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These findings published today in the *Journal of Bone and Mineral Research* suggest that peak bone mass and density may play a more important role in fragility fractures than bone loss.

“Although we know that low bone mineral density is associated with increased fracture risk, the inclusion of microarchitectural information provides a novel opportunity to improve our assessment of bone integrity over traditional bone mineral density,” said senior author Dr. Steven Boyd, of the University of Calgary, in Canada. “Our study suggests that there are specific underlying architectural features that are associated with fracture outcomes, and that combining high resolution imaging with computer methods are important new tools to assess and monitor bone strength.”

**Additional Information**


**About Journal**

The *Journal of Bone and Mineral Research* (*JBMR*) publishes highly competitive original manuscripts, reviews, and special articles in basic and clinical science relevant to bone, muscle and mineral metabolism. Manuscripts are published on the biology and physiology of bone and muscle, relevant systems biology topics (e.g. osteoimmunology), and the pathophysiology and treatment of sarcopenia and disorders of bone and mineral metabolism. *JBMR* is the official journal of the American Society for Bone and Mineral Research (ASBMR), published monthly on the Society’s behalf by Wiley-Blackwell. With an impact factor of 5.622, *JBMR* is the top-ranked journal in its field.

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