Study: Biomechanical CT may be as effective as DXA for identification of patients at high risk of hip fracture

A study published online in the *Journal of Bone and Mineral Research* compares the efficacy of biomechanical computed tomography (CT) and dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) in identifying patients at high risk of incident hip fracture. The researchers conducted a case-cohort trial of 111,694 patients aged ≥ 65 years who had a prior hip CT scan, a DXA within three years of CT, and no prior hip fracture. They analyzed CT scans of patients with subsequent hip fracture (n = 1,959) against a randomly selected sex-stratified control cohort (n = 1,979) and found that, compared to DXA, sensitivity for predicting hip fracture was higher for biomechanical CT, with comparable respective specificity.

Read the abstract...