90)	0.95 (0.44, 2.01)
Hypertension				
No	987	104 (10.5)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Yes	260	36 (13.8)	1.37 (0.91, 2.05)	1.20 (0.77, 1.87)
Thyroid disease				
No	1112	127 (11.4)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Yes	135	13 (9.6)	0.83 (0.45, 1.51)	0.89 (0.47, 1.66)
Chronic kidney disease				
No	1243	139 (11.2)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Yes	4	1 (25.0)	2.65 (0.27, 25.63)	2.02 (0.20, 20.59)
Antidepressant medication				
No	1239	139 (11.2)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Yes	8	1 (12.5)	1.13 (0.14, 9.26)	1.06 (0.11, 10.05)

Values are presented as odds ratio (95% confidence interval).

MET, metabolic equivalent of task; PA, physical activity.

¹Adjusted for other variables in the table.

ence ($p=0.502$) (Supplemental Material 1). Since non-parous women may have a history of pregnancy and abortion, we excluded nulliparous women from the following analysis to estimate LBD risk according to parity.

Women in the higher parity group had lower educational levels ($p<0.001$), a higher proportion of non-working status ($p=0.002$), and higher proportion with non-drinking status ($p=0.032$). These results could be explained by the fact that a higher number of older women were included in the higher parity group. The prevalence of LBD was 53% (10% osteoporosis+43% osteopenia) among non-parous women; the prevalence increased gradually according to parity among parous women: 48% (4% osteoporosis+44% osteopenia) for a parity of 1, 56% (8% osteoporosis+48% osteopenia) for a parity of 2, and 69% (13% osteoporosis+56% osteopenia) for a parity of 3+ (Figure 1).

The factors associated with LBD in the parous groups are shown in Table 2. The multivariable analysis revealed that compared to a parity of 1, the risk of LBD increased by 1.40 times and 1.95 times for parities of 2 and 3+, respectively. Older age, longer postmenopausal period, lower education level, and non-drinking status were also significantly associated with LBD in both the unadjusted and adjusted models (Table 2).

When we limited the outcome to osteoporosis, similar but stronger associations were observed between parity number and LBD; the odds ratio (95% confidence interval) was 2.46 (1.10 to 5.50) for a parity of 2 and 3.08 (1.30 to 7.30) for a parity of 3+ relative to a parity of 1 (Table 3).

We examined the association between parity and LBD in

Table 4. Associations between parity and low bone density (LBD) according to age group

Age (y)	Parity	n	LBD, n (%)	Unadjusted	Adjusted ¹
40-55	1	60	20 (33.3)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
	2	308	135 (43.8)	1.56 (0.87, 2.79)	1.82 (0.99, 3.35)
	≥3	56	30 (53.6)	2.31 (1.09, 4.89)	2.85 (1.28, 6.31)
56-59	1	49	26 (53.1)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
	2	346	198 (57.2)	1.18 (0.65, 2.16)	1.25 (0.66, 2.36)
	≥3	69	49 (71.0)	2.17 (1.01, 4.66)	2.38 (1.05, 5.40)
60-64	1	44	28 (63.6)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
	2	219	159 (72.6)	1.52 (0.77, 3.00)	1.47 (0.71, 3.05)
	≥3	96	75 (78.1)	2.04 (0.93, 4.46)	1.44 (0.61, 3.37)

Values are presented as odds ratio (95% confidence interval).

¹Adjusted for age; body mass index; postmenopausal period; working status; education level; household income; marital status; smoking and drinking habits; physical activity; medical history including diabetes, hypertension, thyroid disease, chronic kidney disease; and antidepressant medication.

3 subgroups stratified by age. In women aged 40–55 years and 56–59 years, similar to the trend for participants of all ages before stratification, women with higher parity had a higher risk of LBD. However, this trend was less significant in the older group (age 60–64 years), although we did not find a significant interaction between age group and parity ($p=0.797$) (Table 4). Since some studies reported that the risk of LBD increases exponentially with age, we conducted another sensitivity analysis with a model including age [2] but did not find different results (Supplemental Materials 2 and 3).

DISCUSSION

We found no significant difference in LBD between non-parous and parous women, but observed that higher parity was associated with a higher risk of LBD among parous women.

Previous studies have also suggested that women with higher parity have a higher risk of LBD. A previous study evaluated the influence of parity on BMD and the risk of postmenopausal fracture and found that women with higher parity had significantly lower lumbar and femoral BMD after adjusting for age and BMI [15]. In another study, it was revealed that femoral BMD significantly decreased as parity increased, although no significant differences were found in the frequency of lumbar osteoporosis in the study group [16].

Some explanations have been proposed for the dose-relationship between parity and LBD. The recovery of bone density loss accelerates with the resumption of menstruation that was interrupted during pregnancy and breastfeeding. Women who experience repeated pregnancy, as well as women who have a short interval between pregnancies, have insufficient time to recover BMD as the number of pregnancies increases. In fact, pregnancy interval and number of pregnancies are independent factors associated with bone recovery, not breastfeeding [1]. This could explain the result that the risk of LBD increased depending on parity among parous women in our study.

We hypothesized that women with high parity may neglect aspects of lifestyle management, such as physical activity and nutrition, during parenting, which may increase the risk of LBD. However, in our study, having a high number of live births was not significantly associated with lower physical activity or higher BMI.

Since age was significantly and independently associated with decreased BMD [17], it is very important to consider age;

however, an age-stratified association was not conducted in previous studies. In the fully adjusted model of the subgroup analysis following stratification into age tertiles, the intensity of the association between LBD and parity in the older age group was slightly diminished compared to the intensity in the other younger age groups. One possible explanation is a cohort effect. Each age group consisted of Korean women born between the 1950s and 1970s. During this period, Korea experienced sudden social changes immediately after the Korean war, such that women in each age group had quite different early life experiences; this could have affected their BMD according to their time of birth.

Nulliparous women have a heterogeneous background of not giving birth. Since various characteristics in nulliparous women are different from those in parous women, nulliparous women were excluded from the main analysis to estimate the risk of LBD according to parity.

The present study has some limitations. First, there was no breastfeeding history information in the data. Pregnancy and lactation affect bone metabolism and calcium homeostasis; during this period, increased intestinal calcium absorption and breast milk secretion cause calcium loss from the maternal skeleton, but bone loss could be restored within 6-12 months after weaning [1,18,19]. During 6 months following exclusive lactation and despite continued lactation, spinal BMD was found to increase significantly in a previous study [7]. Several recent studies have concluded that there is no significant association between decreased BMD and lactation, and that lactation does not increase the risk of fracture [19]. Therefore, it is believed that the significance of the effect of parity on LBD would not change if breastfeeding history had been included. Second, misclassification of parity was possible because women's reproductive history was collected based on self-reports. Moreover, women's reproductive information, such as that regarding abortions and pregnancies, may not be accurate because of a tendency for low rates of obstetric and gynecologic visits during pregnancy. Third, the CMERC cohort comprised a middle-aged (30-64 years) study population with no participants aged ≥ 65 years. Therefore, in this study, we could not analyze the risk of LBD according to parity number in older women, who have a high prevalence of osteoporosis and osteopenia. Fourth, there is a lack of generalizability when we compare the prevalence of LBD in our sample with a nationwide study sample. The prevalence of LBD in this study was lower than that in a 2008-2011 nationwide study for the 50-

year to 59-year age group in each sample (CMERC: women aged 50-59 years: osteopenia 44.3%+osteoporosis 8.1%; KNHANES: women aged 50-59 years: osteopenia 58.6%+osteoporosis 15.4%) [2]. The lower prevalence of LBD in our study can be explained by the fact that BMD measured using DXA tends to be overestimated compared to the BMD measured using QCT, as in our study, and that our study sample comprised relatively healthy people. Lastly, calcium intake was not adjusted for the association between LBD and parity in this study. Calcium is an essential element in the diet, but its role in the pathogenesis of osteoporosis remains controversial [20]. In this study, daily calcium intake was not significantly associated with LBD (age-adjusted p -value=0.453). Based on previous literature and our analysis results, daily calcium intake was not included in the final model.

The main result of our analysis is that higher parity was associated with a higher risk of LBD in postmenopausal Korean women who had given birth. In particular, LBD of weight-bearing bones can lead to compression fractures. Accordingly, BMD monitoring is needed to detect LBD at an early stage and perform pharmacological and non-pharmacological interventions among postmenopausal women in Korea who have experienced multiple births.

In conclusion, we found a dose-related association between parity and LBD in Korean postmenopausal parous women. This association remained after adjusting for potential confounding covariates. Future studies should examine the longitudinal association between parity and the risk of developing osteoporosis and osteoporotic fractures.

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

Supplemental materials are available at <https://doi.org/10.3961/jpmph.21.162>.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors have no conflicts of interest associated with the material presented in this paper.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Conceptualization: ES, HCK. Data curation: ES, HCK, YL. Formal analysis: ES, HCK. Funding acquisition: HCK. Methodology: ES, HCK. Visualization: ES, HCK, YL. Writing – original draft: ES, HCK. Writing – review & editing: ES, HCK, YL.

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