A prospective study of fractures of the femoral neck was conducted over 12 months in order to ascertain the relevance of generalised osteoporosis as determined by metacarpal morphometry. A series of some 200 women sustaining a fracture of the femoral neck after minor trauma had bone mass measurements similar to those of a control population of normal women, and 16% were not osteoporotic. A history of previous fractures was documented in one third of the women, but this was unrelated to the presence or severity of osteoporosis, although over half of the fractures had occurred within the previous year. Femoral neck fractures (FNF) are the prerogative of older people particularly females in whom osteoporosis is more important [1]. Impacted coxa valga fractures classified stage I according to Garden classification, represent 5% to 15% of FNF. They have a special status compared to other fractures of the proximal femur, as they are considered, wrongly, as benign and stable. Nevertheless, several authors estimate that approximately 20% to 30% of these fractures were secondarily complicated by the occurrence of osteonecrosis which represents the ultimate complication of this disease [2,3]. It's a

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