



# An update of our understanding of radiographic diagnostics for prevalent osteoporotic vertebral fracture in elderly women

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Submitted Apr 11, 2022. Accepted for publication Apr 22, 2022.

doi: 10.21037/qims-22-360

View this article at: <https://dx.doi.org/10.21037/qims-22-360>

Osteoporosis is characterized by low bone mass and micro-architectural deterioration, which leads to bone fragility and consequent increase in fracture risk. The bone composition of the spine, which is predominantly trabecular bone, is more prone to the thinning and microarchitectural changes associated with osteoporosis than regions of the hip that are richer in cortical bone. Osteoporotic vertebral fracture (OVF) is the most common osteoporotic fracture. Assessment of vertebral fracture (VF) status, in addition to bone mineral density (BMD), provides relevant clinical information to aid in predicting fracture risk in postmenopausal women. Siris *et al.* (1) reported that at any given BMD T-score, the risk of incident vertebral, non-vertebral, and any fracture depended heavily on prevalent radiographic OVF status (1). Johansson *et al.* (2) reported that, in older women and after adjustment for clinical risk factors and BMD, grade-1 OVF identified on lateral spine imaging with dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry are associated with incident major osteoporotic fractures. Though BMD has been commonly used in decision-making for the diagnosis of osteoporosis, it is associated with many inherent limitations. BMD is a biomarker rather than a clinical endpoint (3,4). There is no ground truth justification for the classification of osteoporosis by the prevailing cutpoint T-score, particularly for non-Caucasian populations (5). Cutpoint T-score is also affected by the quality of the BMD reference database (6). Moreover, osteoporotic fracture commonly occurs in subjects not in the category of BMD-defined osteoporosis. On the other hand,

OVF is a highly prevalent clinical endpoint. By analyzing a population-based sample of 303 Hong Kong Chinese women and 303 Italian women (mean age: 73.5 years for both groups), we reported that endplate and/or cortex fracture (ECF) sign positive OVF was detected among 27.1% of the Chinese subjects and 45.2% of the Italian subjects. Approximately a similar proportion of subjects had ‘apparent’ OVF with  $\geq 20\%$  measured vertebral height loss (7,8). Therefore, OVF appears to be a more sensitive clinical endpoint for compromised bone strength than BMD as a biomarker. OVF can be considered as a “gateway” to other more serious fractures, such as hip fracture (9,10). Some guidelines recommend spine imaging as a screening tool for osteoporosis (11). In this article, we update our understanding of radiographic diagnostics for OVF in women. The focus of discussion is on OVF detected during osteoporosis screening or epidemiological study for elderly women, rather than on traumatic vertebral fracture (TVF) occurred in osteoporotic patients.

## Terminology: OVF or osteoporotic vertebral deformity (OVD)

It is known that OVF and their repair/healing occur frequently even in the absence of any appreciable radiographic change in vertebral shape. Microscopic fractures as shown by histology are common in radiographically normal vertebrae (12). Microscopic trabecula fracture and repair, vertebral wedging, ECF,

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and vertebral crushing are a spectrum of presentations of compromised vertebral bone strength. OVFs can be divided into two categories: (I) those truly without a distinct trauma incident, and (II) those associated with a distinct low energy trauma incident though some patients may not recall the incident (13,14). Thus, OVF can be classified into traumatic OVF and non-traumatic OVF. The former includes those who forgot the related low energy trauma history, and also can in appearance be similar to those with high energy trauma in an osteoporotic subject. For OVFs truly without a trauma incident, the fracture or vertebral deformity (VD) process may be a slowly progressive process without a distinct event. From this point of view, there is no distinct separation between elderly women without OVF and elderly women with mild OVF. Thus, diagnosing a woman to have mild OVF or not have an OVF would depend on the chosen criteria for OVF. This viewpoint is supported by our own experience that mild endplate depression is very commonly seen among elderly women's CT scans. For a radiographically detected mild OVF in a woman truly without trauma incident, it can be considered that *the slowly progressive microscopic fractures have progressed so much that the shape of this vertebra becomes distinctly different from the adjacent normal appearing vertebrae.*

For screening detected OVFs without accompanying symptoms and without a fracture line, we argue that they are better called OVD. In addition, we feel the term 'fracture' gives the impression that it is still in the acute or subacute phase, which may not be the case for many OVFs. The detectability and the appearance of OVF heavily depend on the chosen imaging techniques, thus for radiographic studies, radiographic osteoporotic vertebral deformity (ROVD) may be the suitable term. However, the term 'OVF' has been commonly used for OVD, and indeed at least at the microscopic level, fractures are very common among vertebrae with OVD, thus we do not necessarily argue against the use of OVF for screening detected asymptomatic OVDs. The term OVF is therefore used in this article.

OVFs associated with a low energy trauma event are better called fracture when they are in the acute or subacute phase (*Figure 1*).

### Morphology of OVF

While typical OVFs are bi-concaved (*Figure 2*), atypical OVFs can have various shapes. One common appearance of OVF, which can be considered as a combination (or an

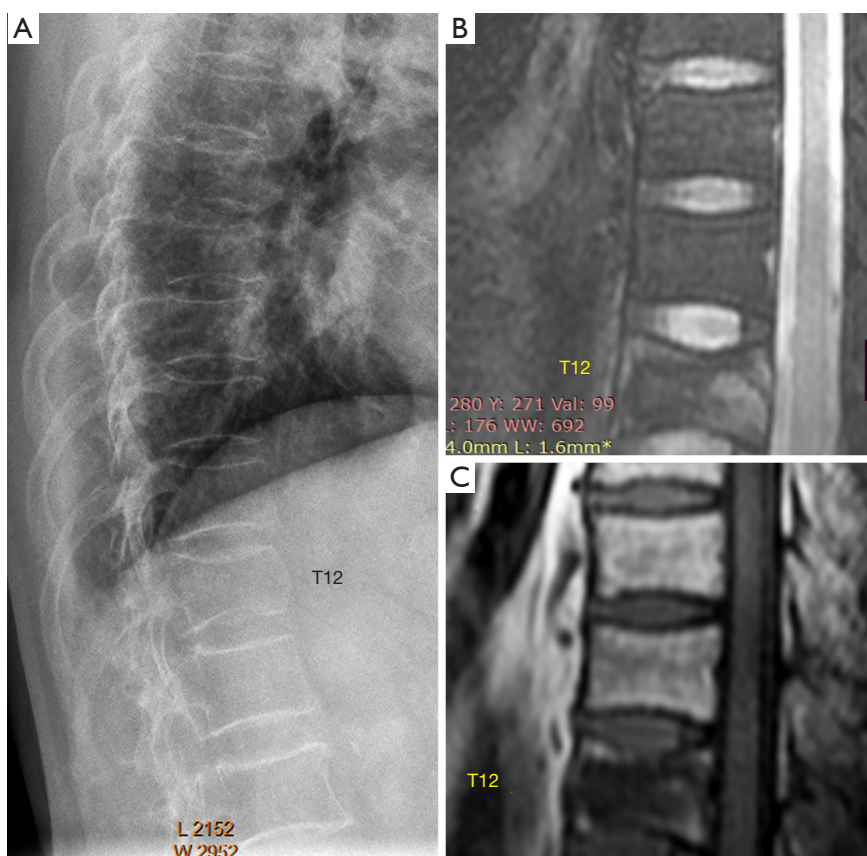
intermediate or a 'mixed shape') of anterior wedging, bi-concaving, and vertebral 'stair-step', is shown in *Figure 3*. Note the anterior portion of a vertebra can demonstrate a 'stair-step' appearance (15,16). The anterior portion of a vertebra is more resistant to compressive force than the middle portion of an endplate.

We consider that an OVF can also appear as simple wedging without radiographic endplate depression (*Figures 4,5*). In a recent study, we reported that more than 2/3 of the minimal radiographic osteoporotic wedgings with height loss of <20% had recognizable endplate depression on CT, thus strongly suggesting these deformities were of osteoporotic cause (17). We consider that, after excluding known OVF mimics, singular vertebral wedging in elderly women is most likely osteoporotic. Moreover, vertebrae with CT osteoporotic endplate depression may appear normal shaped on a radiograph. For the results described in our recent paper, it should be considered that CT negative for endplate depression also does not rule out the possibility of a vertebra having OVF (17). In a study of lateral chest radiographs, Yu *et al.* (18) noted that vertebral shape change is very rare among young subjects, and vertebral shape changes seen among older adults are less likely to be due to normal variation or congenital deformities.

Of note, though slight posterior wedging can be rarely seen, posterior crushing OVF probably does not exist unless there is a special type of external force involved.

In terms of OVF location, in addition to the thoracolumbar junction and mid-thoracic region, another common location is the junction of upper segment of the thoracic spine (where the scapular bones provide protection in addition to the ribs) and mid-segment of the thoracic spine (*Figure 6*). The junction of upper segment and mid-segment of the thoracic spine may not be a smooth transition in some subjects, instead a slight angle may be formed (*Figure 6A*). This junction is likely under additional stress. Vertebra wedging at this junction can be observed in some subjects, and we consider these wedgings are osteoporotic and being OVF.

The term 'short vertebra' has been frequently discussed (19,20). We define short vertebrae as those with decreased vertebral anterior and middle heights, while without anterior wedging or bi-concave changes, i.e., middle height and anterior height are reduced to a similar extent (17). In addition, other apparent OVF mimics, such as apparent degenerative changes, are excluded. Our definition of short height vertebrae is likely different from other reports (19,20), since apparent mimics have been excluded (17).

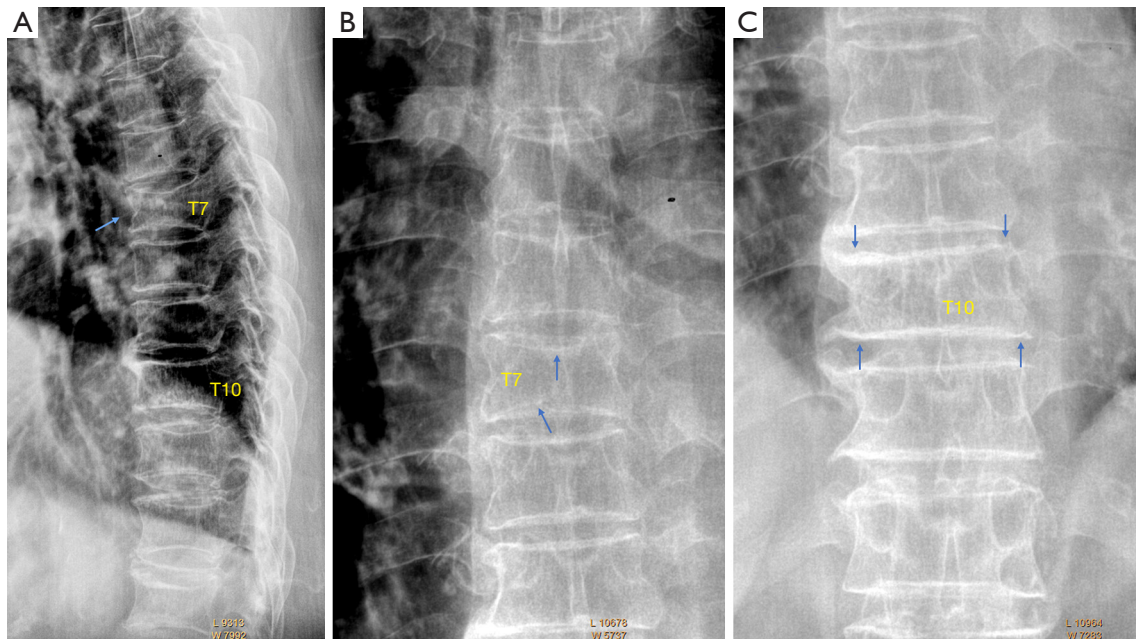


**Figure 1** A 67-year-old woman with low energy trauma. Radiograph (A) shows T12 vertebra deformity, upper and lower endplate depression, as well as anterior cortex bulging (swelling). T12 vertebra shows mixed high signal on fat suppressed T2 weighted MR image (B) and mixed low signal on T1 weighted MR image (C). Note anterior cortex swelling is a risk factor for OVF further progress. OVFs associated with low energy trauma commonly show anterior cortex bulging, break, or buckling. OVF, osteoporotic vertebral fracture; MR, magnetic resonance.

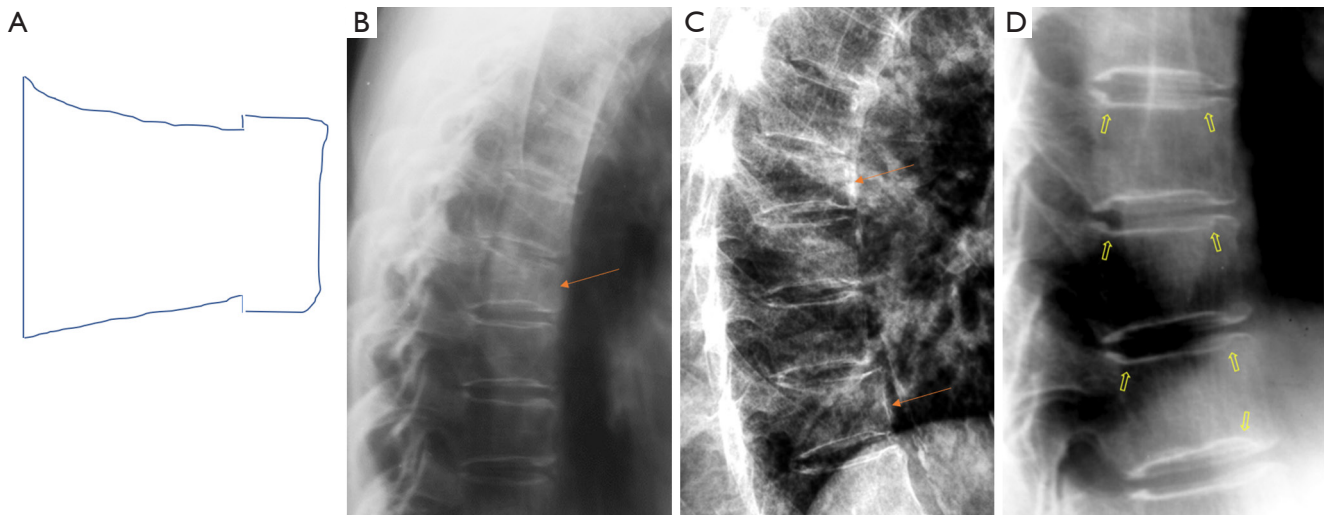
True congenital short vertebra does exist (15), but it is very rare. In our recent report, our limited experience suggests that, singular short height vertebra is often associated with CT endplate depression thus likely to be osteoporotic, while multiple adjacent short height vertebrae are without CT endplate depression and are likely due to other causes such as degenerative changes (*Figure 7*) (17). While we admit a larger sample size is required to confirm our result, our finding is reasonable, as ‘osteoarthritic’ degenerative changes more likely involve more than a single vertebra.

A portion of OVFs may be similar in appearance to TVF when a distinct low-energy trauma event had been involved, and anterior cortex fracture is commonly seen in these cases (*Figure 1*) (13,14). Note the spine regions with the highest prevalence of OVF are also the regions of highest prevalence of TVF (21,22). In an analysis of traumatic

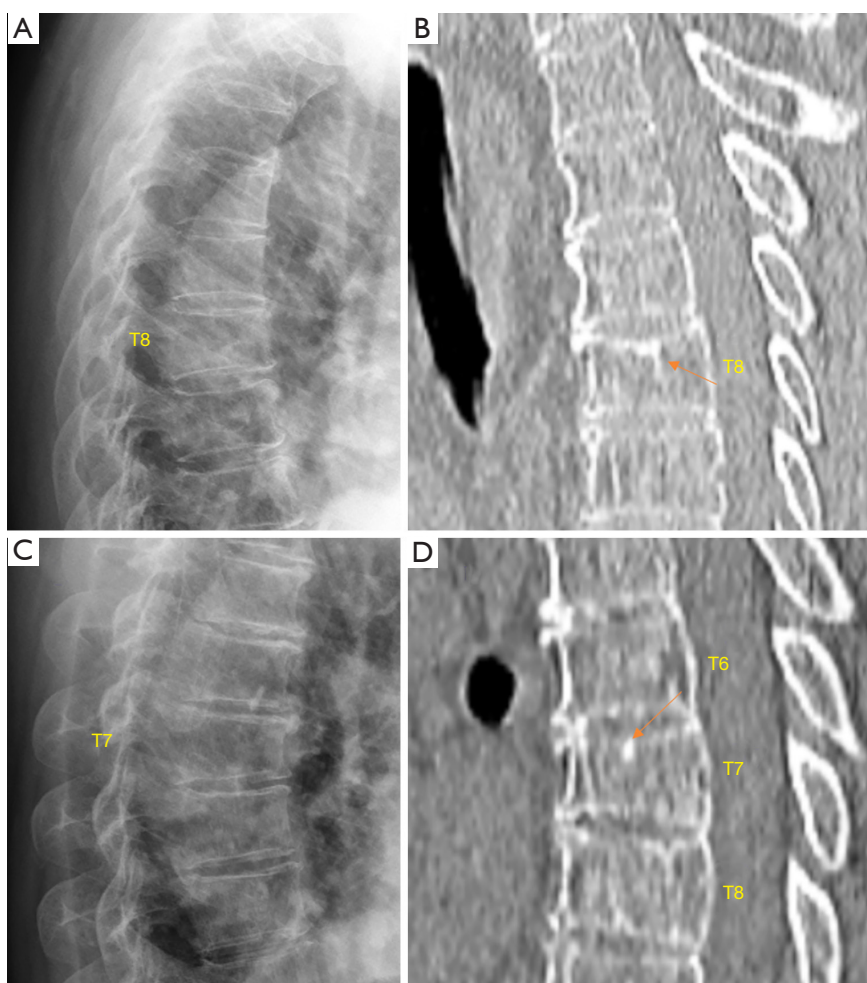
endplate fractures, we noted that, except traumatic endplate fractures involved both upper endplate and lower endplate, the vast majority of singular traumatic endplate fractures involved upper endplate, with only approximately 1.5% involved lower endplate alone; while 9.8% and 17.4% of osteoporotic endplate fractures involve lower endplate alone for males and females respectively. Unlike osteoporotic endplate fractures, traumatic endplate fracture’s features did not show gender differences. TVF can involve posterior vertebral wall with 68.5% of those involved breaking the bony wall surrounding the basivertebral vein (non-traumatic OVFs do not involve posterior wall), and 20% of the most depressed points of traumatic superior endplate fractures involved the most anterior portion of the endplate (this portion of endplate would not be the case in a non-traumatic osteoporotic vertebra) (21-23).



**Figure 2** Typical bi-concaved OVF. A typical OVF is shown on (A). In addition to its typical location in the mid-thoracic location, both upper and lower endplates are depressed, and anterior cortex buckling is also noted (arrow). T7 upper endplate and lower depressions (arrows) are also seen on frontal radiograph (B). Vertebral T10 is what we called ‘short vertebra’, with the anterior height and posterior height reduced to a similar extent. (C) Confirms OVF of vertebral T10 (arrows). OVF, osteoporotic vertebral fracture.



**Figure 3** A common OVF shape which appears as what we called ‘mixed shape’, which is a combination of anterior wedging, bi-concaving, and ‘stair-step’. The anterior height is reduced, but to a less extent than the more middle portion of a vertebra. (A) A line drawing presentation, (B) and (C), three OVF showing ‘mixed shape’ (arrows). (D) A normal segment of thoracic spine show ‘stair-step’ appearance (arrows). OVF, osteoporotic vertebral fracture.

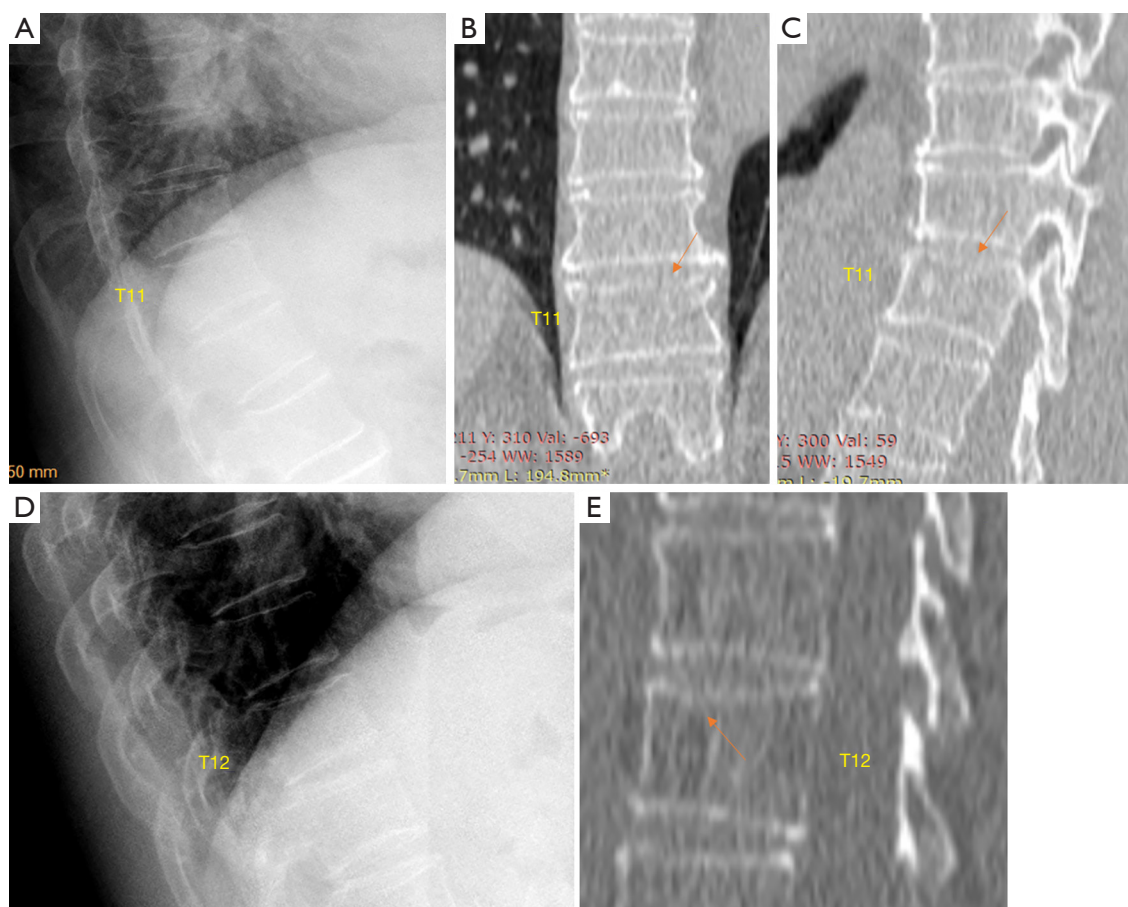


**Figure 4** Chest imaging of two elderly women (A, B for one patient and C, D for another patient). Radiograph (A) shows T8 vertebra with minimal wedging without definite upper endplate depression. CT (B) shows T8 height loss and apparent upper endplate depression (arrow). Radiograph (C) shows T7 vertebra with mild wedging without definite upper endplate depression. CT (D) shows T7 height loss and apparent upper endplate depression (arrow). (A) and (B) are reproduced with permission from (17). CT, computed tomography.

### Critiques for morphometric methods

Now it is well recognized that purely morphometric methods can lead to falsely classifying physiological and degenerative wedging as OVF. On the other hand, true OVFs without meeting the morphometric thresholds may be missed. For example, Leidig-Bruckner *et al.* (24) applied an algorithm for radiological differential classification (RDC) and noted that, in female cases, 31–68% of cases with morphometric VD were classified by RDC as non-osteoporotic, and up to 48% in women were missed by morphometry. Purely morphometric methods are not used as a standalone method for OVF evaluation.

Though theoretically quantitative methods are based on objective and reproducible measurements, in practice, the results heavily depend on how the measurement is conducted, i.e., where the measurement cursors are placed. The selection of points for the measurement of vertebral heights is a quite subjective procedure. In addition, we argue that to compare the height loss of a vertebra with its adjacent normal appearing vertebrae will be more reasonable, as the ratio of anterior height to posterior height varies among different vertebral levels. Additionally, due to the existence of the uncinatous process (or posterior lipping), the posterior height measure can cause high degree inconsistencies. Morphometric measures



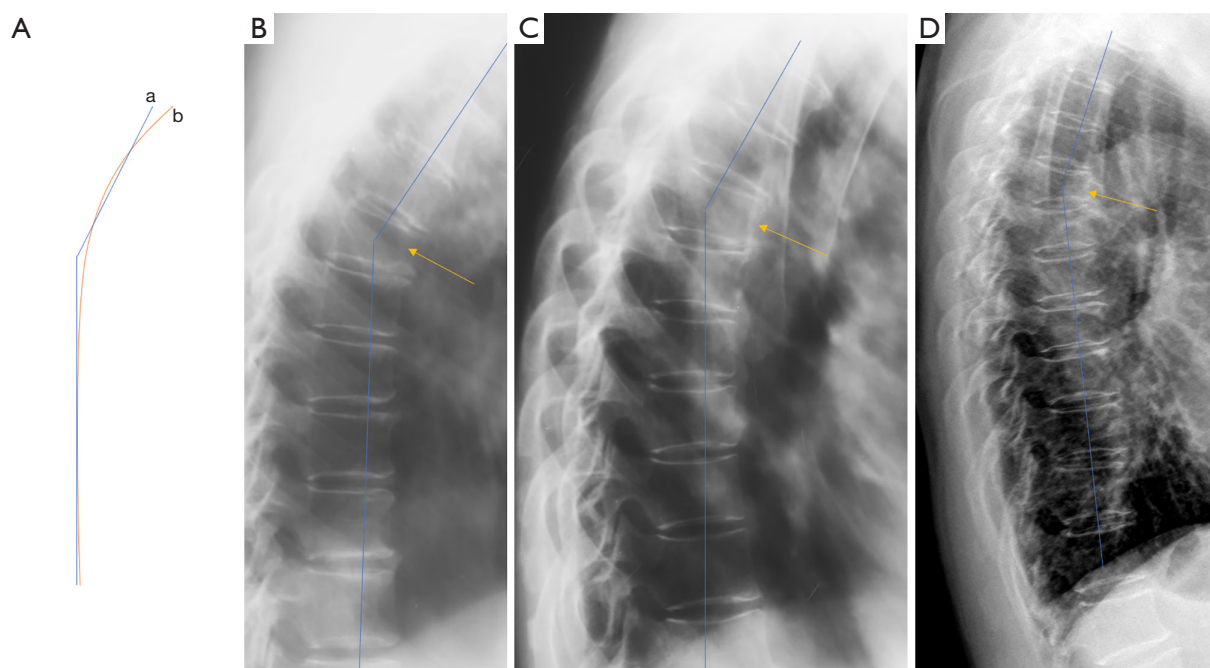
**Figure 5** Chest imaging of two elderly women (A-C for one patient and D, E for another patient). Radiograph (A) shows T11 vertebra minimal wedging without endplate depression; while CT (B,C) of this patient show upper endplate fracture/depression (arrow). Lower endplate depression is also considered (C). Radiograph (D) shows T12 vertebra minimal wedging without endplate depression; while CT (E) of this patient show T12 upper endplate depression (arrow) and wedging of this vertebra appears more apparent. Reproduced with permission from (17). CT, computed tomography.

performed by different operators may not allow inter-study comparison.

### Critiques for Genant semi-quantitative (SQ) criteria

In the early '90s, Genant and colleagues at the University of California at San Francisco (UCSF), USA, proposed the SQ grading scheme to evaluate OVF (25). As it is difficult to estimate vertebral lateral area reduction, the percentage area reduction requirement, which was described in Genant's original article, has been mostly dropped by users of SQ criteria over the years. The morphological description of Genant *et al.* appears to be reasonable and

valid (26,27). However, it is also important to emphasize that it is difficult to apply Genant's SQ criteria by reading the text description of Genant *et al.* For example, despite that a standardized protocol of radiograph acquisition techniques and of interpretation criteria was applied, Diacinti *et al.* (28) reported a study that, among 562 OVFs identified by radiologist readers in peripheral hospitals, 102 were classified as normal vertebrae by the experienced radiologist readers in a central hospital; while 205 OVFs were incorrectly evaluated by local readings as (false) negatives. Wu *et al.* (29) reported inter-reader kappa scores based on the dichotomous fracture/non-fracture decision was 0.69 agreement between experienced readers. Buckens *et al.* (30) assessed the agreement of four observers with



**Figure 6** The junction of upper segment and mid-segment of the thoracic spine is a common site for OVF. (A) Line drawing: this junction may not be a smooth transition in some subjects, instead an angle may be formed. a: an angle; while b: a smooth transition. (B-D) OVF at this junction (arrows), with blue lines show the angle. OVF, osteoporotic vertebral fracture.

different levels of experience, and sagittal reformatted CT images were used. For fracture presence the interobserver kappa scores ranged from 0.56 to 0.81 (29). These inter-reader agreements appear to be insufficient.

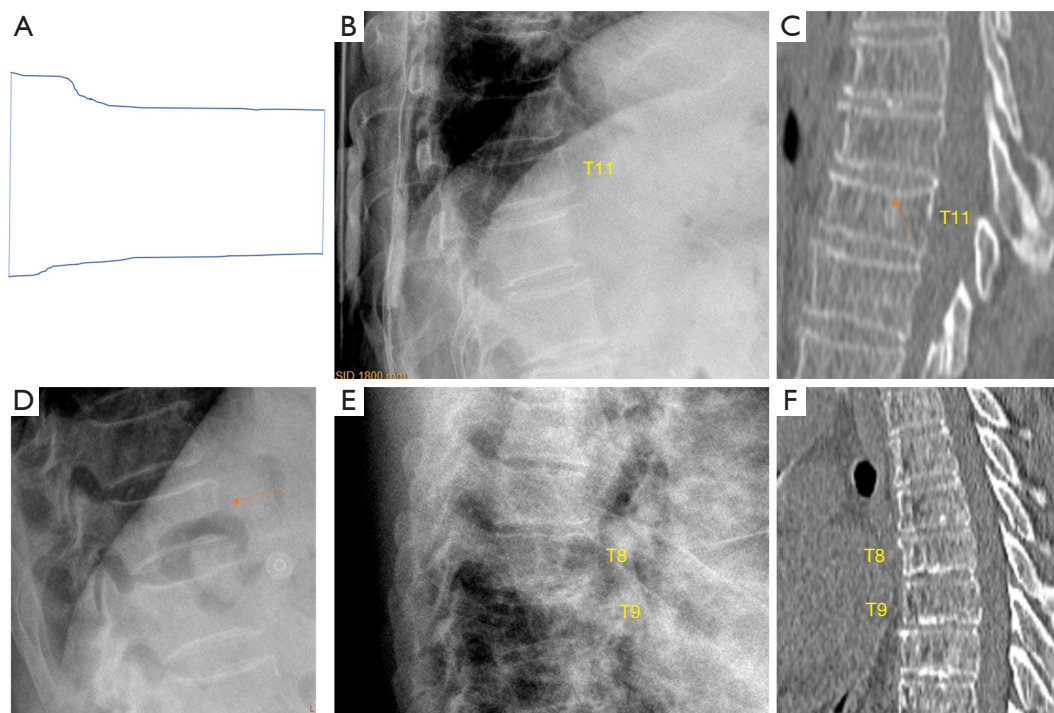
Genant SQ method relies on the estimation of vertebral dimensions for grading, which is a source of both poor inter- and intra-reader agreement. We argue that the grading of vertebral height loss for research purposes has to be measurement-based. According to the original description, SQ mild grade includes the range of vertebral height loss of 5% (i.e., 20–25%) which could hardly be reliably estimated. Even by measurement, a 24% vertebral height loss could be easily measured as 26% height loss thus in the moderate grade, or 21% vertebral height loss could be easily measured as 18% height loss thus below the threshold of mild grade OVF. In addition, consensus cannot be practically reached for visual estimation. We also noted a general trend that, compared to the measured results, the visually estimated results tend to overestimate the severity of vertebral height loss (31). While upper and lower endplates and their rings may show double-lines or multiple-lines, it appears that readers tend to use the most depressed line to visually estimate; this can be one of the

sources for over-estimation of vertebral height loss (31).

Genant *et al.* described mild OVFs have  $\geq 20\%$  height loss, and OVFs without achieving this threshold are classified as SQ grade-0.5. This causes some confusions such as whether an OVD with 15% height loss would qualify as an OVF. To our knowledge, OVDs without achieving 20% height loss threshold have been commonly classified as SQ grade-1 OVF by colleagues trained in UCSF (Figure 8, and personal communications). If a diagnostic reader strictly follows the description of  $\geq 20\%$  vertebral height loss as the threshold for OVF, then in practice some clinically relevant OVFs which has  $< 20\%$  vertebral height loss would be missed. If for research purposes, a reader like to follow SQ criteria, we suggest that mild grade should include OVFs with  $\geq 10\text{--}25\%$  vertebral height loss.

Though the initial description of Genant *et al.* did not include vertebra L5 assessment, actually L5 can be included in the analysis (though OVF of vertebra L5 is less common). It appears that posterior crushing OVF as illustrated in Fig. 1 of Genant *et al.* 1993 article may not exist.

Note, SQ criteria are not suitable for acute/subacute traumatic care setting. Application of SQ criteria in back pain clinics patients can be problematic.



**Figure 7** Short vertebrae. (A) A line drawing of a short vertebra. We define short vertebrae as those with middle height and anterior height reduced to the similar extent. (B,C) Chest imaging of an elderly woman shows T11 short vertebra. (B) Radiographic appearance. Endplate depression (arrow) is present on CT (C), suggesting this deformity is likely to be osteoporotic. (D) Radiograph of an elderly woman shows T11 short vertebra (arrow), we consider it be osteoporotic (no confirmation was obtained). (E,F) Chest imaging of an elderly woman shows T8 and T9 appears as short vertebral height, while no endplate depression is noted. No endplate depression is noted on CT (F) for T8 and T9. Endplate sclerosis is considered for vertebrae T8, T9, T10 on CT (F). T8 and T9 short vertebrae are likely due to ‘osteoarthritic’ changes. (B,C,E,F) are reproduced with permission from (17). CT, computed tomography.

### Critiques for algorithm-based qualitative (ABQ) criteria

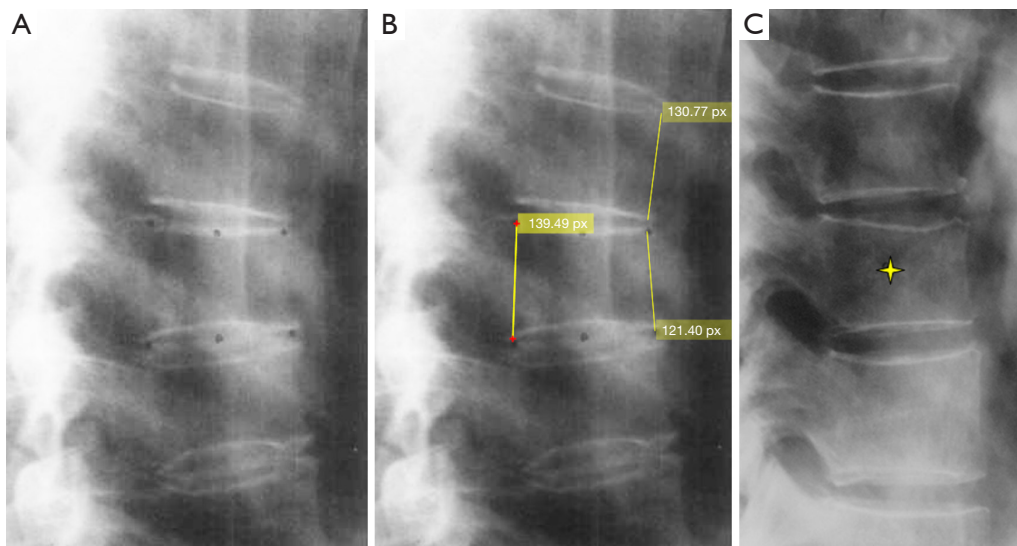
In vertebral osteoporosis, the endplate becomes weakened due to the loss of support from trabecular bone, and due to thinning of the endplate itself. The importance of identifying endplate deformities has been well recognized during earlier works (25,32). Jiang *et al.* (33) proposed that all OVF should demonstrate endplate fracture. This contribution further emphasized the importance of reading the endplate during OVF assessment. However, radiograph is not a sensitive method to detect ECF, due to its resolution and due to the projectional overlay (17,34). CT can detect more endplate depressions than radiograph. Moreover, ECF negative OVF can turn into ECF positive over time, and a higher OVF severity (i.e., higher extent of vertebral height loss) is associated with an increased probability of turning into ECF positive during follow-up (35). This itself

suggests that ECF negative OVD is already an osteoporotic phenomenon distinct from those vertebrae without OVD. We consider positive ECF as an additional sign of OVF, and a positive ECF sign would increase the confidence for OVF diagnosis, but ECF is not an essential sign of OVF (36).

Though ABQ criteria were proposed with the consideration that some OVFs do not display alterations of vertebral height. However, our experience is that OVF is usually associated with some extent of anterior vertebral height loss. We have reported that, radiographical OVFs with  $\geq 20\%$  measured vertebral height loss are often associated with ECF (7), and OVFs with  $>1/3$  measured vertebral height loss are always associated with ECF (37). In fact, deformities without any anterior height loss are more likely due to X-ray projection artefacts.

It has been suggested that, compared with those OVFs without ECF, OVFs with ECF better predict further osteoporotic fracture risk (35,38). In addition to that some





**Figure 8** SQ mild grade OVFs. (A,B) are the same image. The 6 points were on the vertebra with mild OVF. (B) The measured anterior and posterior heights of the deformed vertebra (unit in pixel number), as well as the anterior height of an adjacent upper vertebra. (C) Star denotes a mild OVF. We consider both these two deformed vertebrae have height less <20%. (A,B) are modified from (25). (C) is modified from <https://www.iofbonehealth.org/what-we-do/training-and-education/educational-slide-its/vertebral-fracture-teaching-program>. SQ, semi-quantitative; OVF, osteoporotic vertebral fracture.

of VDs without ECF could be false positive readings, within the same grade as defined by vertebral height loss, those with ECF would have a higher extent of vertebral height loss. For example, for the range of 25–40% vertebral height loss (i.e., Genant moderate grade), some of the OVFs with ECF will be in the range of 33–40% vertebral height loss, while all of the OVFs without ECF will be in the range of 25–33% vertebral height loss (37). The extent of vertebral height loss is positively associated with the probability of having ECF (37), while the extent of vertebral height loss is well known positively associated with further osteoporotic fracture risk (35,39).

The ABQ approach heavily depends on the diagnosis of endplate depression. While moderate and severe endplate depression can be diagnosed with a high degree of confidence, diagnosing mild or minimal degree of endplate depression is highly subjective. We expect this subjectivity for mild endplate depression assessment will be an important obstacle for inter-reader agreement and hinder inter-study comparison.

Another issue of the initial ABQ criteria is that it did not consider vertebral cortex fracture. Anterior cortex fracture is very common among OVFs associated with a trauma history, and it is a risk factor for OVF progression (14,40–42). We hypothesize that this may be a reason that anterior

cortex fracture is less commonly seen among screening detected mild OVFs, as those traumatic OVFs with anterior cortex disruption are more likely to progress. What we see for screening detected OVFs are the consequence of the initial traumatic OVFs. Vertebral posterior wall break is also a risk factor for traumatic OVF progression (42).

### Modified semi-quantitative (mSQ) criteria and extended semi-quantitative (eSQ) criteria

Based on Genant's original SQ criteria, we proposed an mSQ grading scheme for OVF evaluation in elderly women (43). Mild OVFs include those of vertebral height loss of <20%, moderate OVFs include those of 20–34% vertebral height loss, and severe OVFs are those of >34% vertebral height loss. With the mSQ, as long as a qualitative OVF is diagnosed, the 20% vertebral height loss requirement is removed for the mild grade. Without the requirement for a minimum amount of a vertebral height loss may direct the attention of readers to the actual fractural deformities (25,26,33,44). Though the higher degree of vertebral height loss is overall associated with higher positive ECF prevalence, our data showed, compared with Genant SQ grade-2 OVF, SQ grade-1 OVF do not show distinctively lower ECF prevalence; indeed, Genant grade-1 OVFs

show radiographic ECF prevalence similar to OVFs with 25–34% height loss [estimated from table 6 of reference 45 and Fig. 1 of reference (37)] (45,37). Thus, we proposed to group OVFs with 20–34% height loss together as a singular moderate grade. This mSQ scheme may be more practical to implement, such as, if height loss is more than 1/3 of the vertebra, then the OVF is severe grade (approximately >34%); if height loss is less than 1/5 of the vertebra, then the OVF is mild grade (<20%). Note mSQ is intended for clinical application of OVF screening and back pain clinics. However, primarily it is not intended for traumatic OVF classification. For traumatic OVF classification in their acute or subacute phases, other criteria may be more suitable (14,40,46,47).

For research purposes and to better record OVF and allow inter-study comparison, we proposed an eSQ criteria: (I) minimal grade refers to radiological OVF with <20% height loss, theoretically equivalent to Genant SQ grade-0.5; (II) mild grade is the same as Genant SQ mild grade (20–25% height loss); (III) SQ moderate grade is divided into two subgrades: 1/4–1/3 height loss and 1/3–2/5 height loss; (IV) SQ severe grade is divided into two subgrades: 2/5–2/3 height loss and  $\geq 2/3$  height loss (collapsed grade) (31). We have prepared pictorial materials for this grading scheme to facilitate self-learning (31,48). To avoid inconsistency of vertebral height loss estimation by different readers (49), eSQ evaluates vertebral height loss by measurement, with the heights of neighboring normal-appearing vertebrae as references. SQ moderate grade was subdivided into two grades because OVFs with  $\geq 1/3$  height loss always demonstrate ECF radiographically (37). A subdivision of SQ grade-3 facilitates the recording of progression of a severe OVF (such as a 45% height loss OVF progresses to 75% height loss). The eSQ criteria may look too complicated for application (40), however, we argue that if it is for research purposes and it is measurement-based for OVF grading, then this complexity would be acceptable. Moreover, a flexible approach for eSQ can be applied. For example, a reader may decide that minimal grade should have  $\geq 10\%$  vertebral height loss (this may be practical for reporting epidemiological study results), or a reader may decide that 1/5–1/3 vertebral height loss should be one grade (mild grade of 20–25% vertebral height loss was kept so the results can be theoretically comparable with existing literature using Genant SQ grading), or reader may still choose to only count those OVFs with  $\geq 20\%$  vertebral height loss (which we call ‘apparent’ OVF). Overall, we believe a measurement-based approach with detailed

gradings will allow better inter-study comparison. The same as mSQ, primarily eSQ is not intended for traumatic OVF classification in their acute or subacute phases. Both mSQ and eSQ use the extent of vertebral height loss as the primary classification criterion. The extent of vertebral height loss may also be a late-stage consequence of traumatic OVF after progression risk factors contributed to the outcome.

We argue for the importance of recognizing OVFs with <20% vertebral height loss, particularly for traumatic OVF (14,32). The clinical management of such OVF cases would depend on the clinical data such as BMD or other fragility fracture history. Though minimal grade OVFs may not have immediate further fragility fracture consequences, they are a biomarker of compromised bone quality. From the further VF risk perspective, singular minimal OVF in a patient may not be associated with increased fracture risk in the short term groupwisely (i.e., statistically) (35), but may be associated with increased fracture risk in the long term. In our MsOS (Hong Kong) year-14 follow-up, out of 150 female participants, five women were identified as having baseline minimal OVF and among them three had osteopenia and two had osteoporosis. There was a trend that these minimal OVF subjects had incident OVF risk similar to that of the subjects with baseline apparent OVF (i.e.,  $\geq 20\%$  height loss), higher than female subjects without baseline OVF (50). The real-world importance of minimal/mild OVFs may depend on patients individually, and a wait-and-see strategy with follow-up imaging may be sufficient for many non-traumatic cases.

In one recent study, we used a combination of ECF and eSQ criteria to evaluate OVF prevalence among elderly women (7).

### **Most important OVF mimics: scoliosis, oblique X-ray projection, and degenerative changes**

Scoliosis and oblique X-ray projection are among the most common causes of diagnostic confusion for OVF (*Figure 9*). If a frontal view radiograph is also simultaneously taken, then an additional checking on the frontal radiograph may solve the problem. One tip for differential diagnosis on lateral imaging appears to be that, OVFs are often associated with various degrees of vertebral anterior height loss, while artificial ‘deformities’ due to scoliosis and X-ray projection more likely show the vertebral anterior height maintained (*Figure 10*).

Sometimes, the visual height loss estimation and thus the



**Figure 9** A case of scoliosis in an elderly woman. (A) Lateral radiograph shows L3 OVF mimics. (B) Frontal radiograph shows lumbar spine scoliosis, however lumbar vertebrae appear to be of normal shape. Note the anterior height of L3 appears maintained. OVF, osteoporotic vertebral fracture.

grading of an OVF may depend on how ‘off-center’ of this vertebra is to the X-ray beam focus (*Figure 11*).

Another common differential diagnosis for OVF is ‘osteoarthritic’ degenerative changes [in the articles by Lentle *et al.* (51), it appears that the term of ‘morphometric deformity’ was used to describe these degenerative changes]. Degenerative deformities are not associated with increased further osteoporotic fracture risk (51,52). Degenerative deformities often involve multiple adjacent vertebrae appearing similarly deformed, while fractural deformities tend more often to be singular appearing as a distinct loss of expected shape (*Figures 11,12*). Degenerative deformities are also often associated with disc space narrowing and osteophytes. Of course, sometimes degenerative changes and OVF can occur in the same vertebra. Our experience is that these ‘osteoarthritic’ degenerative changes are much more common in Caucasian subjects than in Chinese subjects.

### **OVF mimics: oncological deformities**

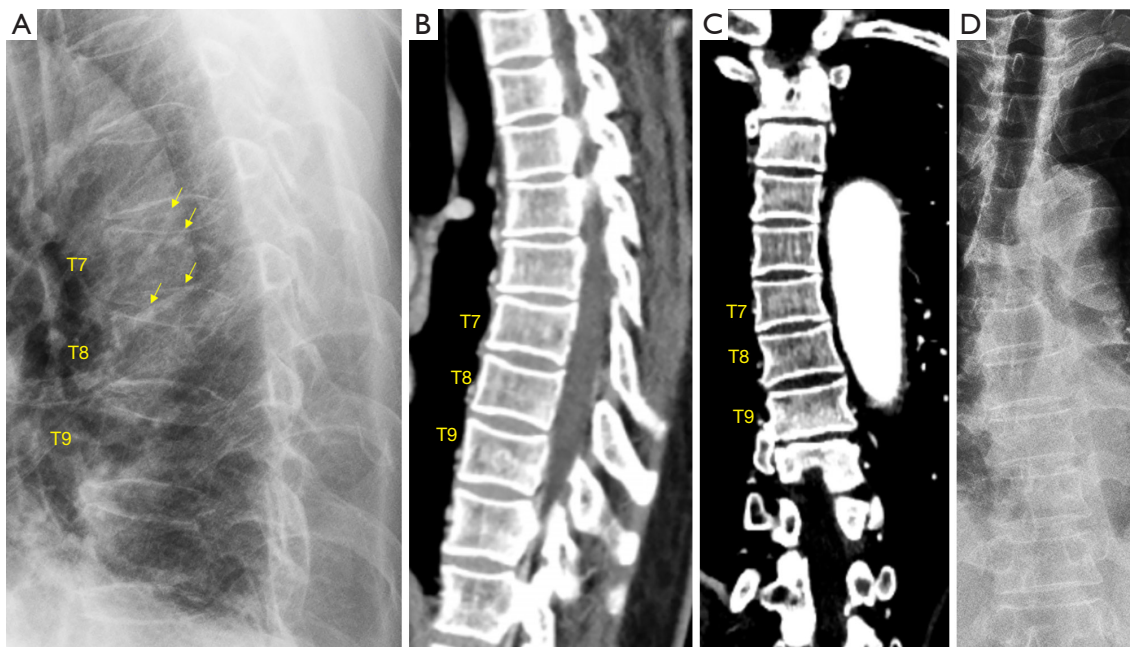
The most important differential diagnosis for OVF would be

oncological deformities (metastatic bone diseases, multiple myeloma) and those due to some hematological diseases. Radiographic differential diagnosis between OVF and oncological deformities can be sometimes easy (*Figure 13*), or sometimes impossible and further imaging such as MRI is required (*Figure 14*). Generally speaking, OVFs most typically involve the thoracolumbar junction and mid-thoracic region, and OVFs usually have typical endplate changes or appear to be anteriorly wedged. We suspect a careful analysis of radiographic morphology will allow a correct differentiation for most cases.

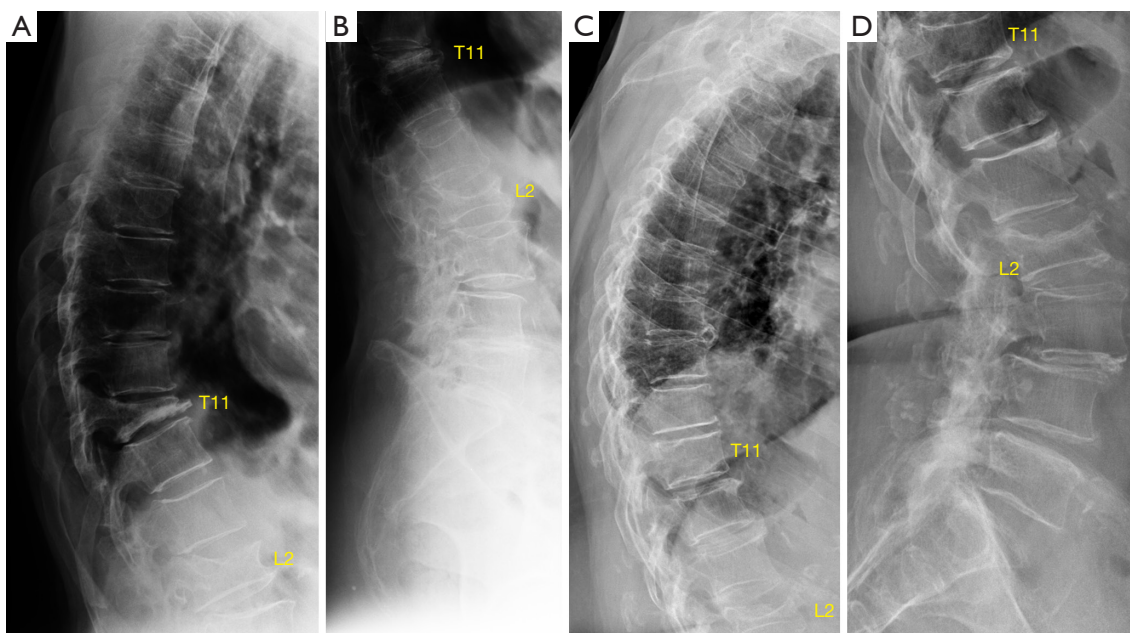
A detailed discussion on the differentiation of OVF from oncological deformities is beyond the scope of this article.

### **Other OVF mimics**

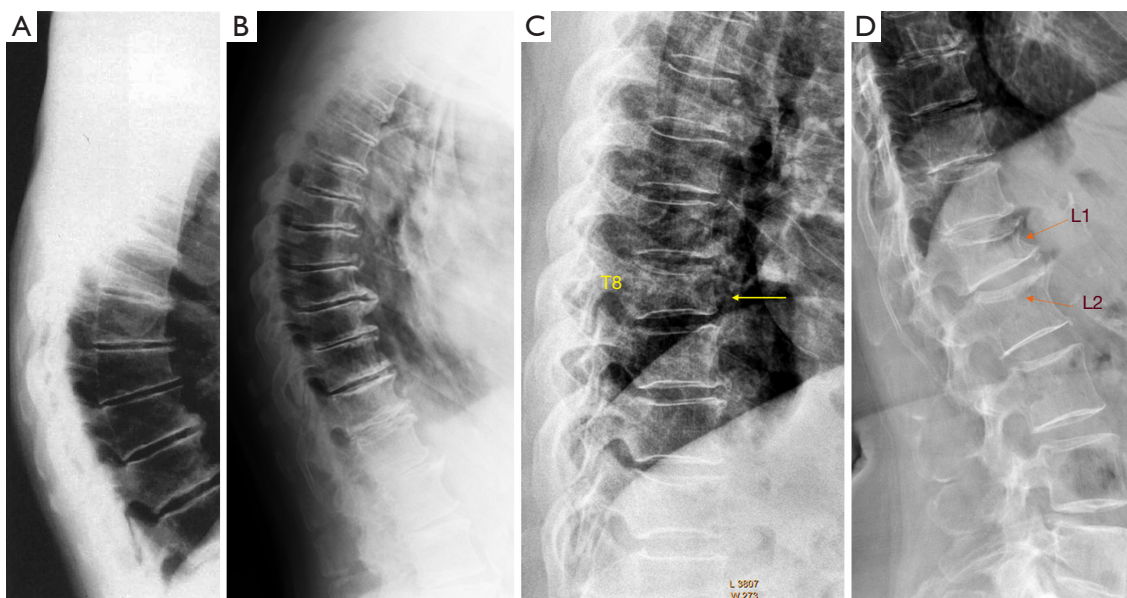
High-energy trauma induced old VD would not be rare but would be much less common than degenerative deformities or confusions due to scoliosis. Moreover, both low energy VF and high energy VF can occur in osteoporotic subjects.



**Figure 10** Chest imaging of an elderly woman. Lateral radiograph (A) mimics of both upper and lower endplate depressions of vertebrae T7, T8, and T9. Careful observation shows the endplate rings are projected as apparent ovals (arrows), suggesting “rotation” of vertebrae relative to expected position (or relative to X-ray beam). Reconstructed sagittal CT image (B), coronal CT image (C), and frontal view radiograph (D) show slight scoliosis of T6-T9 vertebrae (toward right side). There is no apparent VD for T7-T9 vertebrae on images of (B-D). Note the anterior vertebral heights of T7-T9 vertebrae appear maintained on (A). Reproduced with permission from (17). VD, vertebral deformity.



**Figure 11** X-ray projection has important implications in the appearance of vertebrae. (A) and (B) are from one elderly woman, and (C) and (D) are from another elderly woman. (A,B) show vertebra T11 is collapsed. Note the extent of L2 vertebral height loss appear to be more severe in (B) than in (A). It is likely that L2 is more ‘off-center’ to the X-ray beam focus in (B) than that in (A). T11 upper endplate shows depression mimics on (D), while on (C) T11 upper endplate appears to be normal. Note the extent of L2 vertebral height loss appear to be more severe in (C) than in (D). It is likely that L2 is more ‘off-center’ to the X-ray beam focus in (C) than in (D).



**Figure 12** Degenerative changes and OVF. (A) Thoracic spine radiograph of an elderly woman with degenerative vertebral changes. Mid-thoracic region shows anterior wedging of multiple vertebrae with similar appearance, disc space narrowing is noted while without endplate depression. (B) Spine radiograph of an elderly women. Mid-thoracic region shows anterior wedging of multiple vertebrae with similar appearance, disc space narrowing and osteophytes are noted while without endplate depression. (C) Spine portion of a lateral chest radiograph of an elderly women, T8 vertebra shows distinct deformity (arrow) consistent with OVF. (D) Spine radiograph of an elderly women. L1 vertebra shows distinct deformity consistent with OVF (arrow), while L2 shows upper endplate depression (i.e., endplate fracture, arrow). (A) is modified from (52). OVF, osteoporotic vertebral fracture.

Trauma history is of course important for the diagnosis. At the individual subject's levels, absolute differentiation of OVF and old high-energy trauma deformity is not always possible radiographically; however, we expect these ambiguities do not have a major impact on the statistical results of epidemiological studies for elderly women.

Many other OVF mimics, such as Schmorl's nodes, lateral hyperosteo-geny of vertebral body, Calvé's disease (eosinophilic granuloma), Cupid's bow, etc., have been described and illustrated previously (15,25). These changes can be relatively easily differentiated from OVF by an experienced reader. Note Schmorl's nodes may co-exist with endplate fracture, actually Schmorl's nodes likely predispose an osteoporotic endplate to fracture. Hereby we graphically illustrate two relatively common OVF mimics in *Figures 15,16*.

### Role of frontal view radiograph for OVF assessment

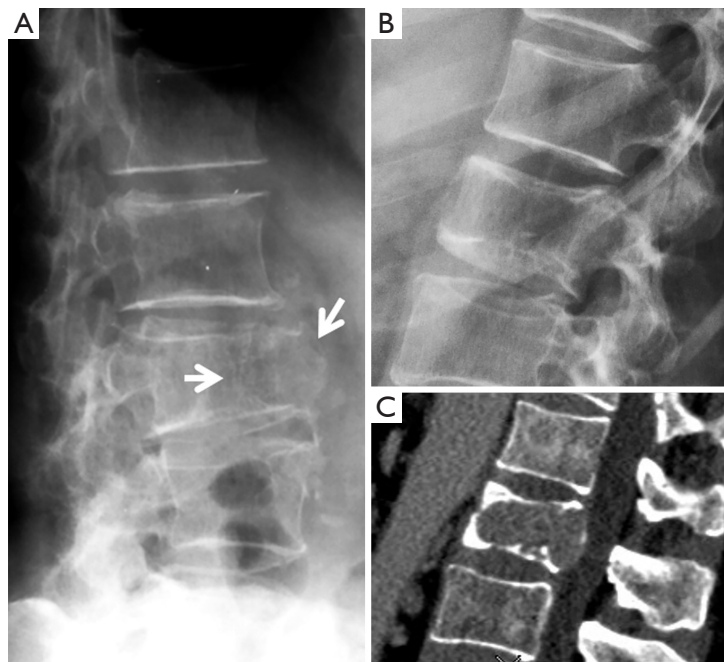
Moderate to severe OVF's at mid-thoracic and lower thoracic spine as well as lumbar spine are mostly identifiable on frontal

view spinal, chest, or abdominal radiographs, with a small proportion of ambiguous cases further clarified by additional lateral view imaging (53). We have prepared a pictorial review for reading OVF on frontal view radiograph (54). Frontal view radiograph can be sometimes of great help for confirming, or refuting, OVF suspicions on lateral radiograph.

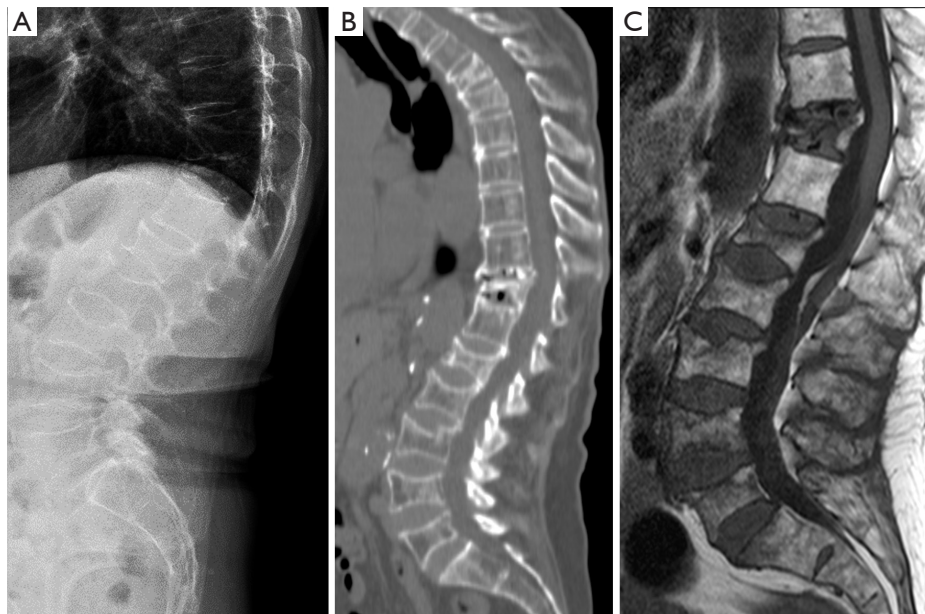
The site of highest OVF prevalence, i.e., the thoracolumbar spine junction, is usually 'off-center' to the X-ray beam focus of T6 (as the custom) for taking chest frontal radiograph. We demonstrated that, if a chest frontal radiograph is taken with the X-ray beam focus approximately two vertebrae lower (i.e., the focus of X-ray beam is adjusted to towards T8), the visualization of thoracolumbar spine junction can be much improved, allowing better identification of OVF on chest frontal radiograph (55).

### OVF prevalence in epidemiological research and inter-study comparison

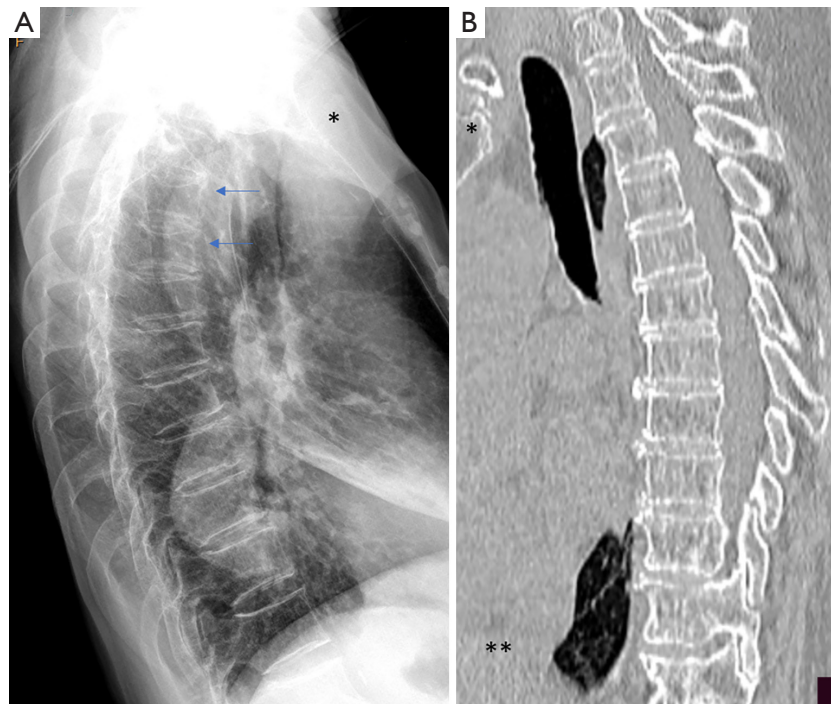
Because of the issues described above, the previously reported OVF prevalences allow little opportunity for



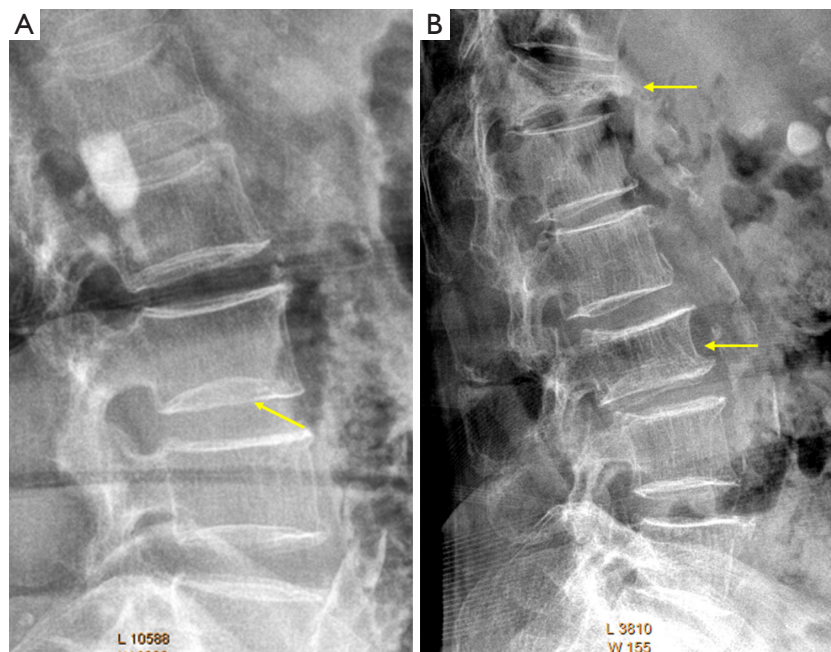
**Figure 13** Two cases of oncological vertebral deformities which can be easily differentiated from OVF. Radiograph (A) of a 68-year-old woman shows osteolytic pathological fracture of L3 level due to malignant tumor (arrows). The lesion shows loss of integrity of bone cortex, trabecular network and connectivity at the anterior vertebral body with destructive and expansive features. The anterior upper corner of lower vertebra (L4) is also destroyed. Radiograph (B) and CT (C): a case of L2 vertebral metastasis of lung carcinoma. L2 shows height loss and both upper and lower endplate depression. Lower endplate demonstrates irregular shapes which differ from osteoporotic depression. Reused with permission from (15). OVF, osteoporotic vertebral fracture.



**Figure 14** Radiograph (A), CT (B) and MRI T1-weighted MRI (C) show a case of multiple myeloma. VFs of various severities are seen on radiograph, no definite differentiation can be made with osteoporotic fracture. Reused with permission from (15). CT, computed tomography; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; VFs, vertebral fractures.



**Figure 15** Normal vertebrae in upper thoracic spine have mimics of endplate depression. (A) Arrows indicate these two normal appearing vertebrae in upper thoracic spine have mimics of endplate depression. (B) CT confirms there is no endplate depression for these two vertebrae. Note the anterior height of these two vertebrae does not appear to have reduced, and also these two vertebrae have similar mimics shape. This phenomenon has been also illustrated in *Fig. 23* of (16). \*, upper end of the sternum; \*\*, diaphragm. CT, computed tomography.



**Figure 16** Expansive intervertebral disc. (A) Vertebra L3 lower endplate (arrow) developmental variant due to an expansive intervertebral disc (i.e., balloon disc lumbar vertebra, possible diagnostic pitfall: endplate fracture). (B) Vertebra T12 osteoporotic collapse (arrow). Vertebra L3 OVf and possible lower endplate developmental variant (arrow). Reused with permission from (31). OVf, osteoporotic vertebral fracture.

**Table 1** Two studies showed very different OVF prevalences for elderly Chinese women in Beijing

Age (years)	Ling <i>et al.</i> 2000 <sup>#</sup>	Ling <i>et al.</i> 2000 <sup>¶</sup>	Cui <i>et al.</i> 2017 <sup>§</sup>
50–59	3.9%	4.9%	13.4%
60–69	10.5%	16.2%	22.6%
70–79	15.0%	19.0%	31.4%
>80	31.2%	36.6%	58.1%

<sup>#</sup>, morphometric method by Black *et al.* (J Bone Miner Res 1990;14:90-101); <sup>¶</sup>, morphometric method by Eastell *et al.* (J Bone Miner Res 1991;6:207-15); <sup>§</sup>, Genant SQ criteria. Data are from (59,60). OVF, osteoporotic vertebral fracture; SQ, semi-quantitative.

inter-study comparison. The inter-reader agreements are expected to be poor across different studies. This has led to some practical difficulties. For example, osteoporotic hip fracture prevalence among Chinese is generally no more than half that of Caucasians (6,56), and we demonstrated that both radiographic OVF and clinical OVF follow the same trend with their prevalences among Chinese being no more than half of those among Caucasians (6,7,36). However, earlier studies reported that OVF among East Asians is as prevalent as that of Caucasians (57,58). Another example is the two population studies on OVF prevalence of elderly Chinese women in Beijing (Table 1) (59,60), very different results were reported.

For epidemiological research, unless otherwise justified, we argue that OVF prevalence should follow the following patterns: (I) as the age increases, the prevalence of OVF should increase exponentially (i.e., not linearly), both for men and women (61); (II) the location of highest OVF prevalence is the thoracolumbar junction, both for men and women (7). OVF prevalence at the mid-thoracic region should be lower than that of thoracolumbar spine junction. Note the mid-thoracic region is the site with a high prevalence of degenerative changes. If the OVF prevalence at mid-thoracic region is higher than that in the thoracolumbar spine junction, then an overcall of OVF at mid-thoracic region might have happened (22). This appears to be a common problem for many published works; (III) the prevalence of both radiographic OVF and clinical OVF in men should be approximately half of those in women (36,45,61,62). Our results suggest that, while minimal VDs in men likely have no long-term consequence, minimal VDs in women are more likely to be osteoporotic and associated with increased further fracture risk in the long term (50). The clinical relevance of apparent OVFs in elderly men is also less than that of elderly women (61,63,64); (IV) men before the age of 60 years should have

few prevalent primary (senile) OVFs (61).

We argue that, for research purposes, it may not be sufficient for the radiographs being conveniently read by a local musculoskeletal radiologist unless this radiologist is experienced in OVF assessment (28), as the reading results may not allow inter-study comparison. Considering the efforts and costs associated with conducting the study and sampling the radiographs, it may well be worthwhile to seek an external experienced reader for additional calibration. While the discussions in this article are focused on radiograph, we consider our updates are also relevant for bone densitometric imaging [vertebral fracture assessment (VFA)].

### Acknowledgments

I thank my colleagues in the Department of Imaging and Interventional Radiology and the Jockey Club Centre for Osteoporosis Care and Control, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, China, Professor Daniele Diacinti at the Sapienza University of Rome, Italy, Dr. Er-Zhu Du at the Dongguan TCM Hospital, China, and Professor Wei Yu at PUMC Hospital, China, for the collaborations. I thank Professor Brian C. Lentle at University of British Columbia, Canada, and Dr. Fernando Ruiz Santiago at University of Granada, Spain, for helpful discussions during the course of our studies.

*Funding:* None.

### Footnote

*Conflicts of Interest:* The author has completed the ICMJE uniform disclosure form (available at <https://qims.amegroups.com/article/view/10.21037/qims-22-360/coif>). YXJW serves as the Editor-in-Chief of *Quantitative Imaging in Medicine and Surgery*. He is the founder of



Yingran Medicals Co., Ltd., which develops medical image-based diagnostics software including those for vertebral compressive fracture evaluation. The author has no other conflicts of interest to declare.

*Ethical Statement:* The author is accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

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**Cite this article as:** Wáng YXJ. An update of our understanding of radiographic diagnostics for prevalent osteoporotic vertebral fracture in elderly women. *Quant Imaging Med Surg* 2022;12(7):3495-3514. doi: 10.21037/qims-22-360