

Corrigendum

The course of bone mineral density and biochemical markers of bone turnover in early postmenopausal spinal cord-lesioned females

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The *P*-values in Tables 2 and 3 and in the Results section of the above-mentioned paper are incorrect. The corrected paragraph and tables are shown below. The authors regret this error.

Results

Two persons dropped out because of continued use of oestrogen, which after initial confirmation they were nevertheless not willing to discontinue. Three were not menopausal according to the blood test, and one was on steroid therapy (connective tissue disease), in spite of a negation of this in the questionnaire. One dropped out half way through the study because of recurrent airway infections.

The remaining 11 women completed all the sessions. For those who completed, the study age ranged from 43 to 58 years (median 52), time since menopause ranged

from 0 to 7 years (median 4), time since spinal cord lesion ranged from 3 to 49 years (median 11). The patient characteristics are described in Table 1.

For the test–retest procedure the coefficients of variation in BMD were all less than 3.3% (median 1.3%).

BMD of the femoral neck and trochanter and of the tibia decreased by 7.6, 5.7 and 2.7%, respectively (*P*-values 0.17, 0.22 and 0.18). BMD of the spine decreased by 0.7% (*P*-value 0.54).

There were no differences in BMD values between groups, neither after stratifying the subjects in two subgroups according to time since lesion (subject 4 and 6–10 *versus* the rest, see Table 1) nor after stratification by Frankel grade (seven subjects with Frankel grade D and four subjects with grade A–C, see Table 1).

Over the period of 30 months, osteocalcin and alkaline phosphatase values increased by 36 and 8%, respectively (*P*-values 0.01 and 0.05). Urine calcium increased by 106% and urine hydroxyproline by 194% (*P*-values 0.51 and 0.61). The results are presented in Tables 2 and 3.

Table 2 Mean bone mineral density values (and SD) for 11 women with spinal cord lesion in percentage of the value at 0 months

	Months					
	0	6	12	18	24	30
Lumbar spine (<i>P</i> = 0.54)	100	98 (0.28)	101 (0.30)	101 (0.26)	98 (0.27)	99 (0.29)
Tibia (<i>P</i> = 0.18)	100	101 (0.17)	100 (0.17)	99 (0.16)	97 (0.15)	97 (0.14)
Femoral neck (<i>P</i> = 0.17)	100	95 (0.19)	96 (0.18)	102 (0.16)	98 (0.15)	92 (0.16)
Femoral trochanter (<i>P</i> = 0.22)	100	98 (0.17)	98 (0.17)	100 (0.16)	101 (0.15)	94 (0.14)

P-values given for a one-sample *t*-test for the hypothesis that the estimated slopes have mean zero. This on the background of repeated measures analysis of variance performed on logarithmed data

Table 3 Mean values of biochemical markers of bone turnover (and SD) in 11 women with spinal cord lesion in percentage of the value at 0 months

	Months					
	0	6	12	18	24	30
Osteocalcin (<i>P</i> = 0.01)	100	86 (3.8)	113 (8.8)	119 (4.2)	135 (4.3)	136 (6.4)
Alk. fosfatase (<i>P</i> = 0.05)	100	94 (43.2)	106 (48.9)	99 (51.1)	108 (76.5)	108 (35.7)
Hydroxyprolin/creatinine (<i>P</i> = 0.61)	100	290 (10.5)	432 (8.8)	231 (9.4)	273 (19.0)	294 (15.8)
Calcium/creatinine (<i>P</i> = 0.51)	100	272 (150.2)	521 (283.7)	223 (81.2)	132 (36.5)	206 (121.4)

P-values given for a one-sample *t*-test for the hypothesis that the estimated slopes have mean zero. This on the background of repeated measures analysis of variance performed on logarithmed data