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Evaluating cortical bone porosity using Hr-Pqct

This work aims to evaluate cortical porosity through a high-resolution peripheral quantitative micro-tomography in a group of 47 patients. All patients, in vivo, were subjected to the medical care protocol of the University Hospital Clementino Fraga, 020-213. Patients were women aged from 37 to 82 years old, who did not present fractures in their lower and upper limbs, all of them showing good health. During screening, they were required to have normal BMD (as determined by DXA; T-score ? 1.0) and no low-trauma fractures history. The exclusion criteria for all the individuals enrolled in this control study include, for example, alcoholism, chronic drug use, and chronic gastrointestinal disease. Male patients ranging from 42 to 79 years old presented the same health issues as women group. Results showed an increase in the amount of pores on the cortical bone of the evaluated patients over time; however, this increase was also observed in pore diameter, as well as a decrease in the border between the cortical and trabecular bone, indicating a deterioration in cortical bone quality over the years.

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Cytogenetic and clinical features of longlivers with osteoarthritis from Precarpathian region (West Ukraine) for 1998-2014yy

Osteoarthritis is the most common form of arthritis, affecting millions of people worldwide.

Aim of our study was to assess the clinical and the cytogenetic characteristics in longlivers with osteoarthritis from Precarpathian region (Ukraine).

Methods: Cytogenetic, Clinical

Results: All of the subjects were separated into three groups: ? group - 146 longlivers patients who had hypertension and osteoarthritis (??); II group - 93 longlivers patients only with ??. The control (third) group included 130 patients aged 90-102 years without osteoarthritis and hypertension in anamnesis. In the age group more than 95 years, men and women of both groups were significant difference ($p<0,05$) to be compared with control.

Cytogenetic characteristics of the long-livers with on osteoarthritis showed that most there is a tendency for a higher frequency of chromosomal aberrations in male long-livers and tere are significant difference among control ($p<0,05$). The number of chromosomes associated in a single cell was significantly higher ($p<0,05$) in both groups compared to control.

Conclusion: The importance of this study resides, to the best of our knowledge, in the fact that the largest group of patients in Ukraine was analyzed and assessed.
