# Article information:

Prevalence and risk factors of osteoporosis and vertebral fractures in patients with ankylosing spondylitis - PubMed
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19442629/>

# Article summary:

1. 骨质疏松和椎体骨折在强直性脊柱炎（AS）患者中普遍存在。

2. 低体重、BMI、疾病持续时间、ESR、CRP、BASFI和BASDAI与骨质疏松有关，而年龄、疾病持续时间、BASFI、BASRI和mSASSS以及髋部的BMD和T分数与椎体骨折有关。

3. 骨质疏松似乎与AS的活动性相关，而椎体骨折似乎与疾病的持续时间和结构严重程度相关，而不是与BMD相关。

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

该文章提供了关于强直性脊柱炎（AS）患者骨质疏松和椎体骨折的流行率和风险因素的信息。然而，该文章存在一些偏见和缺失。

首先，该文章没有考虑到可能的混淆因素，如年龄、性别、药物治疗等。这些因素可能会影响AS患者骨质疏松和椎体骨折的发生率和风险。

其次，该文章没有探讨AS患者骨质疏松和椎体骨折的预防和治疗方法。这些信息对于临床实践非常重要。

此外，该文章没有平等地呈现双方观点。它只提供了一个方面的信息，即AS患者骨质疏松和椎体骨折的流行率和风险因素。它没有探讨其他可能导致这些问题的因素或其他治疗方法。

最后，该文章似乎有一定程度上的偏袒。它强调了AS与骨质疏松和椎体骨折之间的关系，并将其归结为AS本身导致的结果。然而，这种关系可能是复杂的，并且可能涉及其他因素。

综上所述，该文章提供了一些有用的信息，但存在一些偏见和缺失。需要更多的研究来深入探讨AS患者骨质疏松和椎体骨折的发生率和风险因素，并提供更全面的治疗建议。

# Topics for further research:

* Confounding factors in AS patients with osteoporosis and vertebral fractures
* Prevention and treatment options for osteoporosis and vertebral fractures in AS patients
* Other factors that may contribute to osteoporosis and vertebral fractures in AS patients
* Alternative treatment options for AS and its related complications
* The complexity of the relationship between AS and osteoporosis/vertebral fractures
* The need for further research on AS and its related complications.

# Report location:

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