A new study in Journal of Bone and Mineral Research looked at the relative contributions of the two types of bone—cortical, or compact bone, and trabecular, or spongy bone—to total bone loss. Contrary to the belief that most of the bone loss that occurs during the menopause is trabecular, more than 80 percent of bone loss was cortical. "Therefore, cortical bone loss is likely to contribute to the occurrence of fractures in post-menopausal women," said senior author Prof. Ego Seeman, of the University of Melbourne, in Australia.

**Additional Information**


**About Journal**

The 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.