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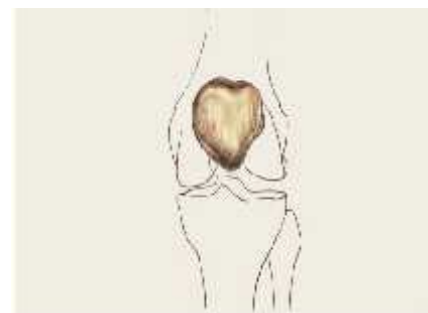
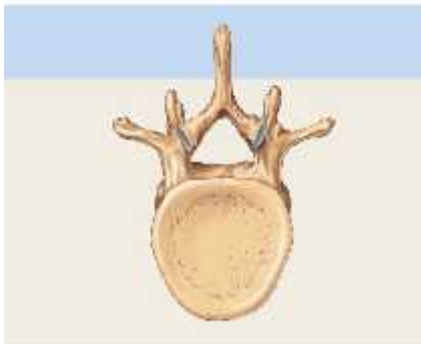
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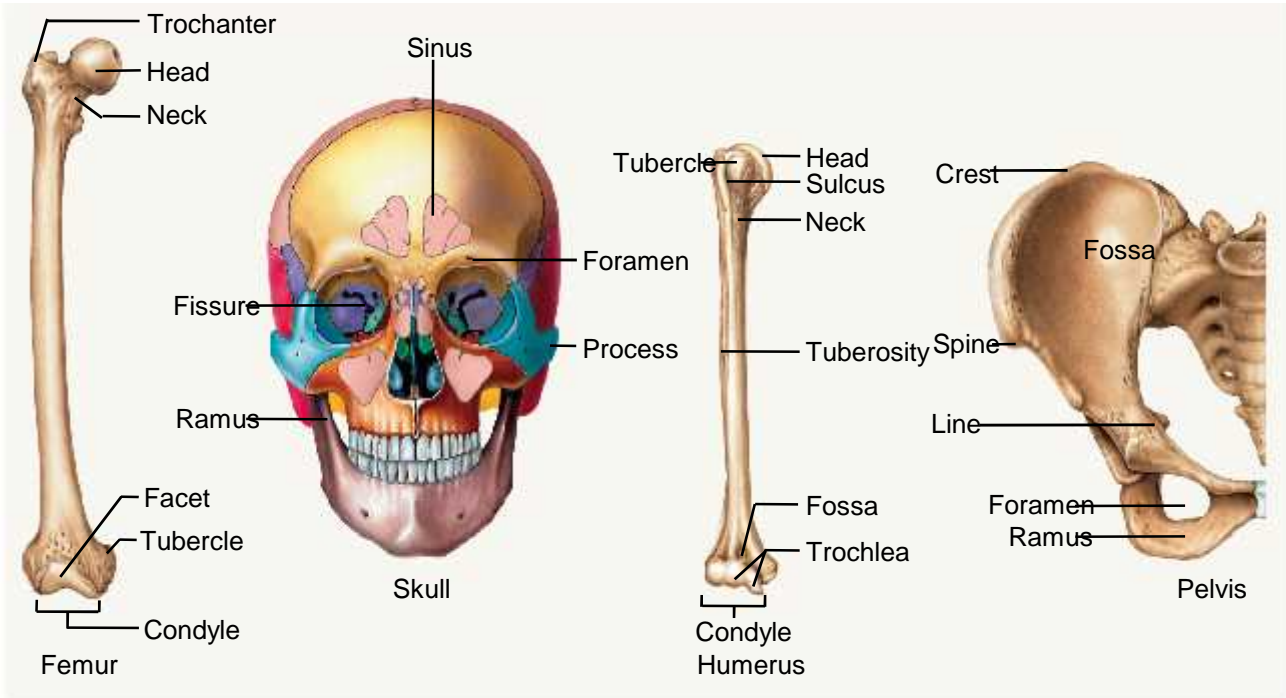
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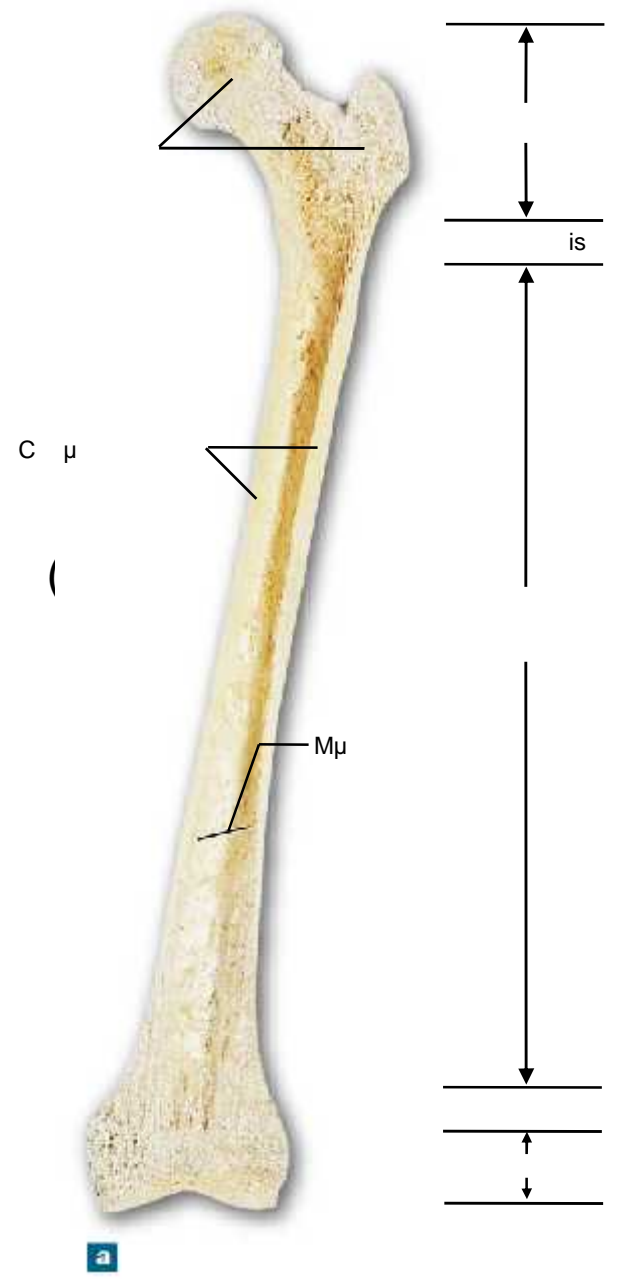
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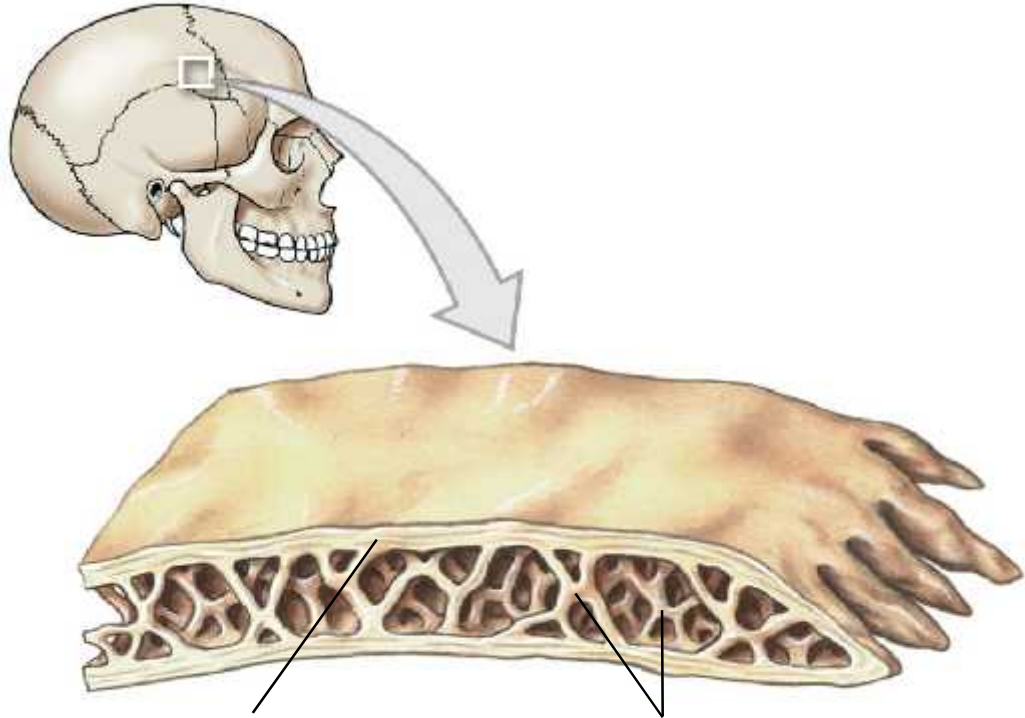


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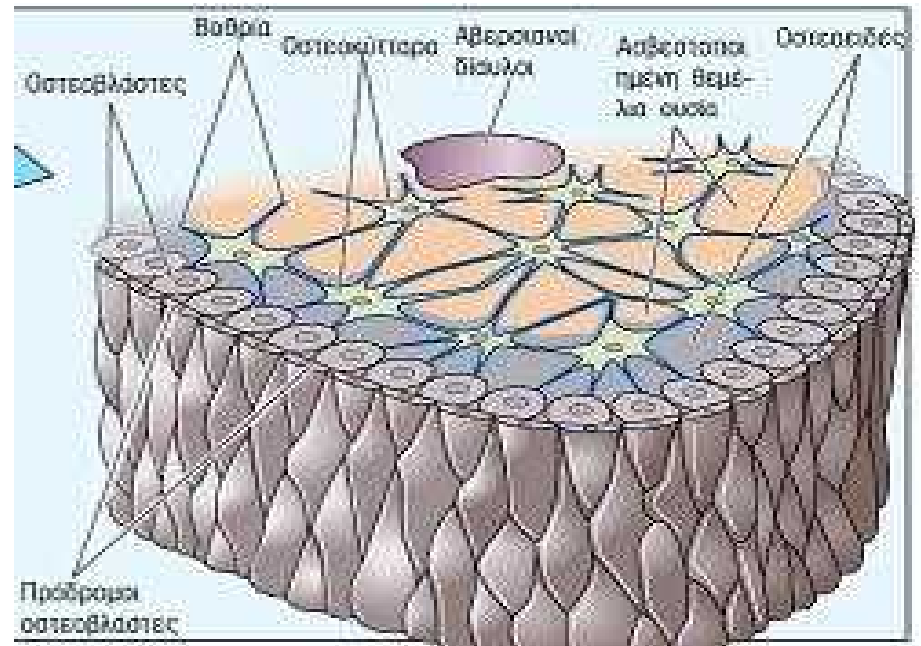
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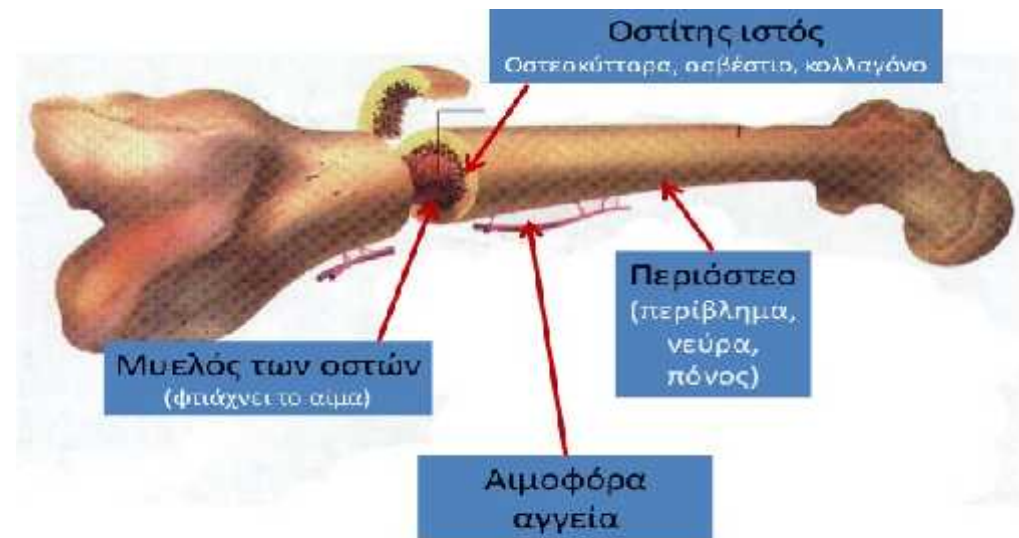
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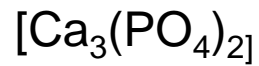
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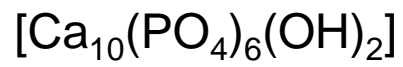
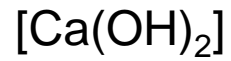
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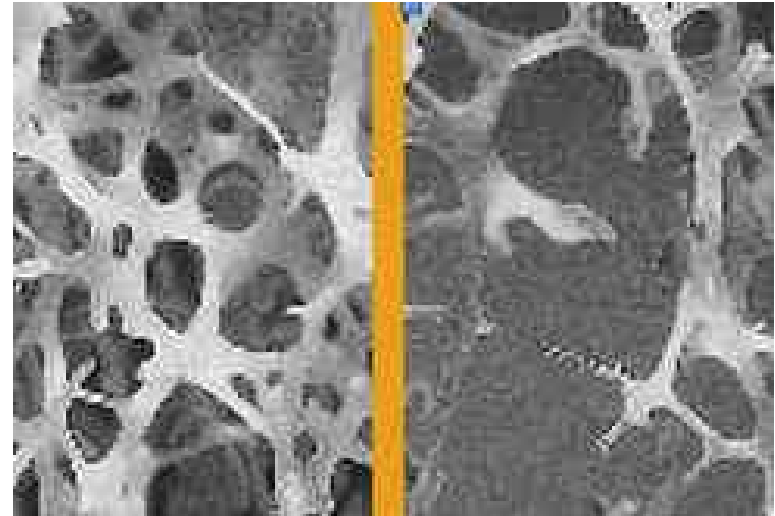


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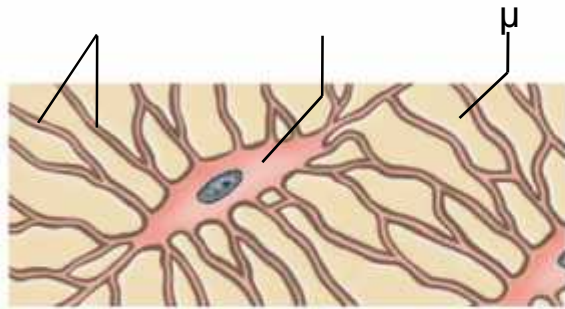
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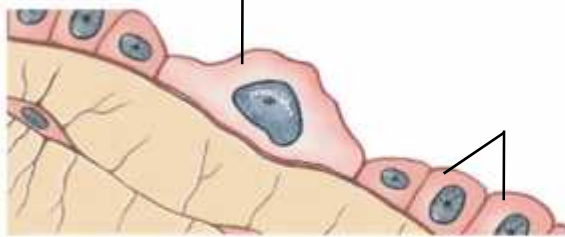
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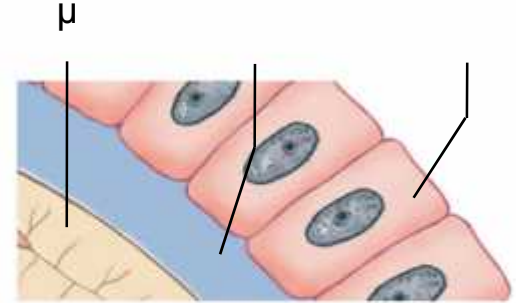
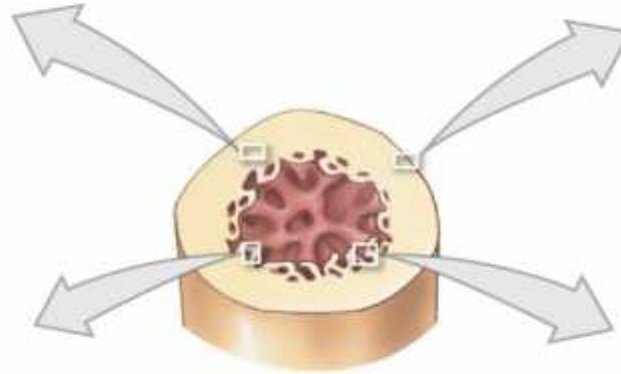


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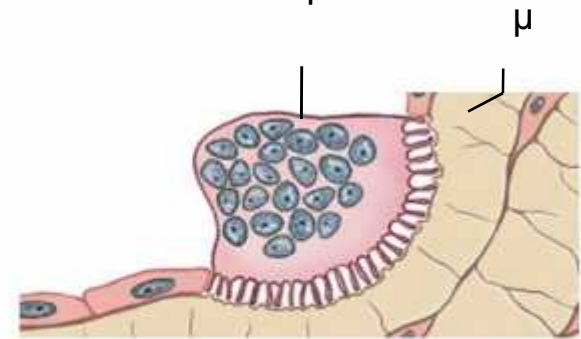


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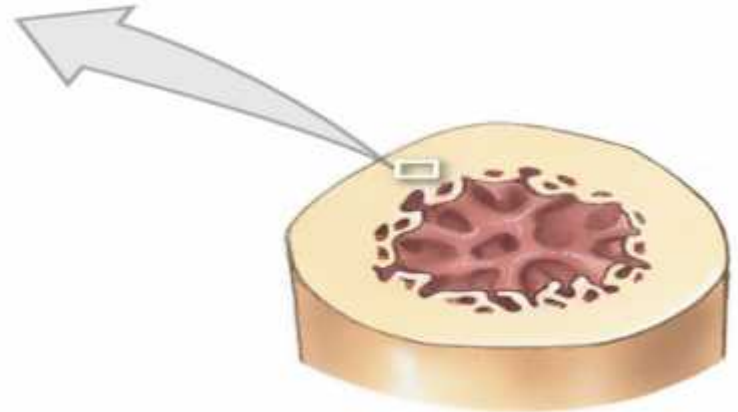
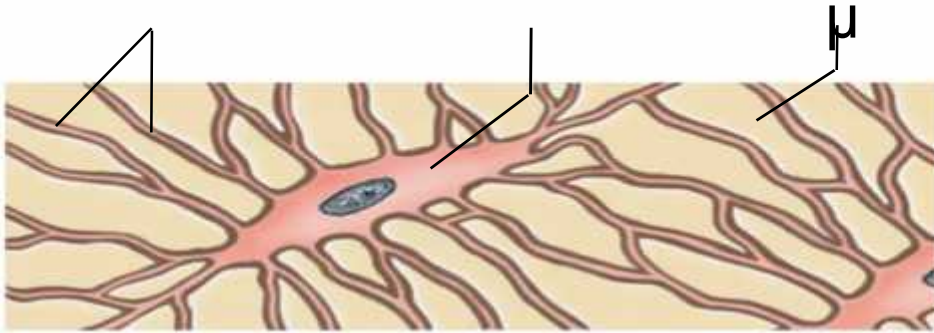
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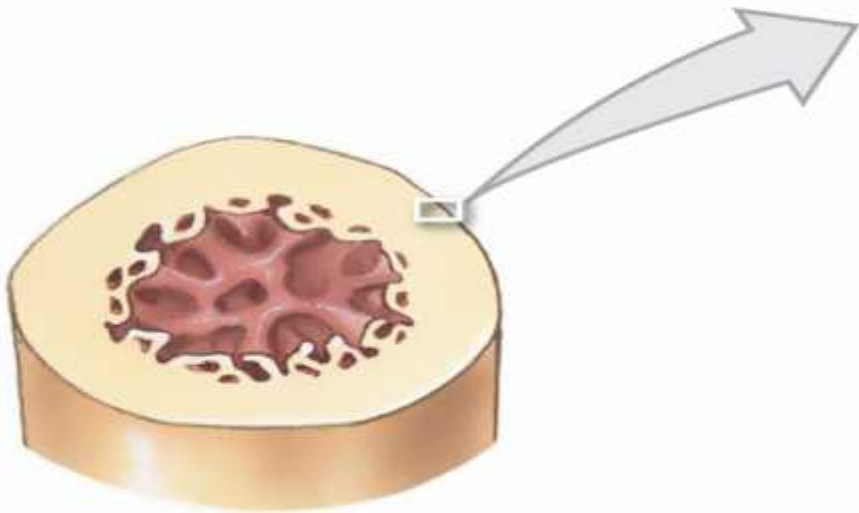
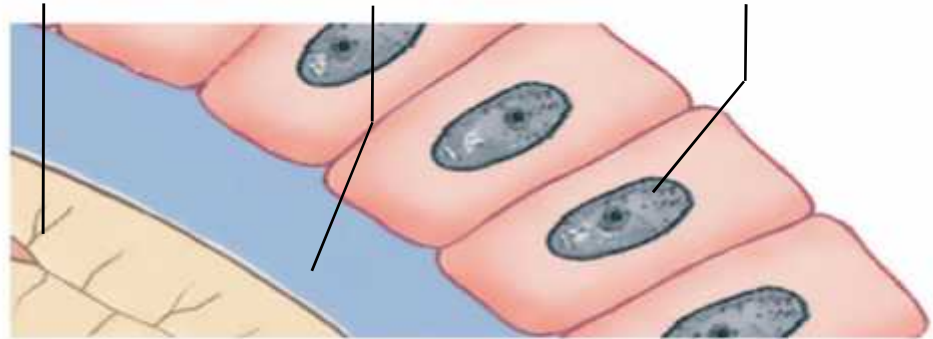
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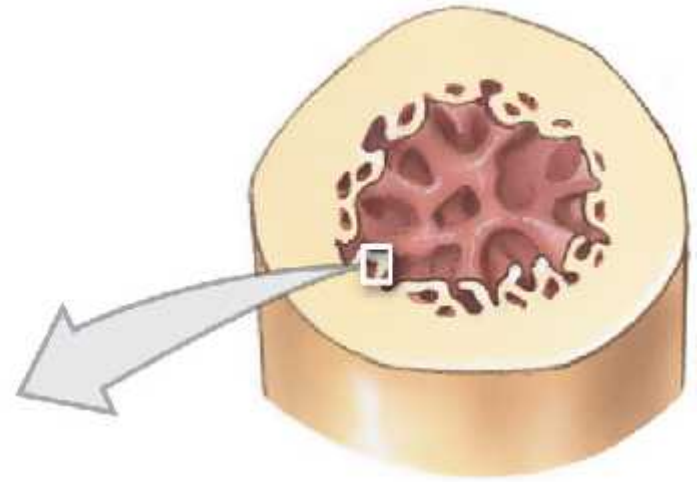
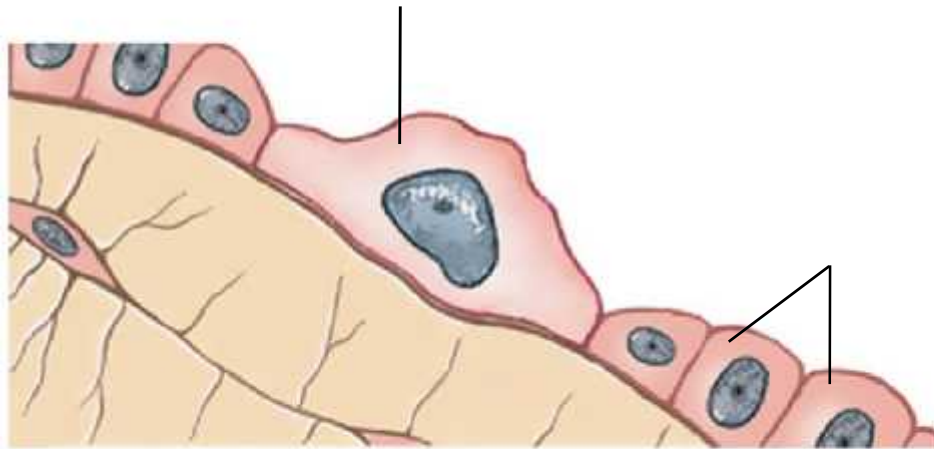
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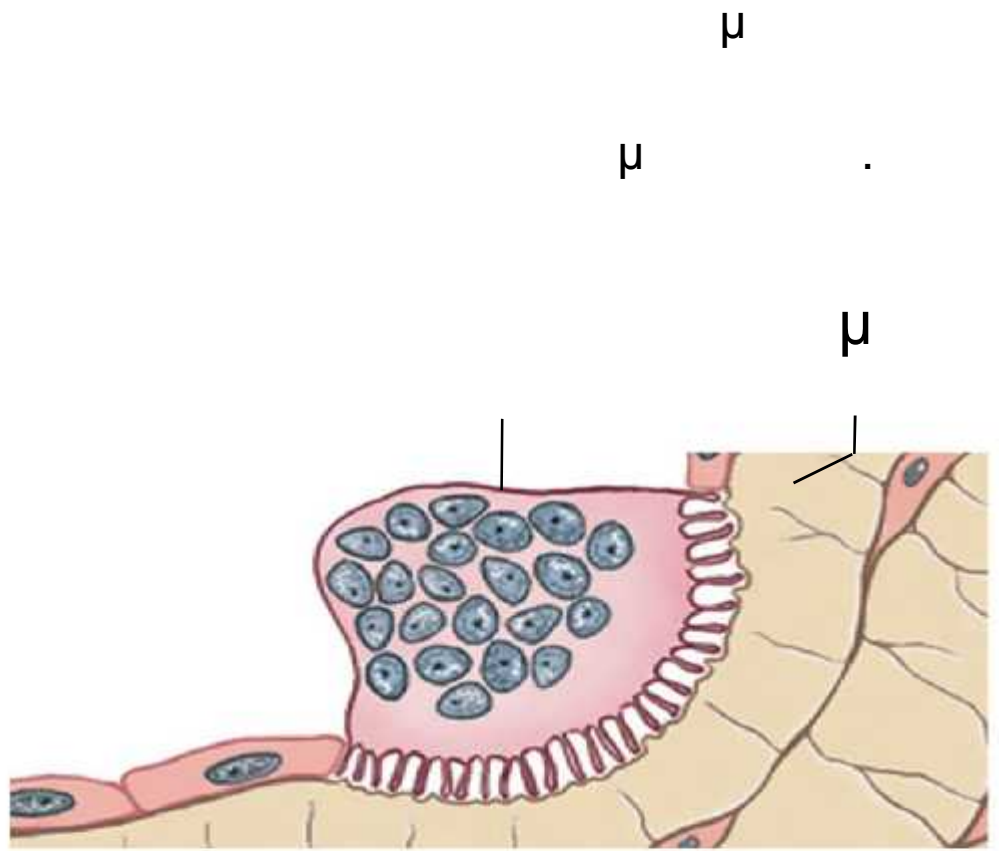
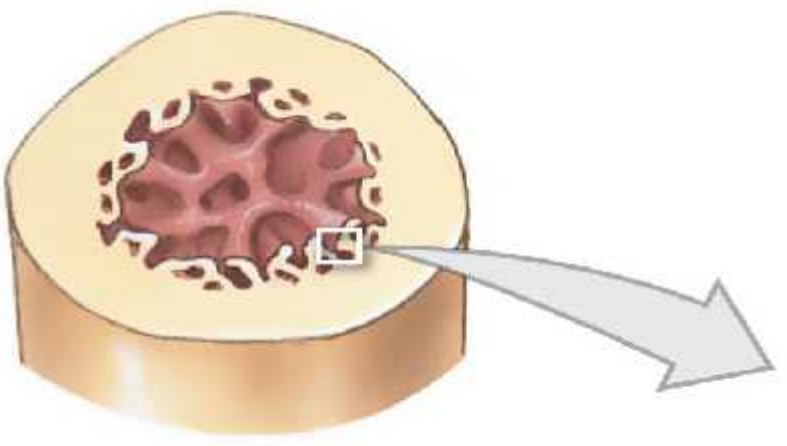
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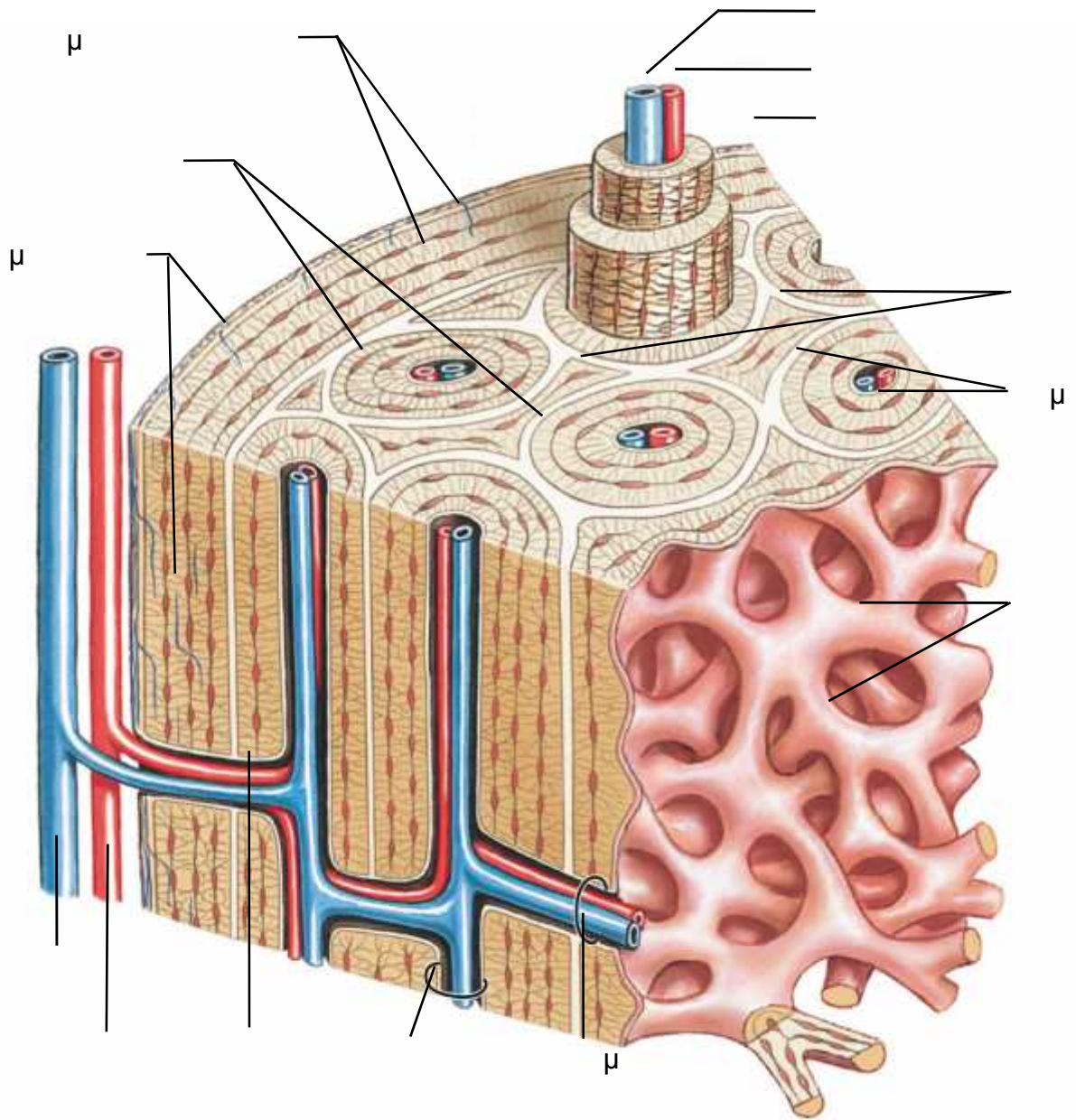
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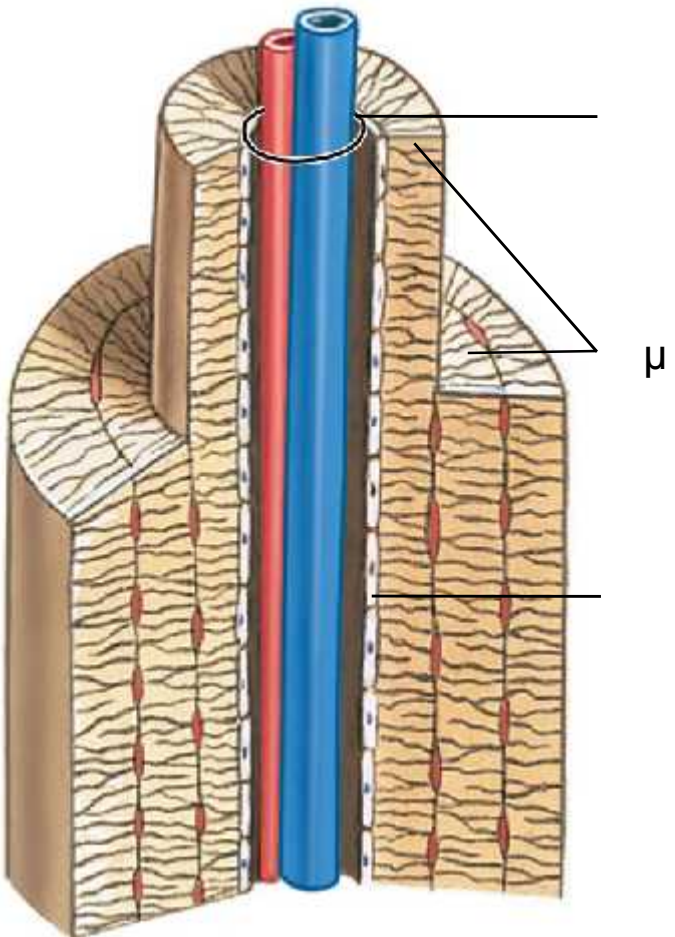
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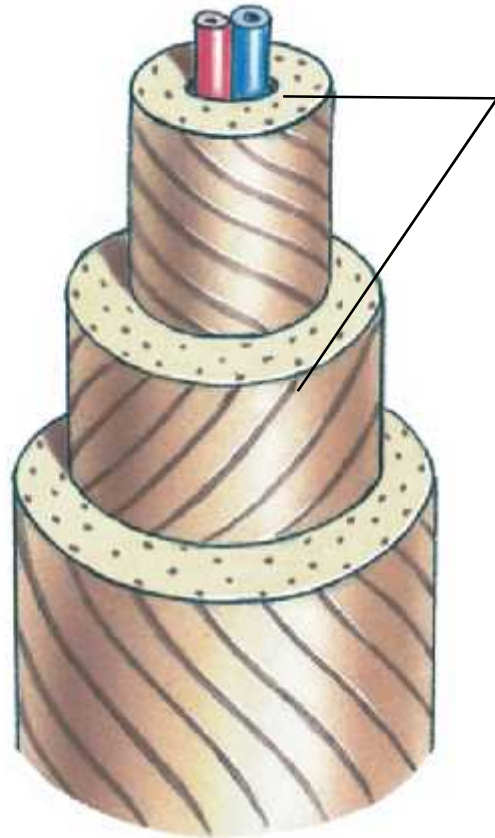
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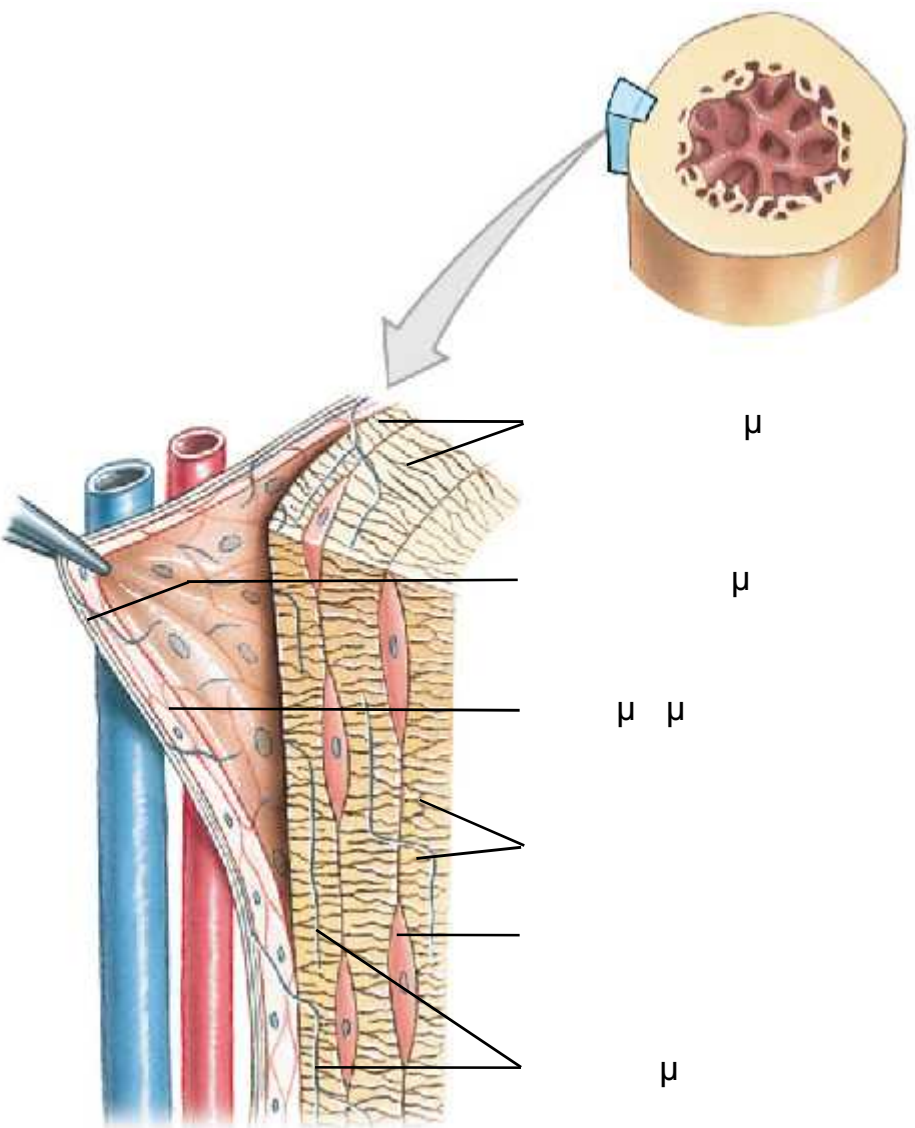












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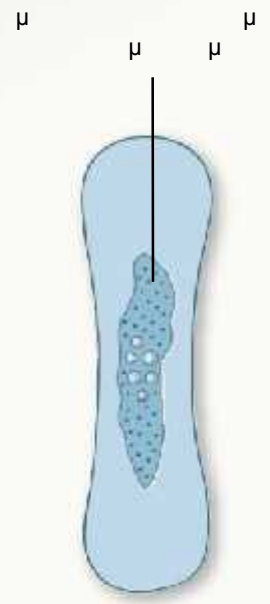
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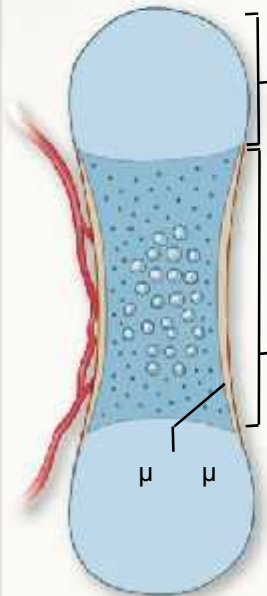
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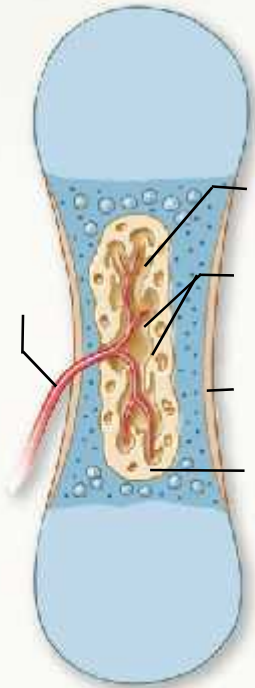
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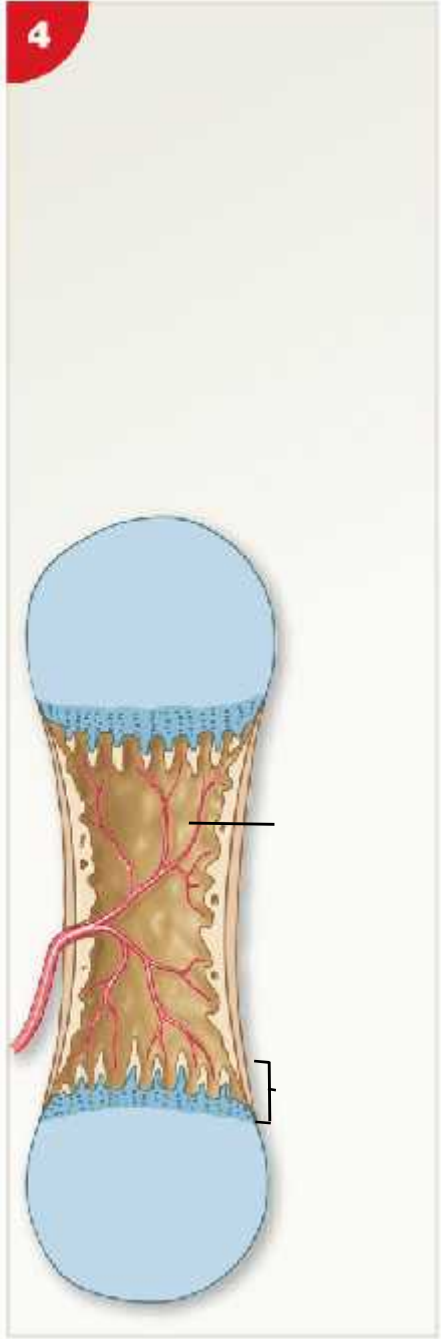
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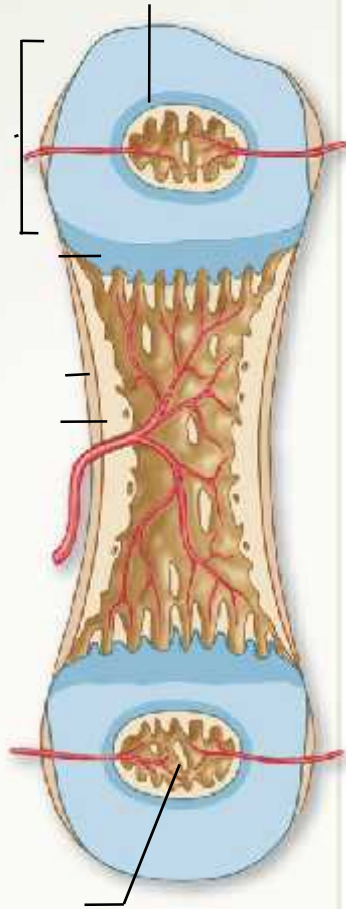


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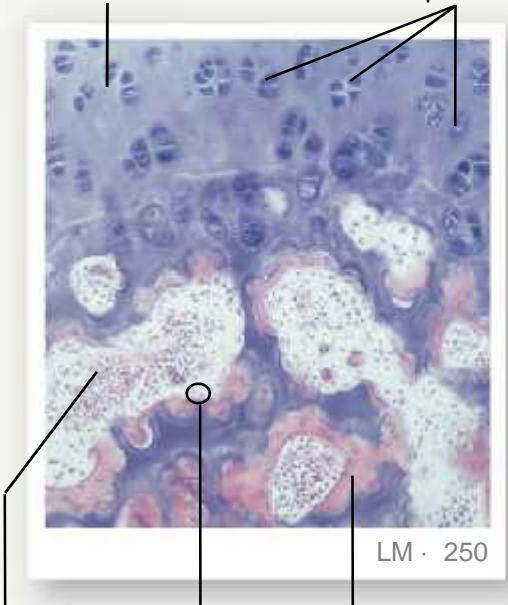






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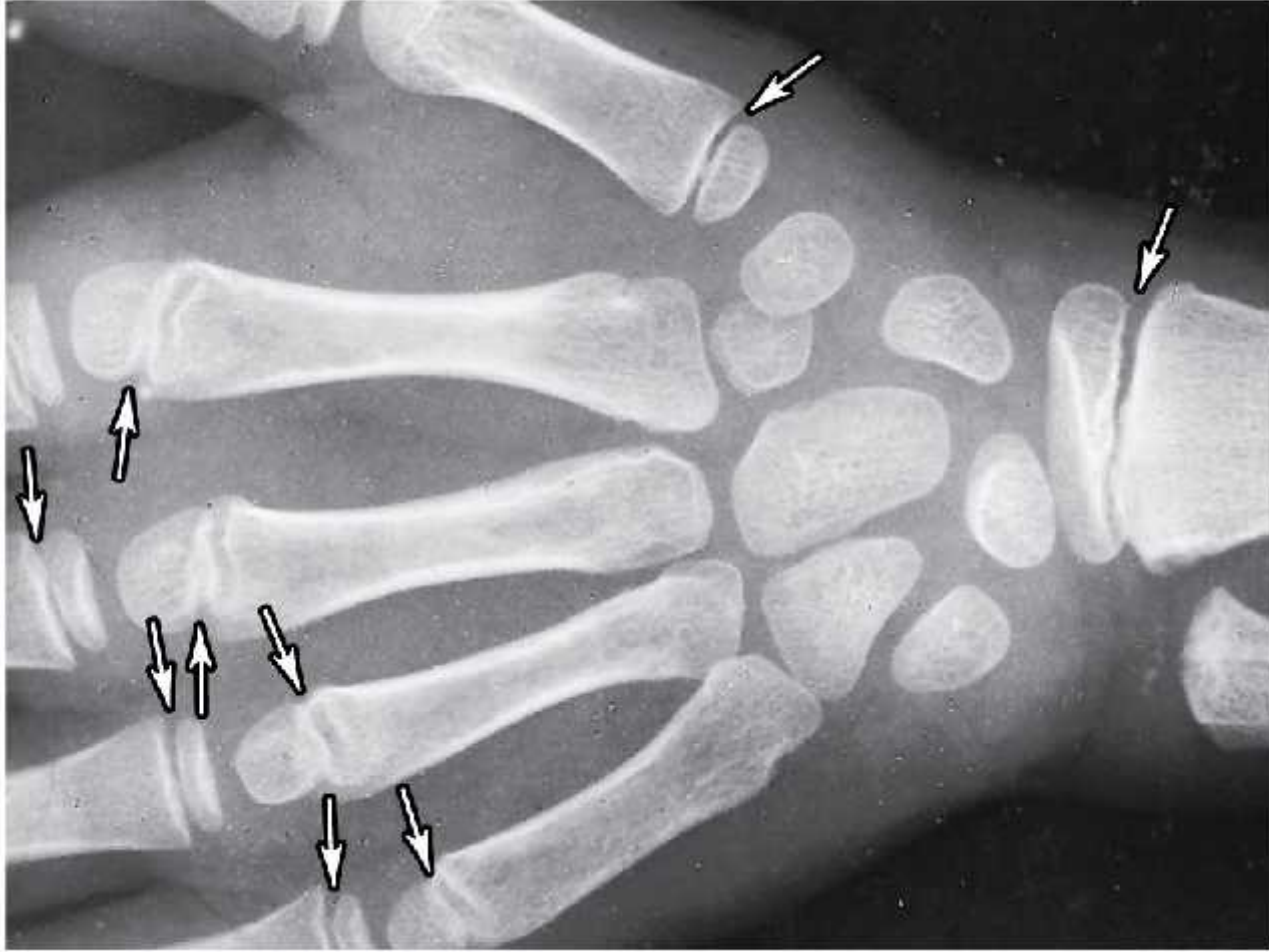
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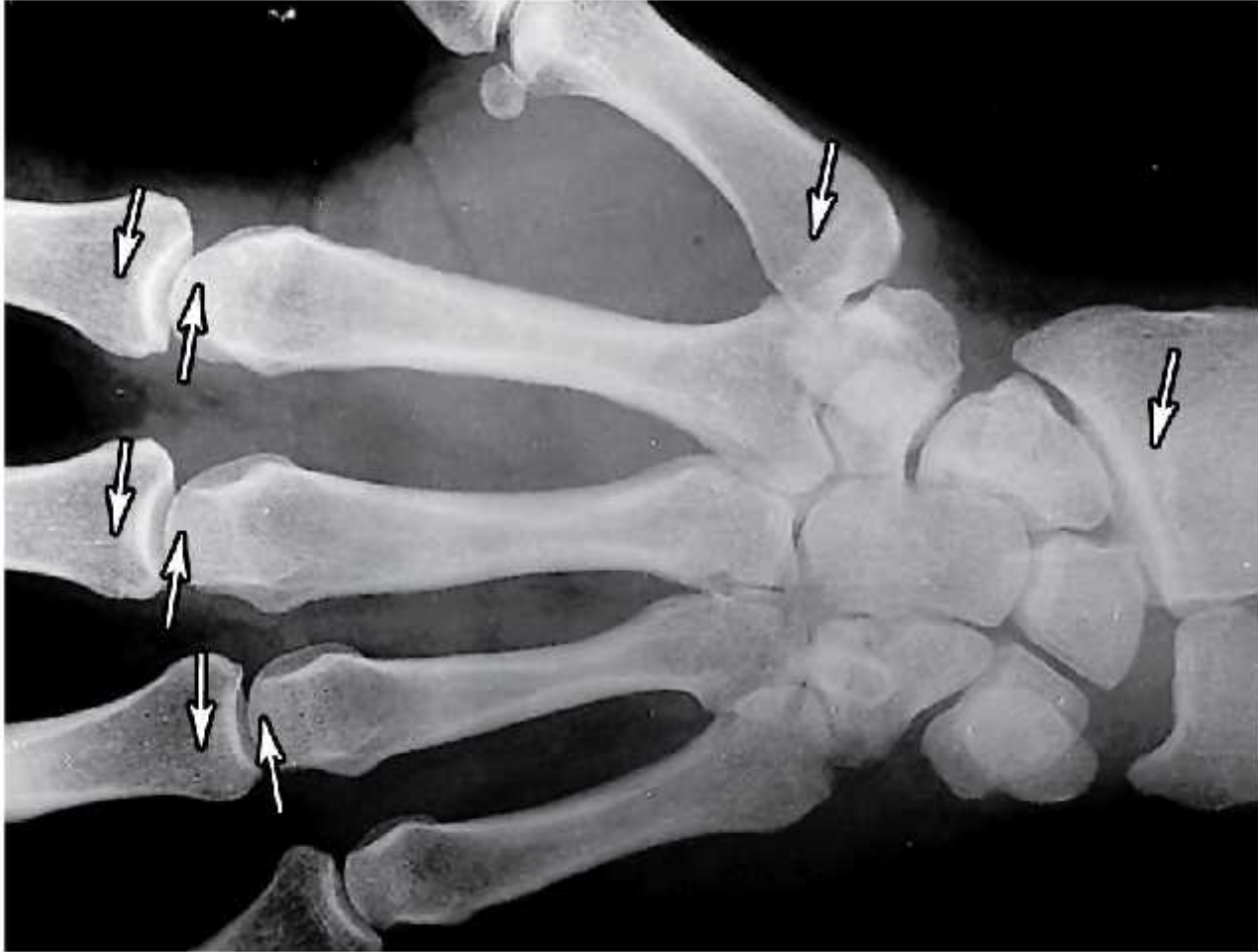
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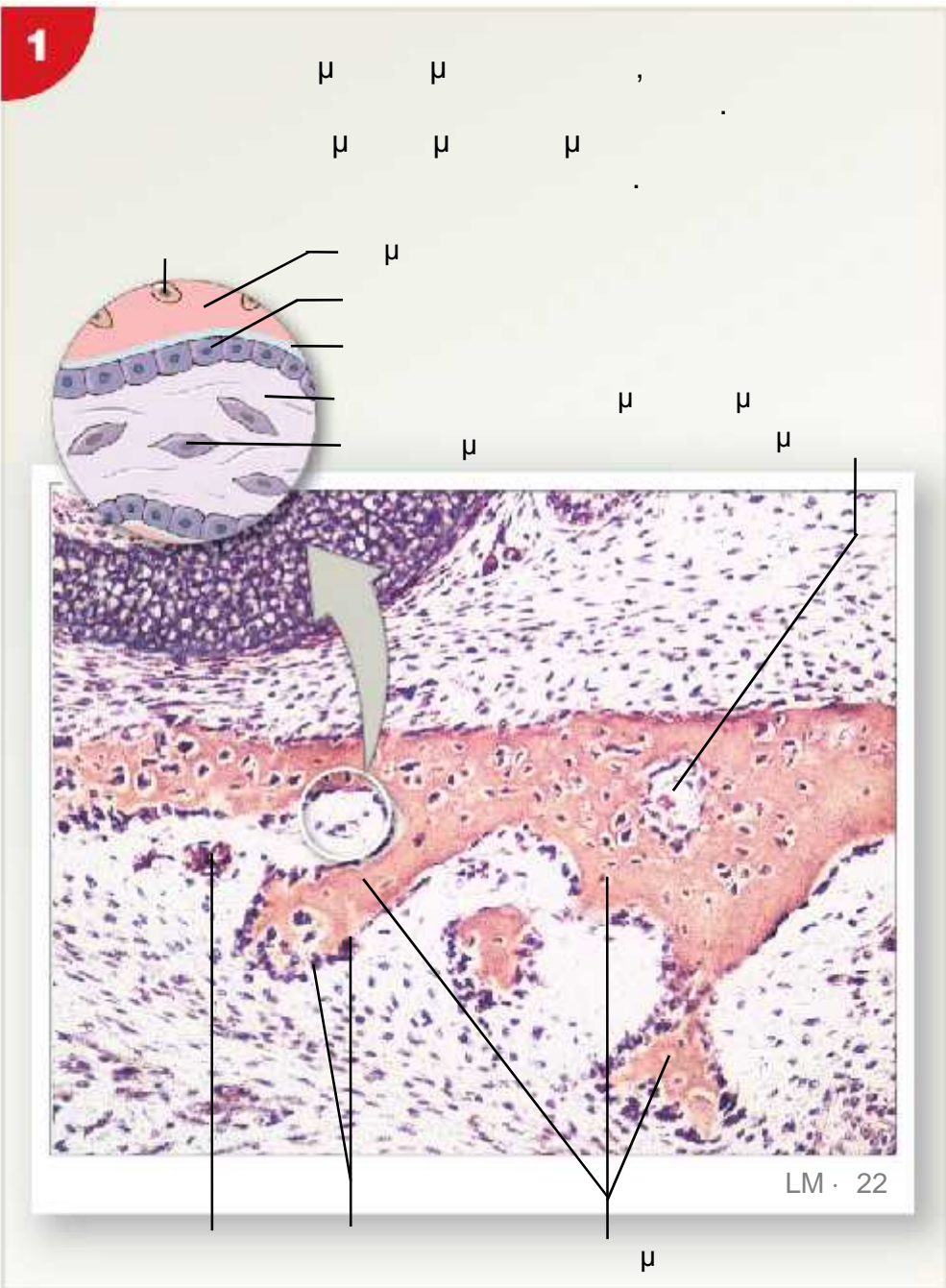
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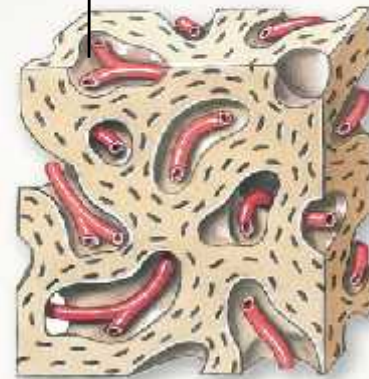
As the spicules interconnect, they trap blood vessels within the bone.

Osteocytes in lacunae      Blood vessels      Osteoblast layer



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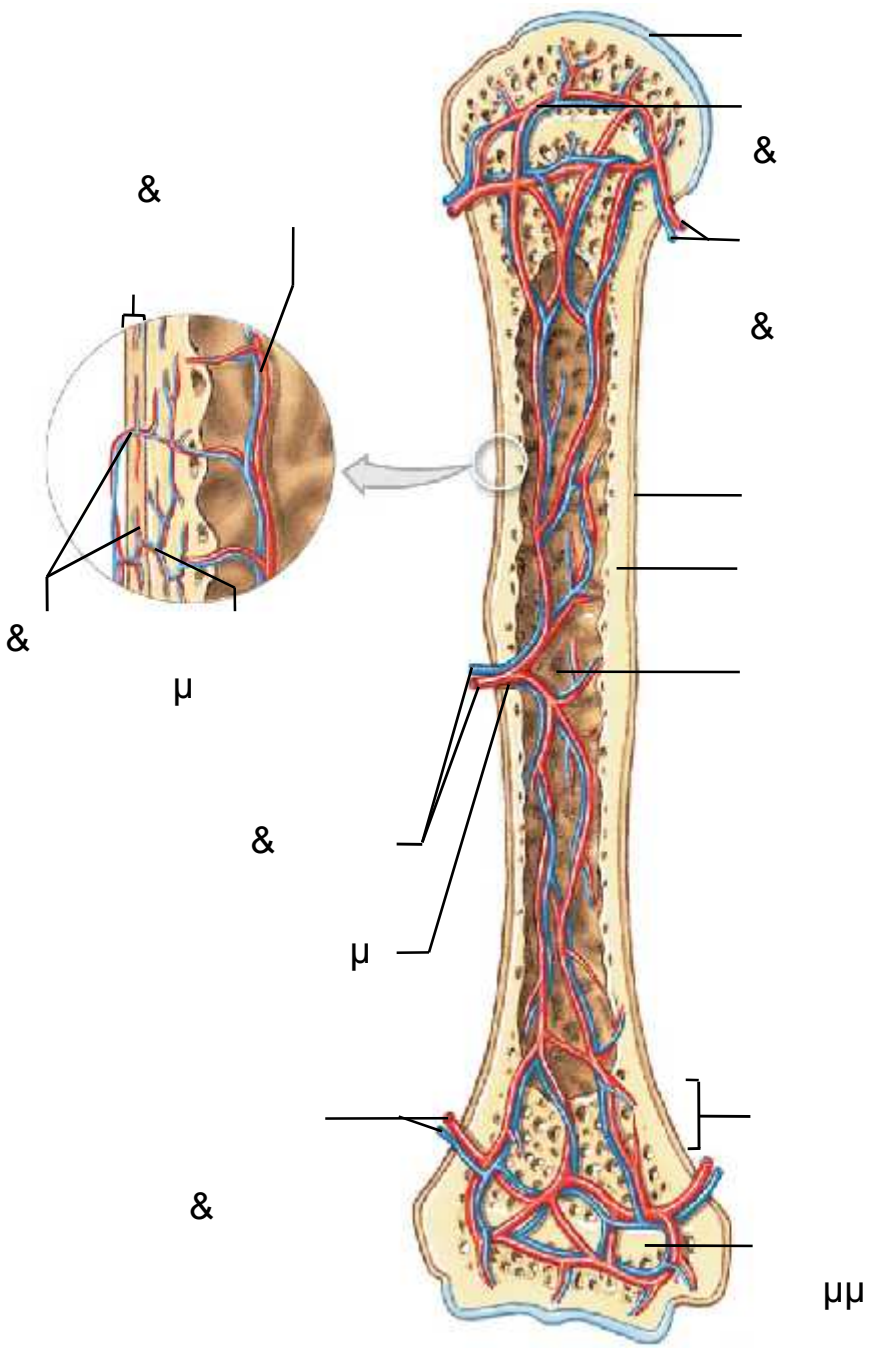
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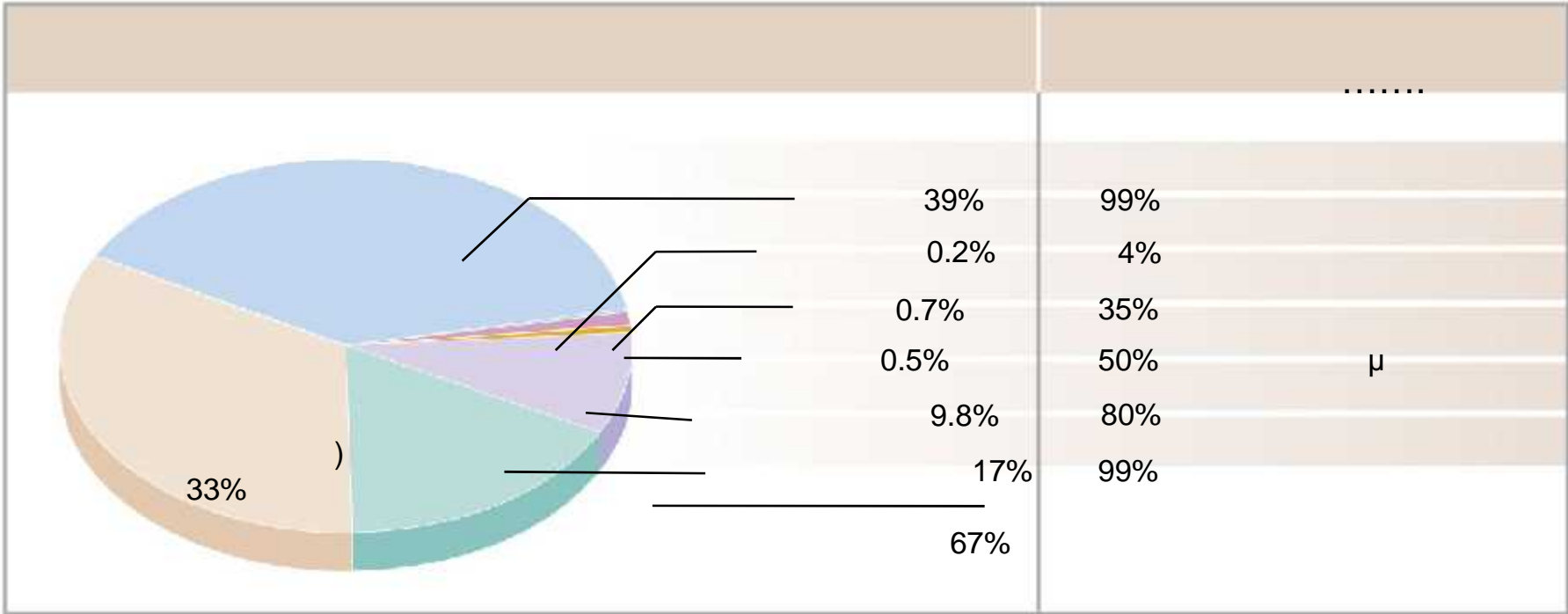
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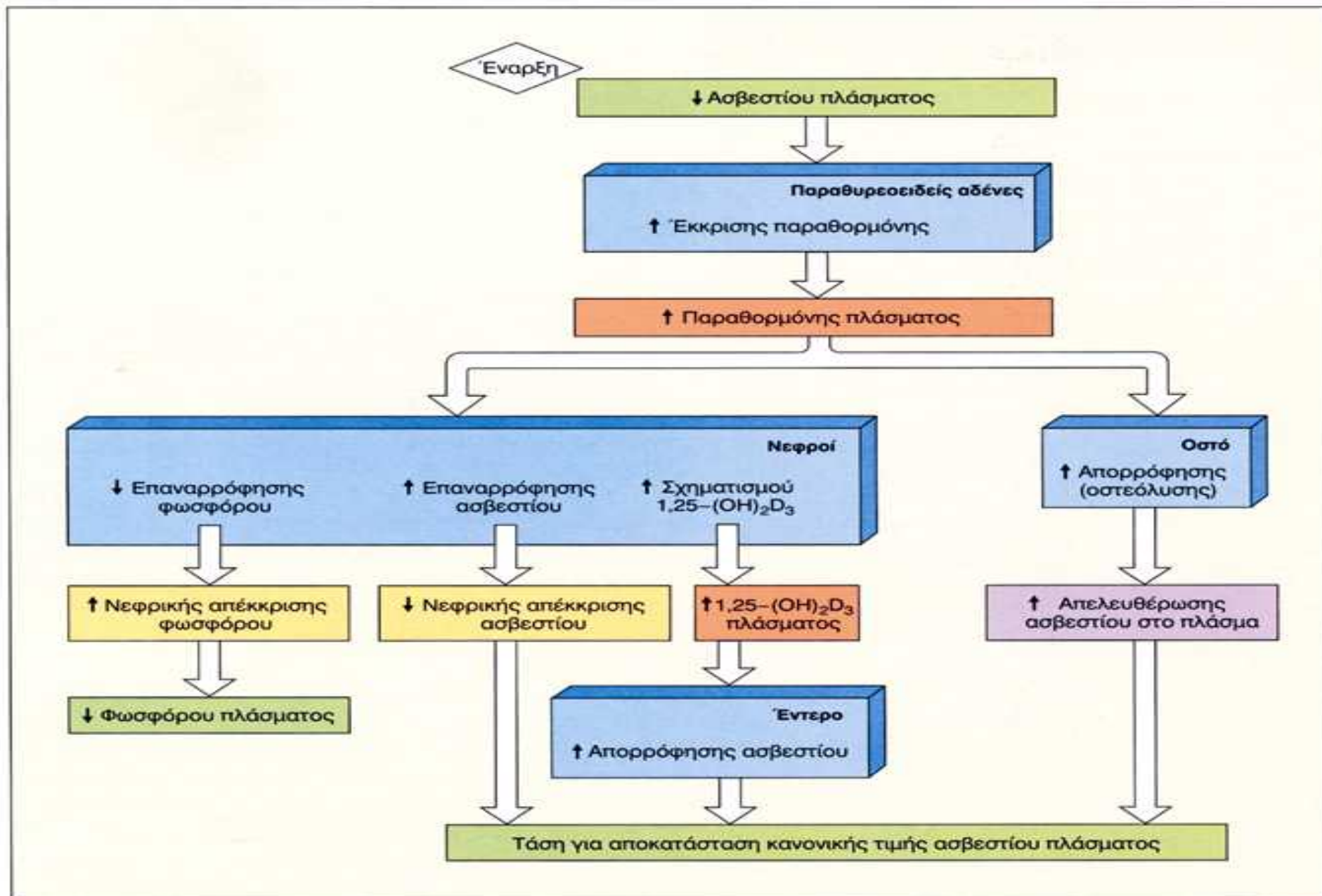
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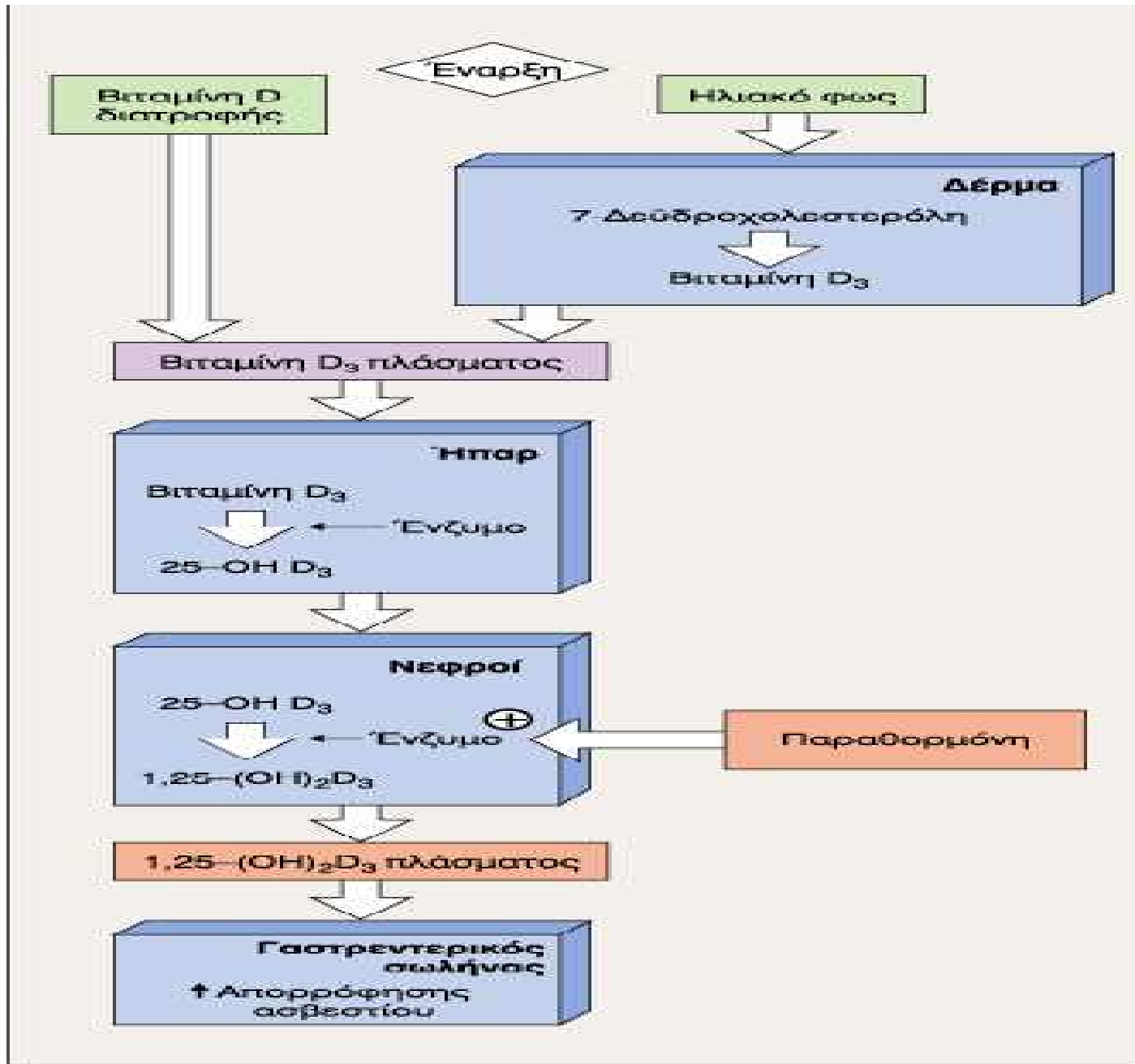
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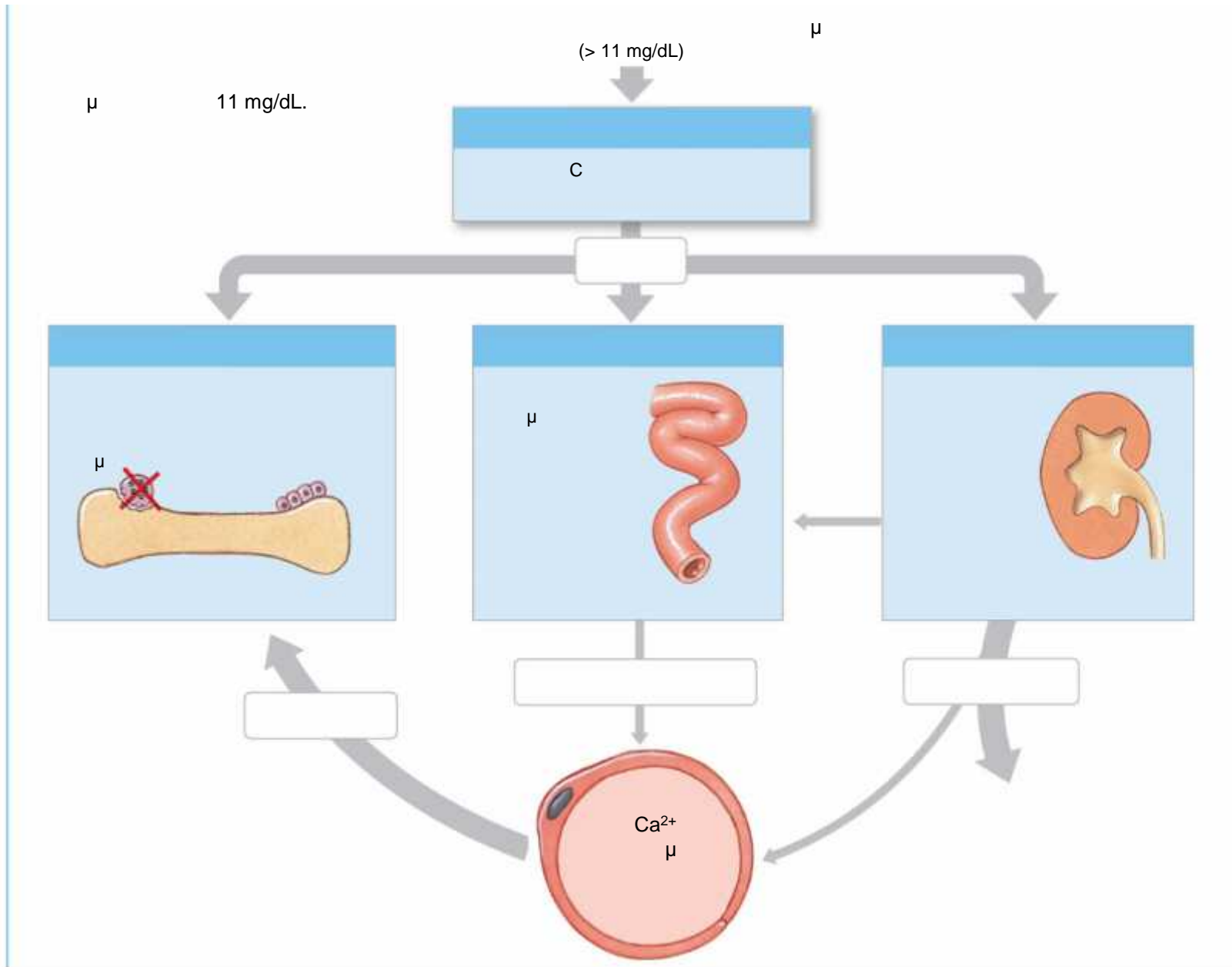
Ca<sup>++</sup>).





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Μπορεί να βρεθεί στα γαλακτοκομικά προϊόντα όπως το γάλα, το γιαούρτι και το τυρί.

Υπάρχουν πολλά ενισχυμένα προϊόντα με ασβέστιο. Π.χ. στην Αγγλία, υπάρχει αλεύρι εμπλουτισμένο σε ασβέστιο με αποτέλεσμα το ψωμί να αποτελεί καλή πηγή.

Τα όσπρια, τα καρύδια, τα αποξηραμένα φρούτα και τα πράσινα λαχανικά όπως το σπανάκι παρέχουν ασβέστιο όπως και το ψάρι όταν τρώγεται με τα κόκκαλα (π.χ. κονσέρβα σαρδέλες).



Μερικές τροφές παρέχουν σημαντικές ποσότητες ασβεστίου αλλά επίσης περιέχουν ουσίες που μειώνουν την απορρόφησή του από το σώμα.

Π.χ. τα άλατα του φυτικού οξέος στα δημητριακά ολικής άλεσης και στα όσπρια και το οξαλοξικό στο σπανάκι.

Για τους χορτοφάγους, καλή λύση είναι η κατανάλωση μεγαλύτερων ποσοτήτων προϊόντων σόγιας όπως το τοφού και τα ποτά σόγιας που είναι ενισχυμένα με ασβέστιο.





# μ D

Η βιταμίνη D είναι σημαντική για την απορρόφηση του ασβεστίου από την τροφή.

Η βιταμίνη D δημιουργείται στο δέρμα από το ηλιακό φως. Ορισμένα άτομα μπορεί να μην εκτίθενται επαρκώς στον ήλιο.

Καλές πηγές βιταμίνης D είναι τα ιχθυέλαια, τα αυγά, το βούτυρο, το κρέας και οι μαργαρίνες που ενισχύονται με βιταμίνη D όπως και τα δημητριακά.



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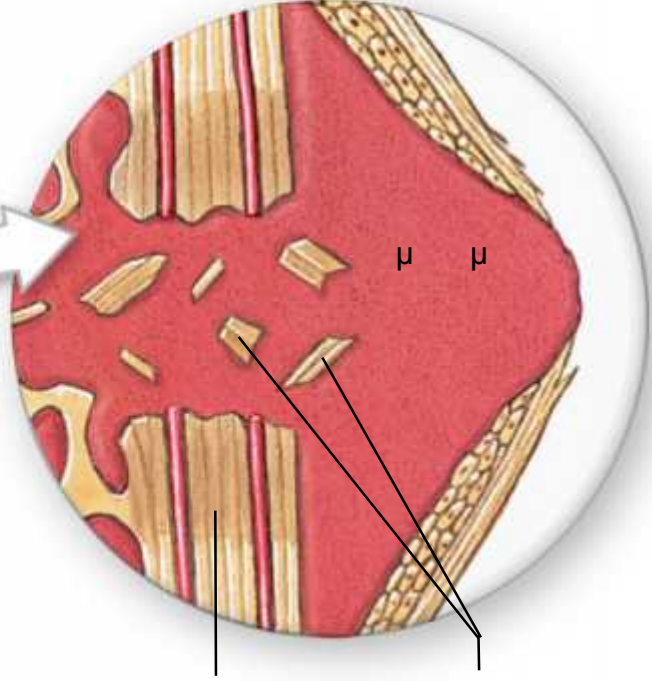
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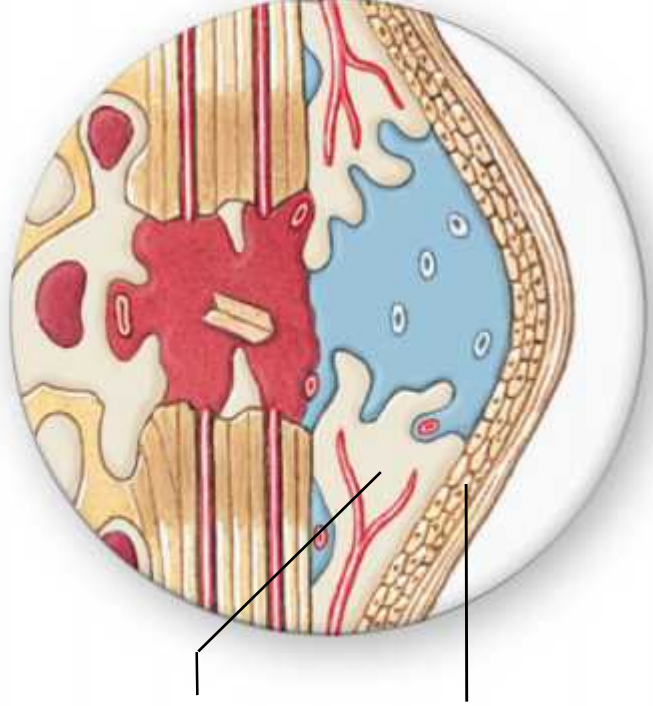
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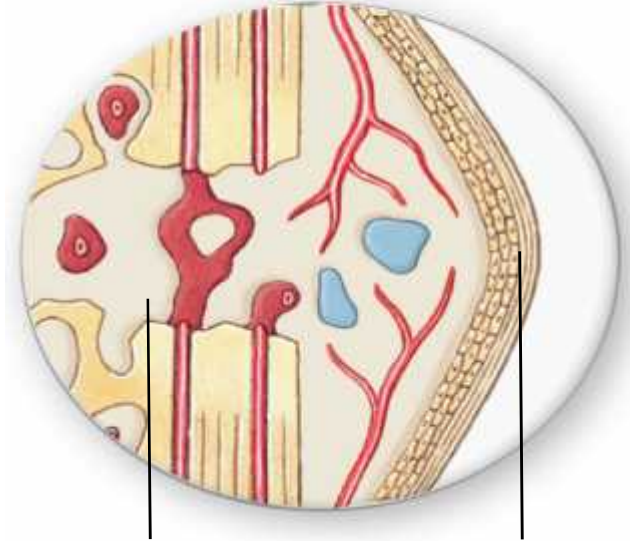


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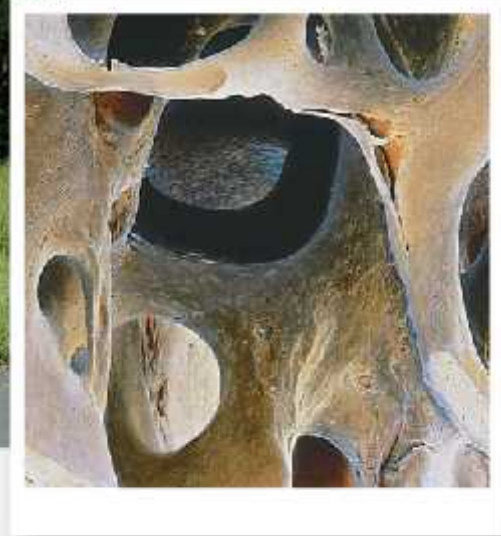
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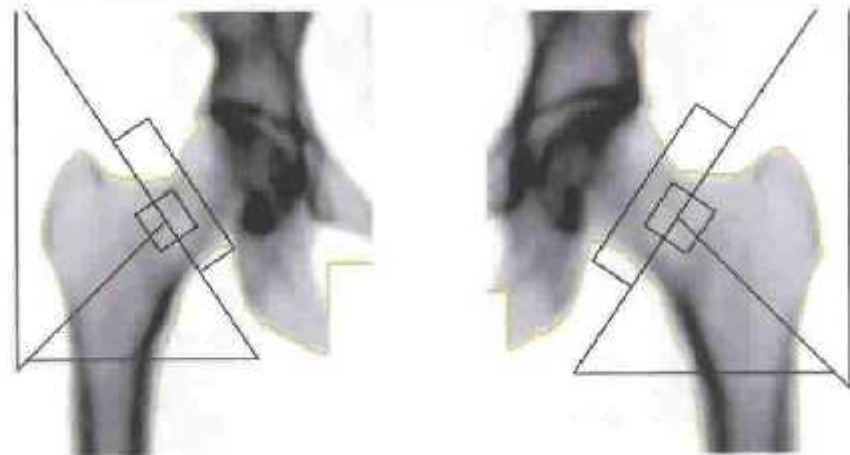
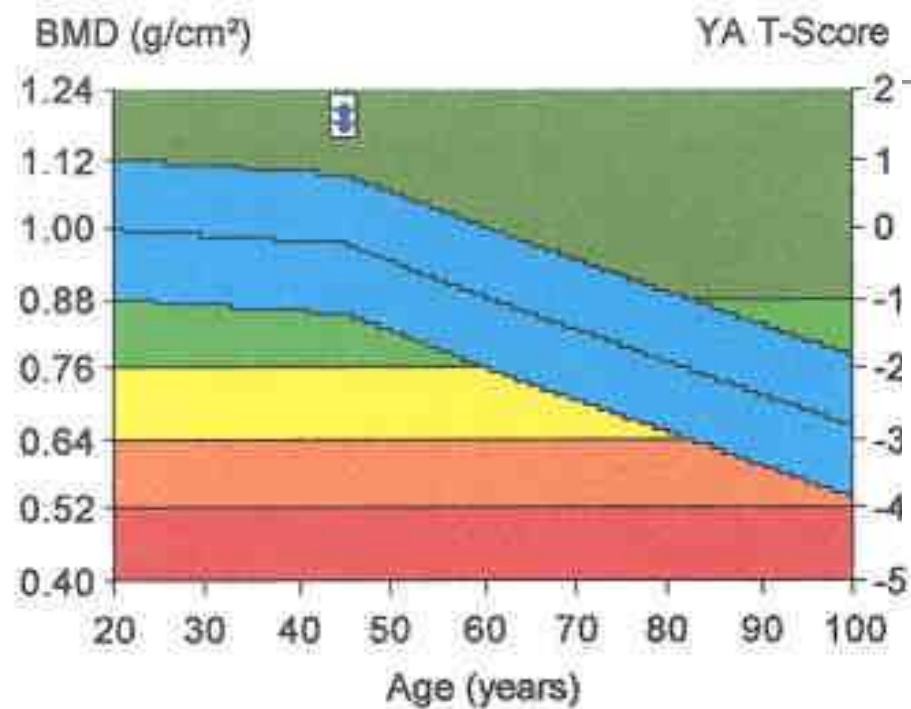
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# aBMD

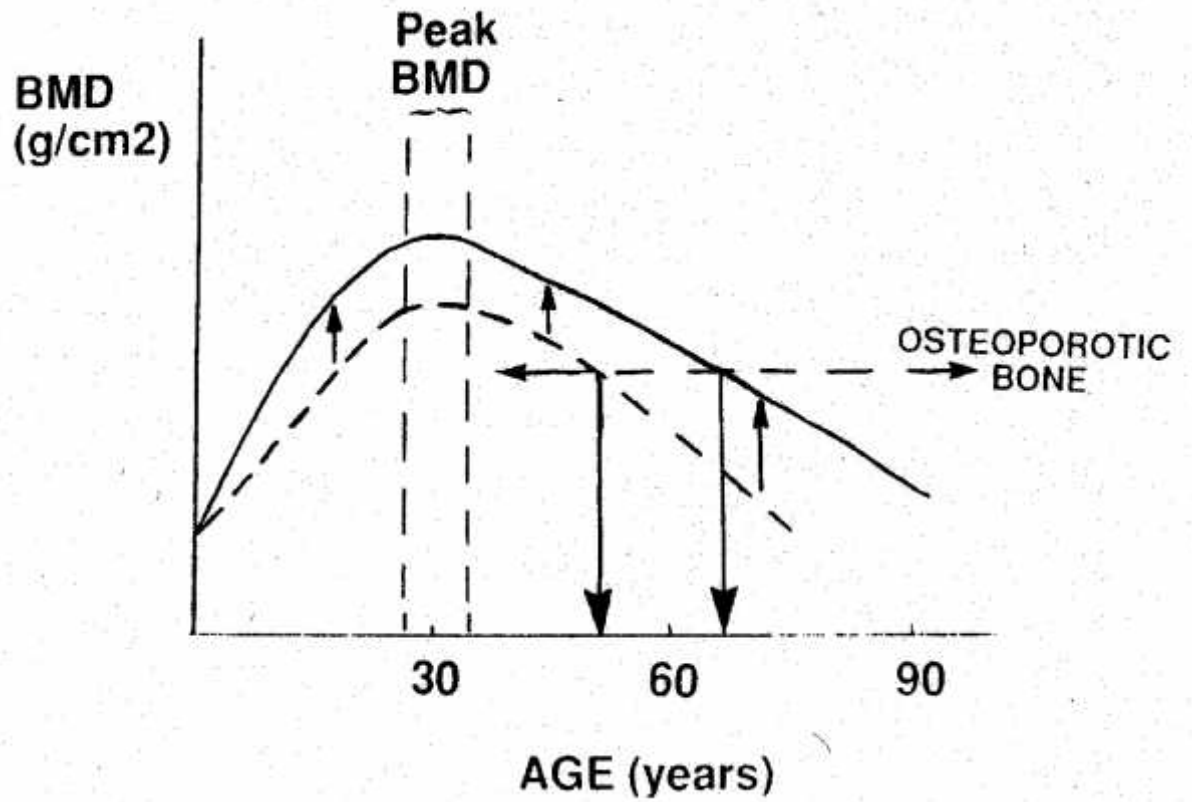
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◆ 5  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$



Region	1,6		2,7		3	
	BMD (g/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Young-Adult (%)	T-Score	Age-Matched (%)	Z-Score	
Left	1.185	119	1.5	122	1.8	
Right	1.206	121	1.7	124	1.9	
Mean	1.196	120	1.6	123	1.8	
Difference	0.020	2	0.2	2	0.2	

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From: Kemper, Pediatric Exercise Science 2000;12:198-216.

# Bone Increases Rapidly During Puberty



Areal bone mineral density gains in femoral neck during puberty. From Theintz et al., J Clin Endocrine Metab 1992; 75:1060-1065.



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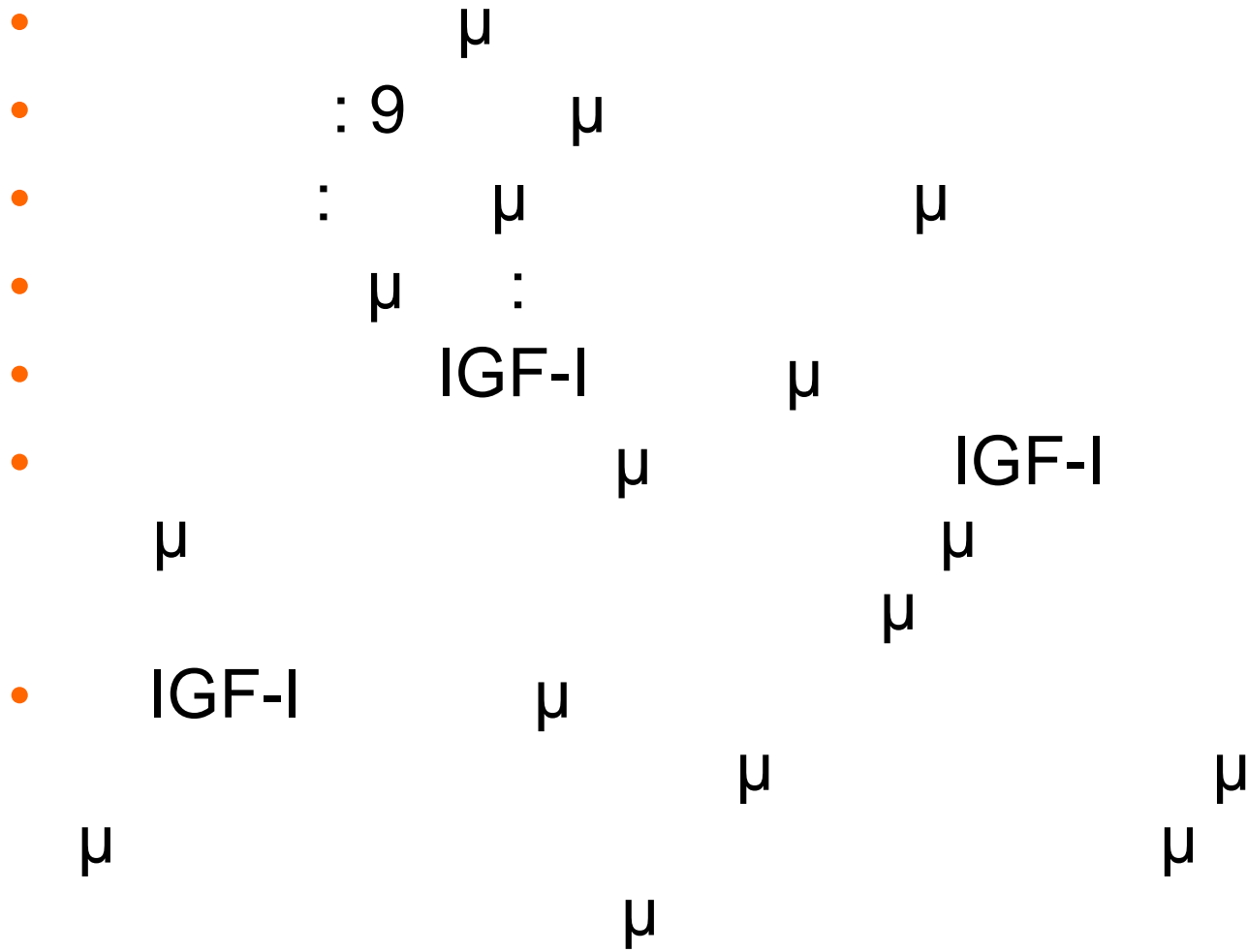
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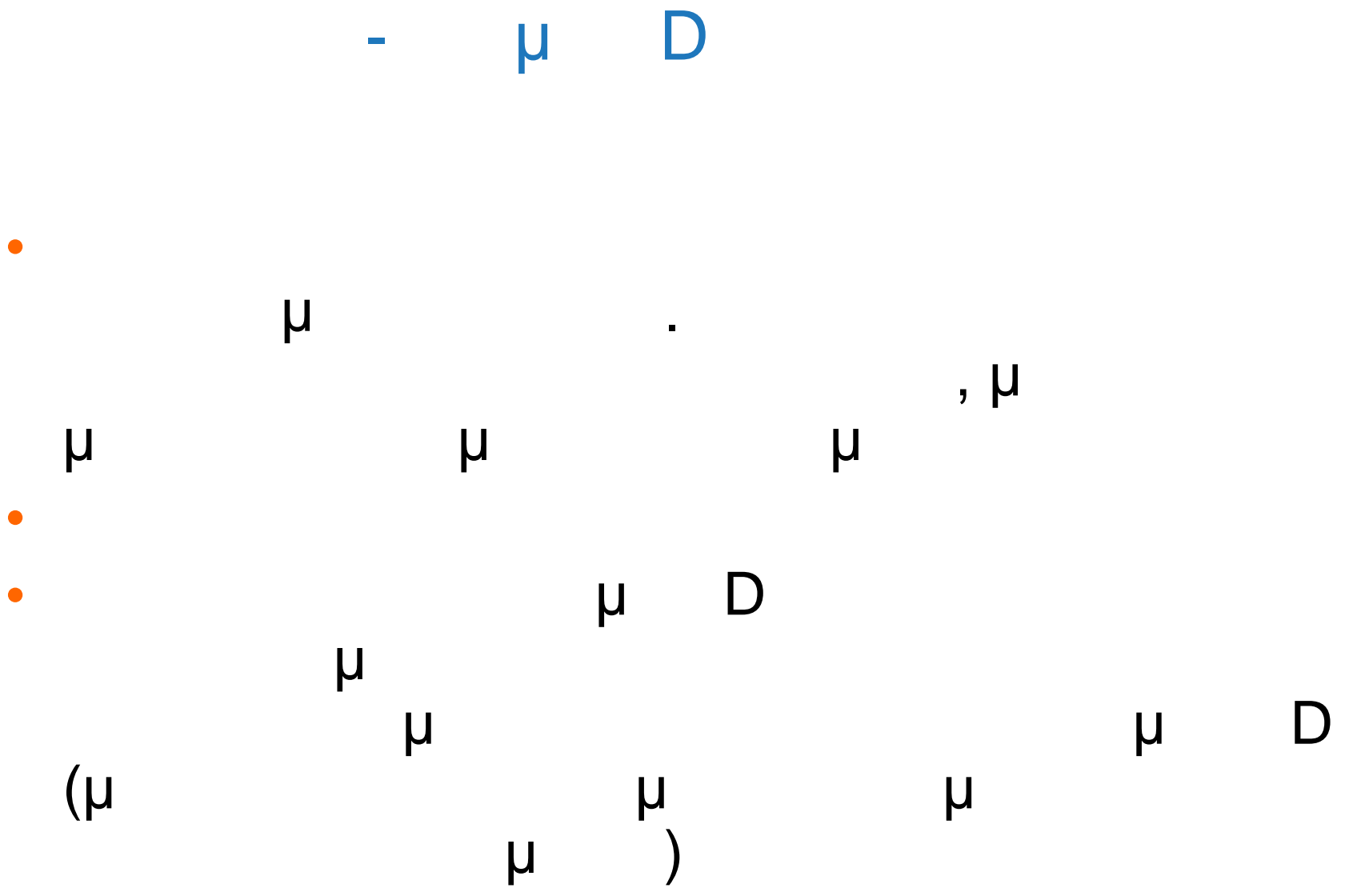
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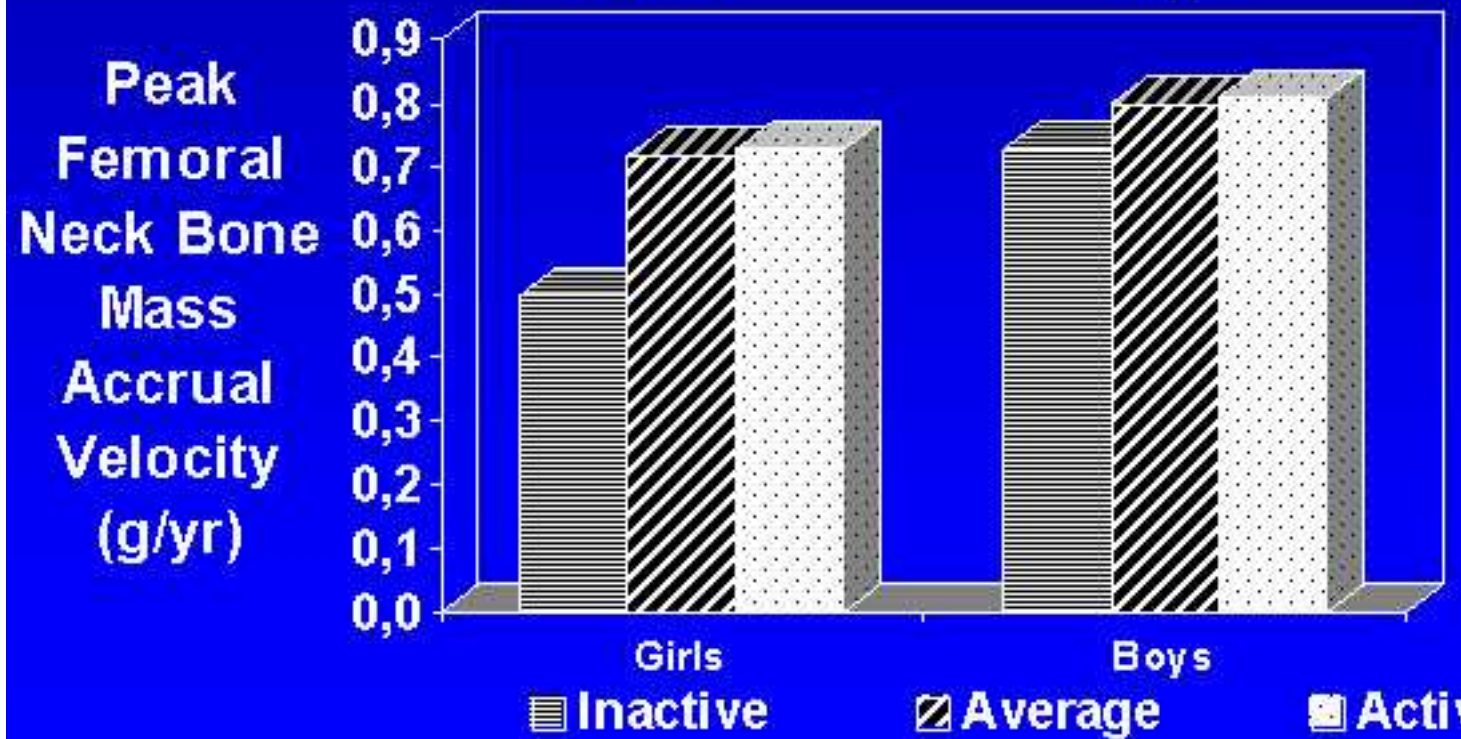
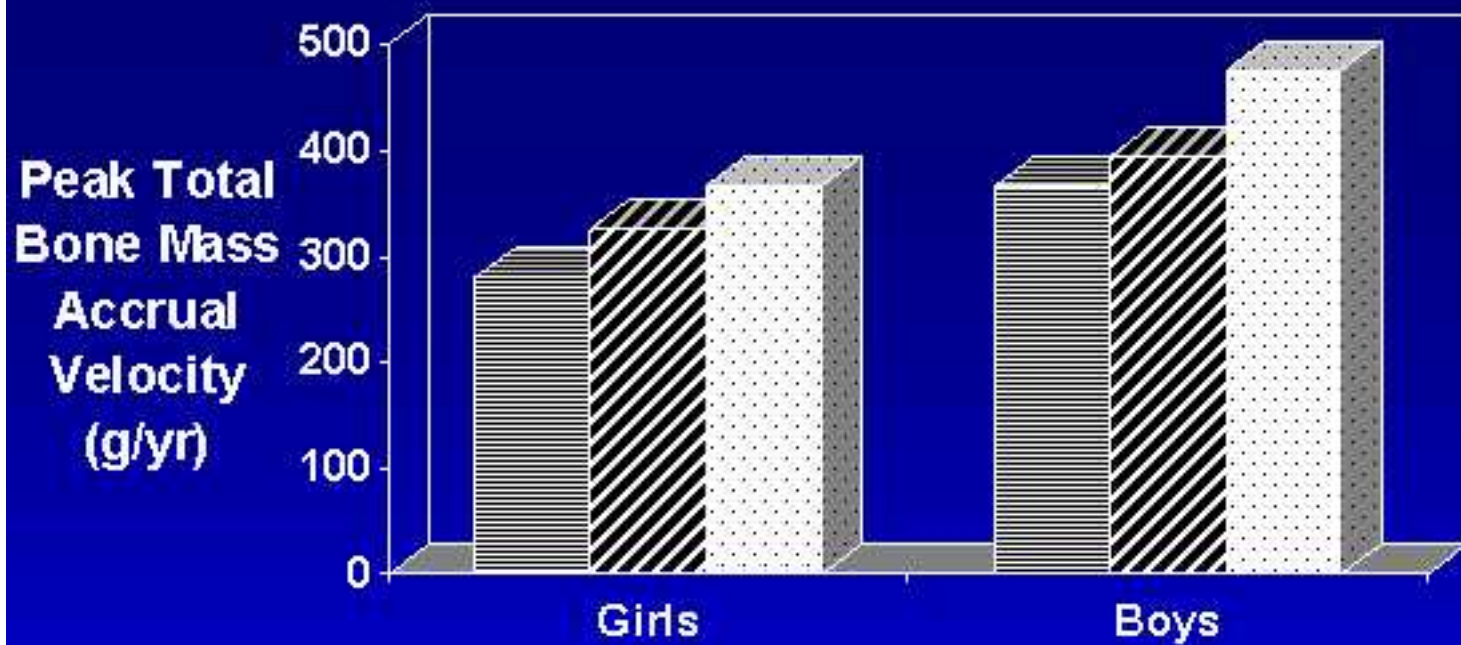
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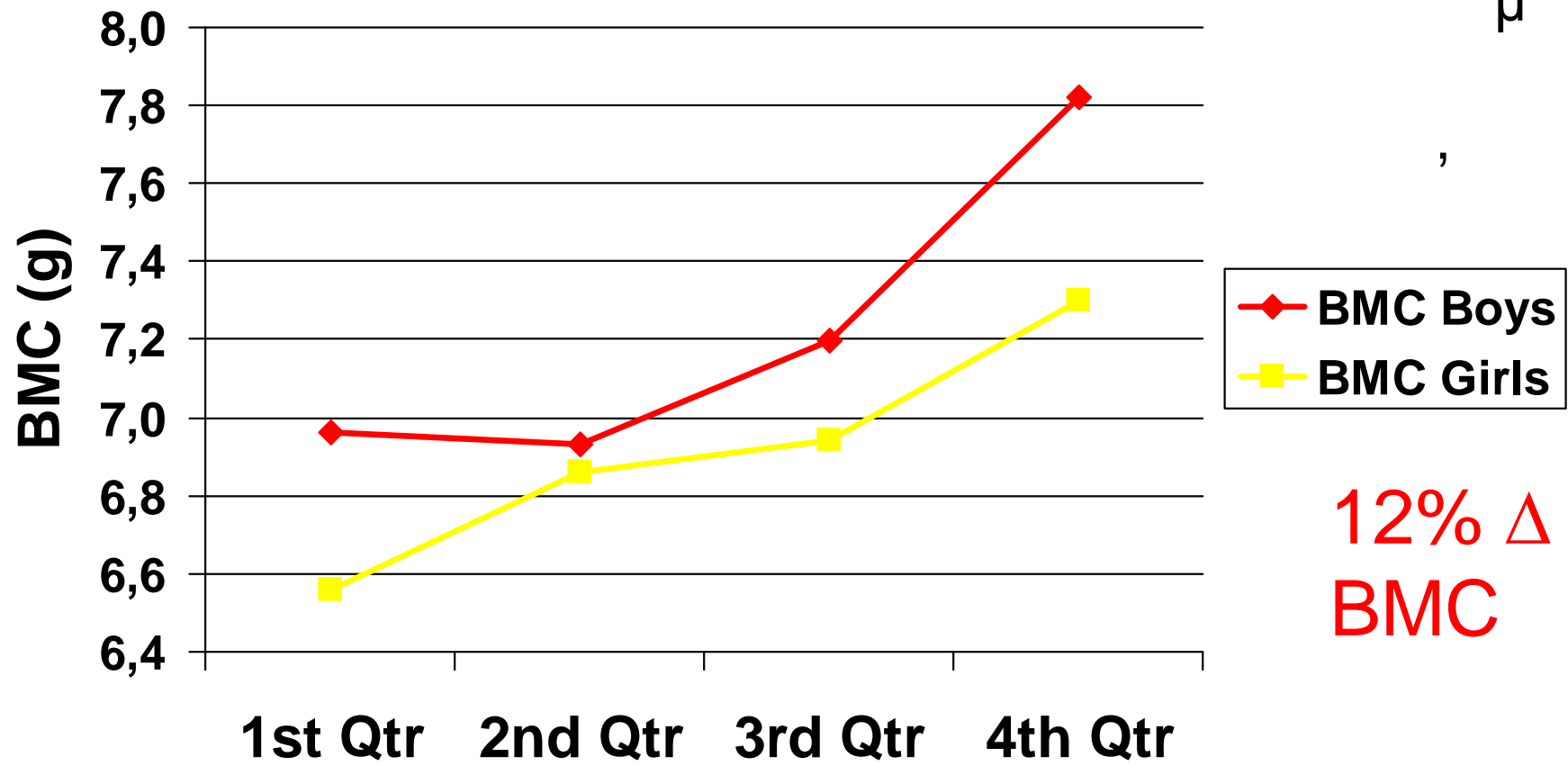
Total body and femoral neck peak bone mineral accrual velocity (g/yr) by inactive, average, and active physical activity groups for girls and boys.  
 From Bailey et al., J Bone Miner Res 1999; 15:1672-1679.

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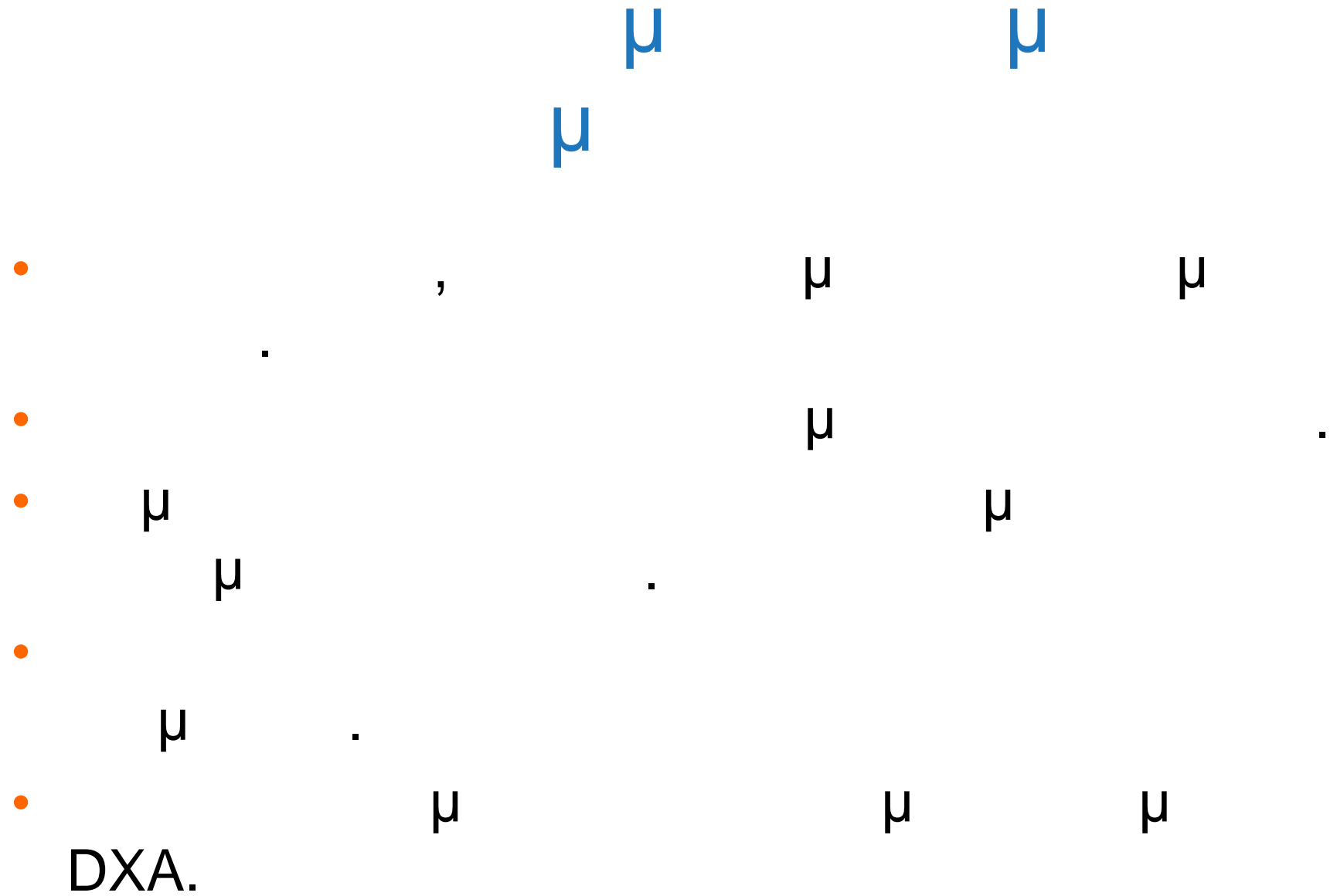
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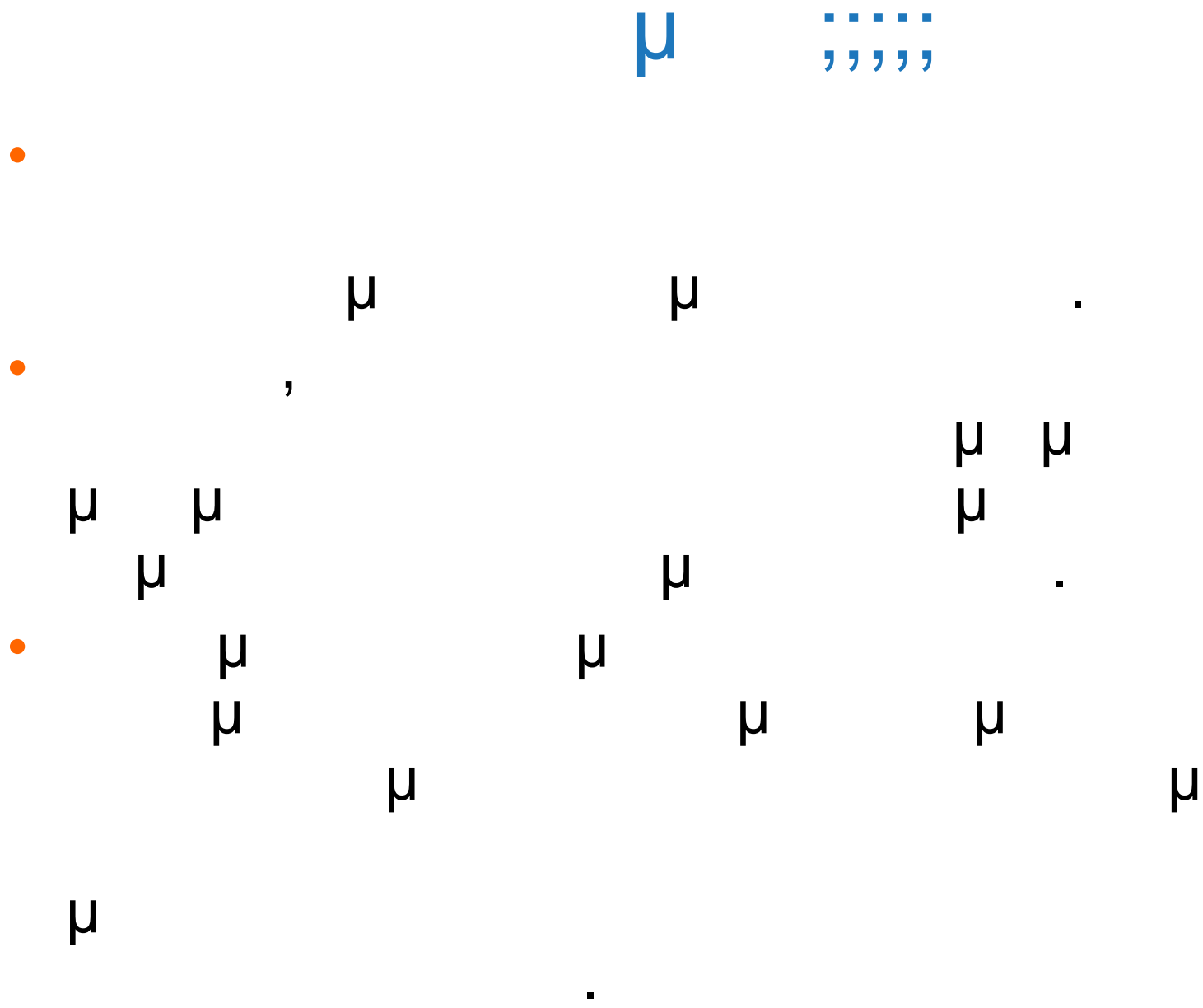


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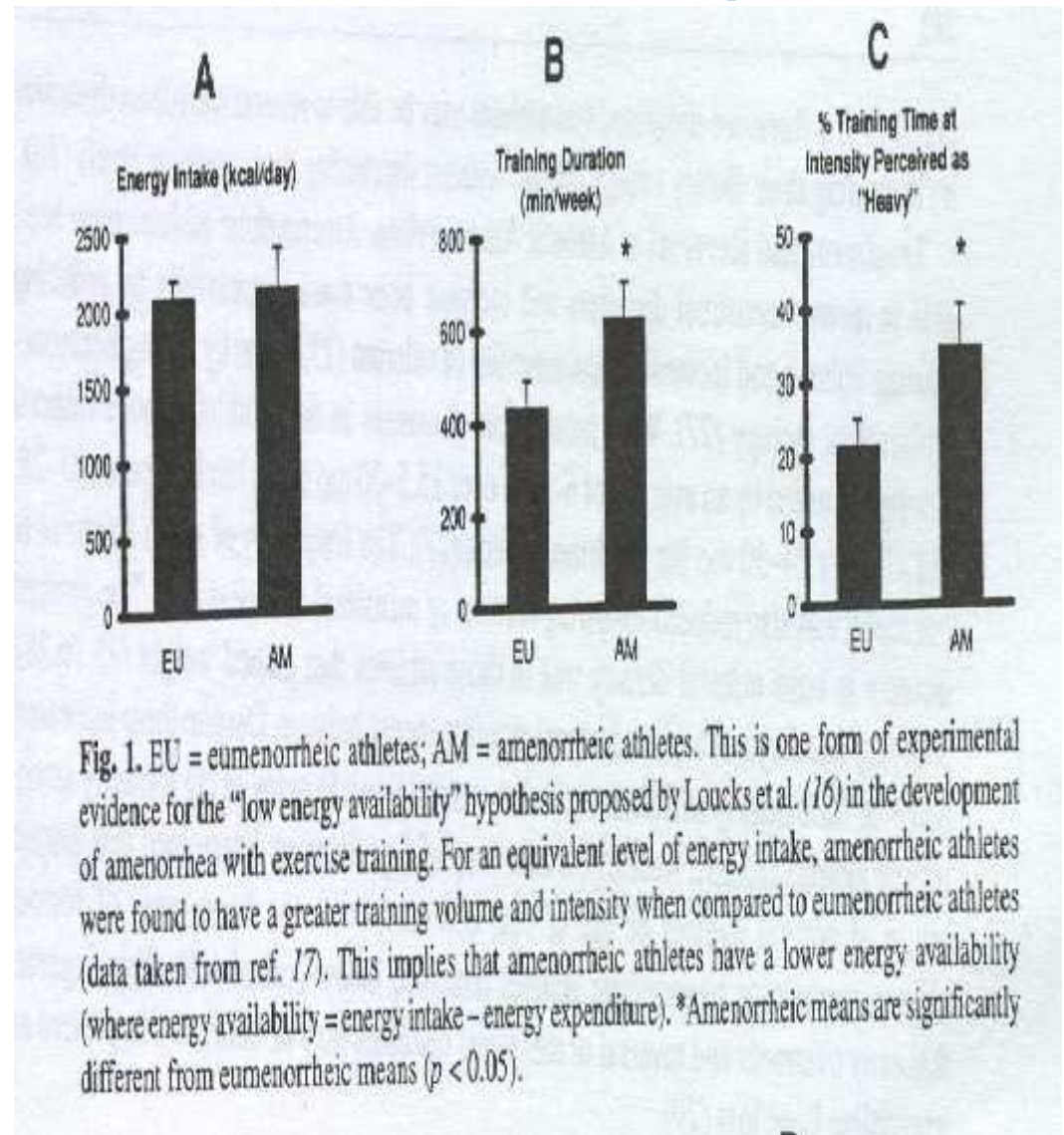
From Janz et al., Pediatrics 2001;107:1387-93.











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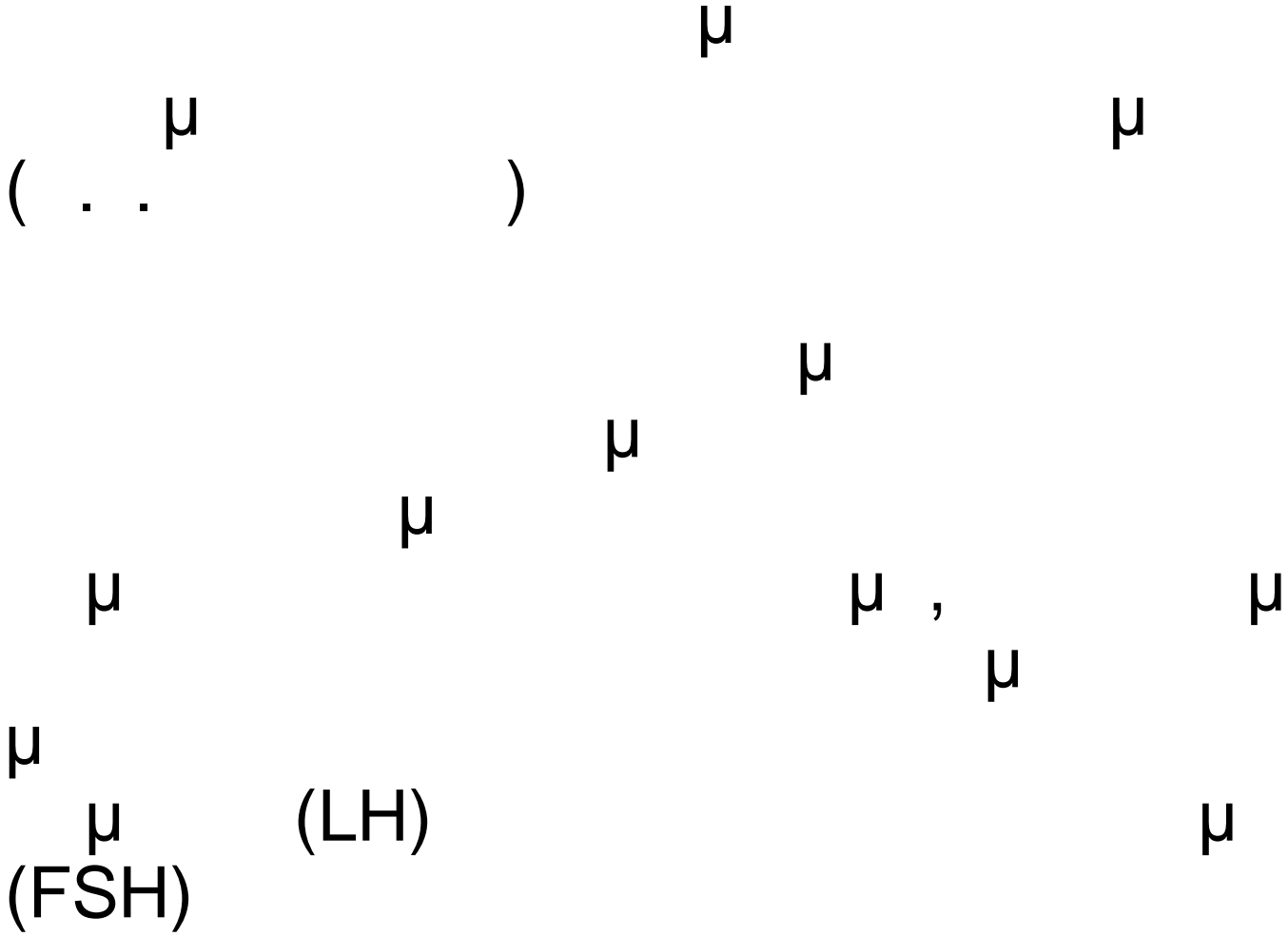
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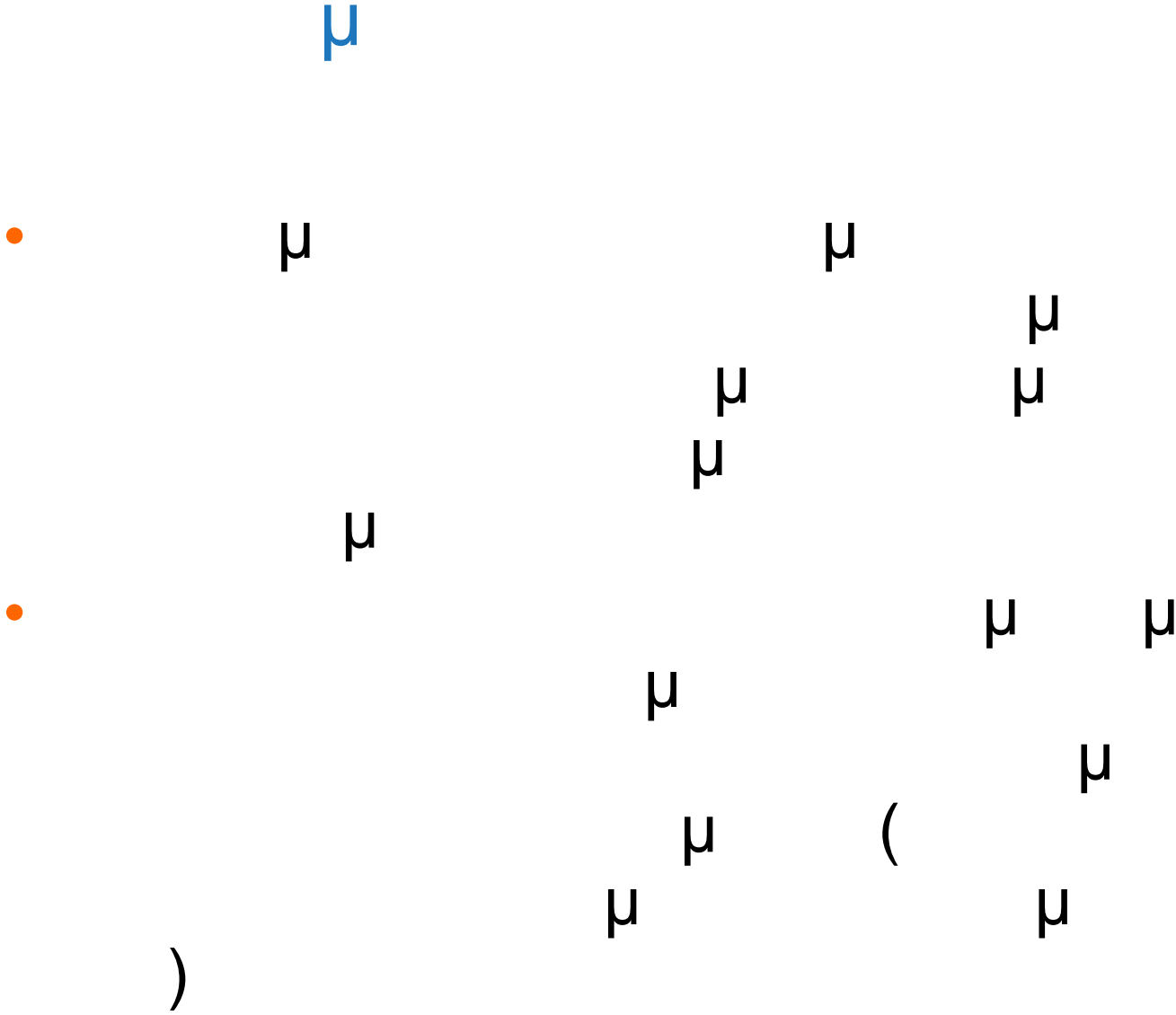
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## **Effect of Rhythmic Gymnastics on Volumetric Bone Mineral Density and Bone Geometry in Premenarcheal Female Athletes and Controls**

S. Tournis, E. Michopoulou, I. G. Fatouros, I. Paspatis, M. Michalopoulou, P. Raptou, D. Leontsini, A. Avloniti, M. Krekoukia, V. Zouvelou, A. Galanos, N. Aggelousis, A. Kambas, I. Douroudos, G. P. Lyritis, K. Taxildaris, and N. Pappaioannou

Laboratory of Research of Musculoskeletal System "Th. Garofalidis" (S.T., I.P., P.R., V.Z., A.G., G.P.L., N.P.), University of Athens, KAT Hospital, 14561 Athens, Greece; and Department of Physical Education and Sports Science (E.M., I.G.F., M.M., D.L., A.A., M.K., N.A., A.K., I.D., K.T.), Democritus University of Thrace, 69100 Komotini, Greece

**TABLE 1.** Physical and dietary characteristics of the two groups

	RG (n = 26)	Controls (n = 23)	P
Age (yr)	11.26 ± 0.17	10.87 ± 0.13	0.096
Weight (kg)	31.07 ± 0.69	40.34 ± 1.71	<0.001
Height (cm)	142.75 ± 1.60	145.76 ± 1.10	0.13
Height <sub>SPS</sub>	-0.14 (2.2)	0.30 (2.49)	0.085
Sitting height (cm)	75.80 ± 0.60	76.81 ± 0.80	0.33
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	15.20 ± 0.18	18.85 ± 0.58	<0.001
BMI <sub>SPS</sub>	-1.10 (2.44)	0.23 (3.02)	<0.001
Skinfold sum (mm)	42.63 (32.55)	81.00 (183.00)	<0.001
Bone age (yr)	10.61 ± 0.25	11.24 ± 0.23	0.079
Tanner stage <sup>a</sup>	I:10, II:13, III:3	I:7, II:12, III:4	0.767
Tibial length (cm)	32.84 ± 0.34	33.65 ± 0.56	0.22
Training age (yr)	4.34 ± 0.25	NA	
Dietary calcium intake (mg/d)	1004.16 ± 62.97	916.83 ± 60.72	0.32
Dietary vitamin D intake (IU/d)	147.48 ± 7.92	146.17 ± 12.14	0.92
Protein intake (mg/d)	60.26 ± 3.16	64.77 ± 3.52	0.34
Energy intake (KJ/d)	5985.40 ± 377.99	6943.75 ± 439.15	0.103
Physical activity (METs/d)	46.8 ± 1.36	34.4 ± 1.20	0.002

**TABLE 2.** Biochemical characteristics of the study group

	<b>RG</b>	<b>Control</b>	<b>P</b>
Calcium (mg/dl) (NR, 8.2–10.2)	9.85 ± 0.08	9.56 ± 0.09	0.025
Phosphate (mg/dl) (NR, 3.6–5.8)	5.41 ± 0.11	5.19 ± 0.10	0.17
iPTH (pg/ml) (NR, 15–65)	36.01 ± 1.85	45.34 ± 3.14	0.012
25(OH)D (nmol/liter) (NR, 37.5–190)	102.22 ± 4.2	87.46 ± 3.74	0.013
P1NP (μg/liter)	684.62 ± 49.49	785.88 ± 43.1	0.133
sCTX (ng/ml)	1.65 ± 0.07	1.77 ± 0.08	0.320

Data are presented as means ± SE. NR, Normal range.

**TABLE 3.** vBMD, BMC, and bone geometric characteristics assessed by pQCT

	RG	Control	P
10 mm proximal to the distal surface of the distal metaphysis			
Total BMC (mg)	251.10 ± 10.43	210.96 ± 11.24	0.022
Total vBMD (mg/cm <sup>3</sup> )	301.45 ± 6.58	283.75 ± 7.09	0.105
Total CSA (mm <sup>2</sup> )	836.53 ± 31.18	741.97 ± 33.61	0.069
Trabecular BMC (mg)	92.92 ± 6.21	73.24 ± 6.70	0.058
Trabecular vBMD (mg/cm <sup>3</sup> )	243.61 ± 9.7	216.05 ± 10.46	0.088
Trabecular CSA (mm <sup>2</sup> )	376.31 ± 14.03	333.75 ± 15.13	0.069
38% site			
Total BMC (mg)	272.73 ± 5.47	218.19 ± 5.90	<0.001
Total vBMD (mg/cm <sup>3</sup> )	789.76 ± 12.47	732.55 ± 13.45	0.007
Total CSA (mm <sup>2</sup> )	346.87 ± 8.04	300.34 ± 8.67	0.001
Cortical BMC (mg)	243.82 ± 5.45	187.17 ± 5.88	<0.001
Cortical vBMD (mg/cm <sup>3</sup> )	1043.70 ± 8.28	1042.31 ± 8.93	0.919
Cortical CSA (mm <sup>2</sup> )	233.85 ± 5.28	179.78 ± 5.70	<0.001
CRTHK (mm)	4.53 ± 0.09	3.60 ± 0.10	<0.001
PERI (mm)	65.96 ± 0.80	61.22 ± 0.86	0.001
ENDO (mm)	37.48 ± 0.91	38.59 ± 0.98	0.461
SSlp (mm <sup>3</sup> )	1129.74 ± 38.01	858.92 ± 40.98	<0.001
14% site			
Total BMC (mg)	187.77 ± 3.58	162.27 ± 3.86	<0.001
Total vBMD (mg/cm <sup>3</sup> )	471.99 ± 10.71	449.81 ± 11.55	0.210
Total CSA (mm <sup>2</sup> )	402.70 ± 11.01	362.94 ± 11.87	0.032
Trabecular BMC (mg)	29.30 ± 2.13	20.96 ± 2.30	0.021
Trabecular vBMD (mg/cm <sup>3</sup> )	164.88 ± 12.75	129.12 ± 13.75	0.092
Trabecular CSA (mm <sup>2</sup> )	181.07 ± 4.95	163.17 ± 5.34	0.032
Cortical BMC (mg)	123.64 ± 2.98	104.79 ± 3.21	<0.001
Cortical vBMD (mg/cm <sup>3</sup> )	984.79 ± 7.69	971.57 ± 8.29	0.296
Cortical CSA (mm <sup>2</sup> )	125.63 ± 2.77	107.71 ± 2.99	<0.001
SSlp (mm <sup>3</sup> )	964.57 ± 31.70	810.68 ± 34.18	0.005
66% site			
Muscle area (mm <sup>2</sup> )	4551.06 ± 85.76	4094.89 ± 92.46	0.002

# **Elite Premenarcheal Rhythmic Gymnasts Demonstrate Energy and Dietary Intake Deficiencies During Periods of Intense Training**

**Eleni Michopoulou, Alexandra Avloniti, Antonios Kambas,  
Diamanda Leontsini, and Maria Michalopoulou**

Democritus University of Thrace

**Symeon Tournis**

University of Athens

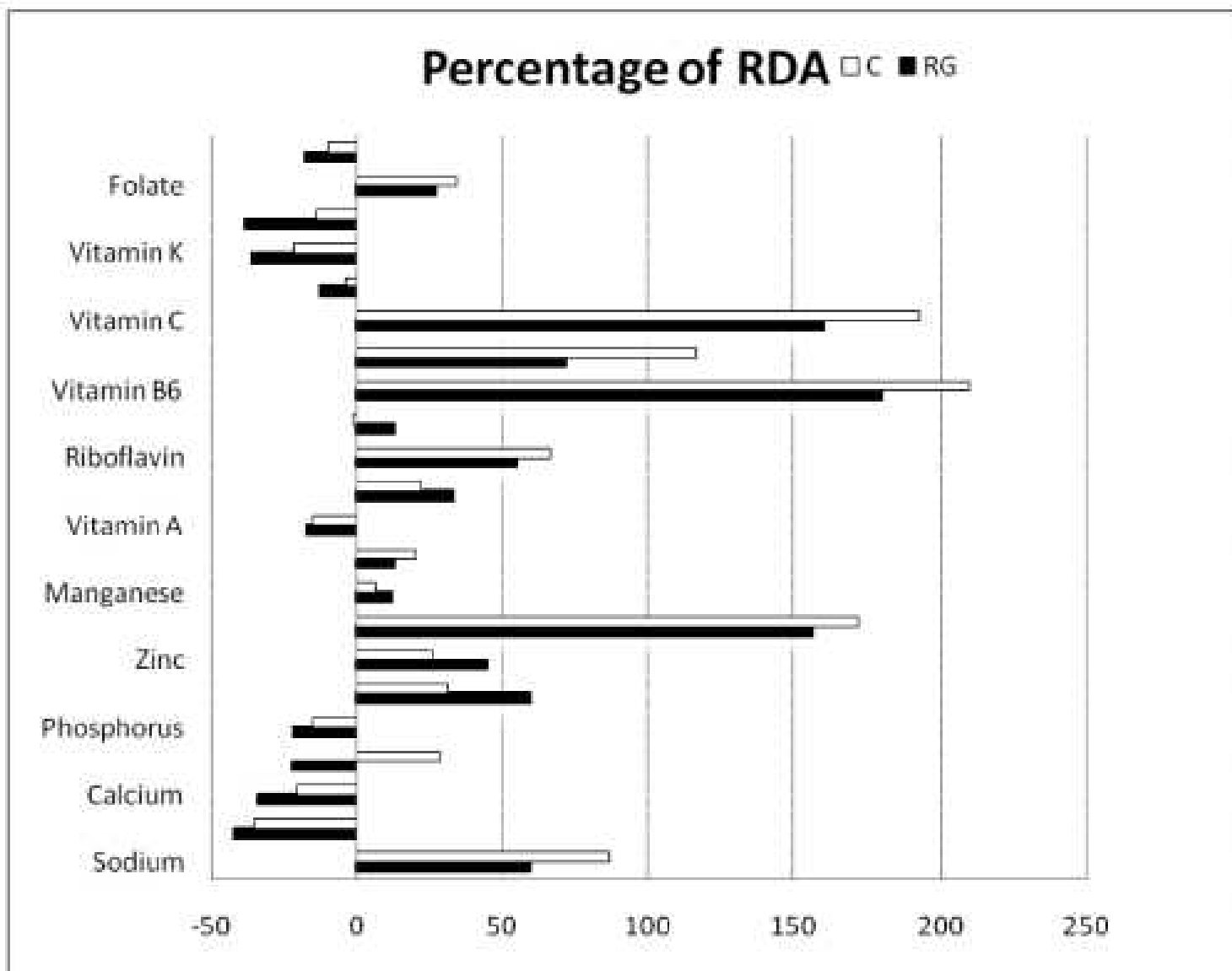
**Ioannis G. Fatouros**

Democritus University of Thrace

**Table 2 Daily Energy and Macronutrient Intake for Rhythmic Gymnasts and Controls**

Measurements	Units	Rhythmic Gymnasts ( <i>n</i> = 40)	Controls ( <i>n</i> = 40)
Energy/kg	kcal/kg	50.2 ± 13.4	43.8 ± 13.9
Carbohydrates	% kcal	57.3 ± 7.5	49.2 ± 6.1 <sup>†</sup>
	g/d	235.4 ± 74.2	220.6 ± 68.1 <sup>†</sup>
Fat	% kcal	28.3 ± 5.4	37.3 ± 7.6 <sup>†</sup>
	g/d	40.0 ± 12.3	73.6 ± 16.1 <sup>†</sup>
Proteins	% kcal	13.8 ± 2.7	13.5 ± 3.8
	g/d	56.6 ± 19.6	60.5 ± 28.6
Cholesterol	mg	195.5 ± 32.9	241.5 ± 41.6 <sup>†</sup>
Fiber	g	14.3 ± 6.3	16.1 ± 6.7
Water	L	1.9 ± 0.5	2.2 ± 0.8

Data are presented as mean ± *SD*; <sup>†</sup>denotes a significant difference (*p* < .05) between groups.



**Figure 1** — Mean daily fiber, water, and micronutrient intakes expressed as percent deficits from the recommended dietary allowances (RDA) levels. White bars represent the rhythmic gymnasts (RG) and the black bars represent the controls (C).

**Table 3 Mean Daily Micronutrient Intakes for Rhythmic Gymnasts and Controls**

Measurements	Rhythmic Gymnasts (n = 40)	Controls (n = 40)	RDA
Sodium (g/day)	2.4 ± 0.7	2.8 ± 1.0	1.5
Potassium (g/day)	2.6 ± 0.6	2.9 ± 0.9	4.5
Calcium (mg/day)	862.3 ± 164.8	1031.4 ± 191.8 <sup>†</sup>	1,300
Magnesium (mg/day)	293.3 ± 81.6	309.5 ± 104.1	240
Phosphorus (mg/day)	976.7 ± 235.2	1056.6 ± 275.7	1,250
Iron (mg/day)	12.8 ± 2.8	10.5 ± 2.5	8
Zinc (mg/day)	11.6 ± 3.1	10.1 ± 2.9	8
Copper (mg/day)	1.8 ± 0.7	1.9 ± 0.6	0.7
Manganese (mg/day)	1.8 ± 0.8	1.7 ± 0.5	1.6
Selenium (mg/day)	45.4 ± 9.6	48.1 ± 10.8	40
Vitamin A (mg/day)	497.6 ± 101.9	508.5 ± 128.1	600
Thiamin (mg/day)	1.2 ± 0.4	1.1 ± 0.3	0.9
Riboflavin (mg/day)	1.4 ± 0.5	1.5 ± 0.7	0.9
Niacin (mg/day)	13.6 ± 5.2	11.8 ± 4.5	12
Vitamin B6 (mg/day)	2.8 ± 1.1	3.1 ± 1.3	1
Vitamin B12 (mg/day)	3.2 ± 2.3	3.9 ± 2.6	1.8
Vitamin C (mg/day)	117.4 ± 44.9	131.7 ± 78.2	45
Vitamin D (mg/day)	4.4 ± 1.8	4.8 ± 1.5	5
Vitamin K (mg/day)	38.6 ± 18.4	46.9 ± 21.3	60
Vitamin E (mg/day)	6.8 ± 1.3	9.5 ± 1.8 <sup>†</sup>	11
Folate (µg/day)	382.4 ± 135.8	402.5 ± 164.3	300
Pantothenic acid (mg/day)	3.3 ± 1.9	3.6 ± 2.1	4

Data are presented as mean ± SD; <sup>†</sup>denotes a significant difference ( $p < .05$ ) between groups.



**Table 4 Mean Daily Energy Expenditure and Intake for Rhythmic Gymnasts and Controls**

	Rhythmic Gymnasts (n = 40)	Controls (n = 40)
DEE (kcal/day)	1864.5 ± 185.8	1671.6 ± 152.1 <sup>†</sup>
Caloric intake (kcal)	1641.7 ± 419.6	1793.8 ± 572.5
Differences		
%	-11.9% ± 2.4	7.3% ± 3.1 <sup>†</sup>
kcal/day	-222.8 ± 35.6	122.2 ± 24.6 <sup>†</sup>

Data are presented as mean ± SD; <sup>†</sup>denotes a significant difference ( $p < .05$ ) between groups; BMI: body mass index, DEE: daily energy expenditure.



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# Metabolism

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## Physical activity is associated with bone geometry of premenarcheal girls in a dose-dependent manner

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Athanasios Chatzinikolaou<sup>a</sup>, Dimitrios Draganidis<sup>a</sup>, Alexandra Avloniti<sup>a</sup>,  
Dimitrios Tsoukas<sup>b</sup>, Eleni Michopoulou<sup>a</sup>, Georgios P. Lyritis<sup>c</sup>, Nikolaos Papaioannou<sup>c</sup>,  
Symeon Tourmis<sup>c</sup>, Ioannis G. Fatouros<sup>a,\*</sup>

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### ABSTRACT

**Objective.** To determine the relationship between habitual physical activity (PA) level and peripheral qualitative computed tomography-determined quantitative tibia characteristics of premenarcheal girls.

**Methods.** Premenarcheal girls matched for age (10–13 years), bone age and maturity level were assigned into: a) low PA group (LPA, n = 25), b) moderate PA group (MPA, n = 17), and c)

**Table 2 – Tibia's bone geometry, vBMD, and BMC as assessed by pQCT in the three groups.**

	Mean ± SD/Median & Range			p	$\eta^2/r$
	LPA	MPA	HPA		
10 mm proximal to distal surface of the distal metaphysis					
Total BMC (mg) <sup>a</sup>	210.7 ± 30.7	224.1 ± 30.9	234.61 ± 54.7	.256	.054
Total vBMD (mg/cm <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>b</sup>	249, 102.46 (258.51 ± 32.4)	277.65, 97 (278.75 ± 27.2)	286.90, 77.26 (277.90 ± 23.7)	.174	.234
Total CSA (mm <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	668.9 ± 95.7	796.5 ± 84.3	801.0 ± 99.4	<.001 <sup>†</sup>	.295
Trabecular BMC (mg) <sup>c</sup>	66.66, 30.10 (67.7 ± 9.1)	79.11, 52.99 (76.3 ± 13.1)	80.59, 84.45 (82.0 ± 26.3)	.099	.212
Trabecular vBMD (mg/cm <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>d</sup>	212.00, 39.20 (207.9 ± 12.4)	213.20, 116.50 (213.8 ± 28.9)	224.40, 215.10 (234.6 ± 49.3)	.079	.285
Trabecular CSA (mm <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	330.1 ± 58.0	356.8 ± 39.6	367.6 ± 53.7	.113	.085
38% site					
Total BMC (mg) <sup>a</sup>	234.9 ± 35.0	247.5 ± 33.6	275.9 ± 28.1	.001 <sup>††</sup>	.244
Total vBMD (mg/cm <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	693.0 ± 56.6	742.0 ± 61.2	807.1 ± 65.4	<.001 <sup>††</sup>	.386
Total CSA (mm <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	322.3 ± 47.5	336.4 ± 8.1	364.6 ± 28.7	.021 <sup>*</sup>	.146
Cortical BMC (mg) <sup>a</sup>	177.9 ± 21.0	213.4 ± 27.9	254.6 ± 24.1	<.001 <sup>††</sup>	.640
Cortical vBMD (mg/cm <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>b</sup>	1005.8, 346.02 (1008.3 ± 82.9)	1032.5, 160.5 (1044.1 ± 35.8)	1054.3, 89.2 (1056.0 ± 22.4)	.025 <sup>*</sup>	.376
Cortical CSA (mm <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	195.1 ± 33.0	204.7 ± 27.7	230.7 ± 22.5	.001 <sup>††</sup>	.253
CRTHK (mm) <sup>a</sup>	3.7 ± 0.5	3.9 ± 0.4	4.4 ± 0.5	.002 <sup>††</sup>	.233
PERI (mm) <sup>a</sup>	63.4 ± 4.9	64.8 ± 5.5	65.5 ± 3.2	.404	.036
ENDO <sup>2</sup> (mm) <sup>b</sup>	40.65, 16.09 (39.7 ± 4.6)	39.38, 26.40 (40.2 ± 6.3)	41.20, 6.58 (41.3 ± 1.6)	.446	.208
SSIp (mm <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	827.6 ± 141.6	1006.1 ± 175.0	1058.9 ± 230.2 <sup>a</sup>	.003 <sup>††</sup>	.213
14% site					
Total BMC (mg) <sup>b</sup>	179.16, 97.08 (175.1 ± 24.7)	176.98, 92.06 (177.9 ± 25.2)	190.12, 47.74 (192.8 ± 10.1)	.015 <sup>††</sup>	.431
Total vBMD (mg/cm <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	449.6 ± 45.5	458.2 ± 45.5	478.2 ± 53.0	.357	.041
Total CSA (mm <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	391.1 ± 55.2	390.1 ± 59.3	413.3 ± 47.1	.331	.044
Trabecular BMC (mg) <sup>b</sup>	21.00, 11 (20.1 ± 2.7)	22.19, 12.11 (21.5 ± 3.3)	26.68, 53.94 (28.2 ± 12.1)	.001 <sup>††</sup>	.635
Trabecular vBMD (mg/cm <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>b</sup>	129.89, 84.20 (129.2 ± 21.4)	145.85, 90.50 (143.7 ± 23.5)	148.30, 274.10 (172.1 ± 69.8)	.063	.300
Trabecular CSA (mm <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	165.7 ± 15.1	175.4 ± 26.6	183.6 ± 21.5	.061	.108
Cortical BMC (mg) <sup>a</sup>	109.7 ± 20.6	119.9 ± 17.1	126.9 ± 12.5	.047 <sup>*</sup>	.117
Cortical vBMD (mg/cm <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	961.6 ± 41.4	992.4 ± 27.5	1003.3 ± 22.3	.001 <sup>††</sup>	.257
Cortical CSA (mm <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>b</sup>	121.00, 57 (113.9 ± 20.0)	115.75, 57.75 (120.8 ± 16.4)	129.39, 43 (129.1 ± 9.6)	.029 <sup>††</sup>	.359
SSIp (mm <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	892.9 ± 187.8	947.1 ± 183.7	1022.8 ± 161.1	.050 <sup>*</sup>	.115
66% site					
Muscle area (mm <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	4026.8 ± 626.4	4230.4 ± 790.3	4618.4 ± 317.2	.013 <sup>*</sup>	.163

Data are represented as means ± SD (the median is also shown for variables analyzed with a non-parametric test). An  $\eta^2$  or an  $r$  was used in the last column as an effect size coefficient when a parametric test or a non-parametric test was used for the specific variable, respectively. Analysis of variance revealed that premenarcheal girls demonstrating VPA tend to exhibit greater pericortical thickness, CSA and BMC in cortical bone, greater BMC, vBMD and SSIp in trabecular bone and greater total BMC and vBMD when compared to their physically inactive or moderately active counterparts. MPA exhibited greater values of cortical BMC and SSIp than LPA. BMC: Bone mineral content, vBMD, Volumetric bone mineral density, CSA: Cross sectional area, PERI: Periosteal circumference, ENDO: Endocortical circumference, SSIp: Polar stress strength index, LPA: Low physical activity, MPA: Moderate physical activity, HPA: High physical activity.

<sup>a</sup> A parametric statistical test (one-way ANOVA) was used.

**Responses of Bone Metabolism Markers to Various Levels of Physical Activity in Healthy  
Pre-adolescent Girls**

Antonis Kambas,<sup>1</sup> Diamanda Leontsini,<sup>1</sup> Ioannis Athanailidis,<sup>1</sup> Konstantinos Makris,<sup>2</sup> Eleni Michopoulou,<sup>1</sup> Alexandra Avloniti,<sup>1</sup> Athanasios Chatzinikolaou,<sup>1</sup> Athanasios Z. Jamurtas,<sup>3,4</sup> Stampoulis T.,<sup>1</sup> Symeon Tournis,<sup>2</sup> Ioannis G. Fatouros<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Physical Education and Sport Science, Democritus University of Thrace, Komotini, Greece,

<sup>2</sup> Laboratory of Research of Musculoskeletal System "Th. Garofalidis", University of Athens, KAT Hospital, Athens, Greece,

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<sup>4</sup> Institute of Human Performance and Rehabilitation, Center for Research and Technology–Thessaly, Trikala, Greece

Variables	Mean ± SD		
	Low PA	Moderate PA	High PA
CREATINI	.81±.31	.81±.13	.81±.12
CA	9.7±.59	9.7±.61	9.8±.44
CREATININE/CA	.08±.03	.08±.01	.08±.01
P	5.4±.57	5.4±.45	5.6±.62
TSH	2.45±.71	2.54±.55	2.63±1.1
BSAP (bone specific)	58.1±11.5†	66.7±12.5	78.1±12.2
OSTEOCALC	132.4±37.9	132.1±22.8	150.7±32.5
PTH (parathyroid)	49.2±16.5‡	43.2±10.2	38.5±9.4
BITD	37.1±7.5	39.4±6.6	42.5±9.4
PINP	675.3±214.1	658.5±194.7	799.9± 167.5
NTX (n terminal)	80.1±17.05‡	78.8±16.2‡‡	63.9±13.4
CROSSLAP	1.8±.43	1.7±.33	1.7±.34
ESTRADIO	19.9±13.5†	23.2±14.9	31.9±18.4
TESTOSTE	.18±.09	.17±.09	.17±.14
FSH	4.6±2.5	4.3±2.5	4.6±2.6
LH	1.8±.86	1.6±1.4	1.4±1.8
ALP1	278.8±73.2†	301.2±59.7††	360.4±52.7

† LPA<HPA, ††MPA<HPA, †††LPA<MPA, ‡LPA>HPA, ‡‡MPA>HPA



The Osteogenic Potential of Different Sport  
Activities During Childhood & Preadolescence  
Bones & Sports: The Komotini Study

# Purpose of the Study

Determine the specific effects of various sport activities on bone development and bone-related metabolites.

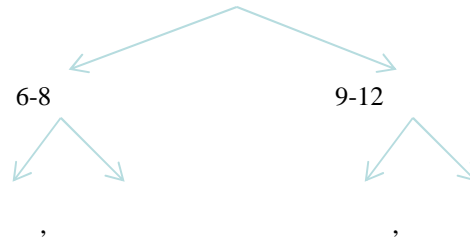


# Methodology

375

μ

6-12



= 40



= 40



= 40



= 25



= 30



= 30

= 60



= 15



= 40



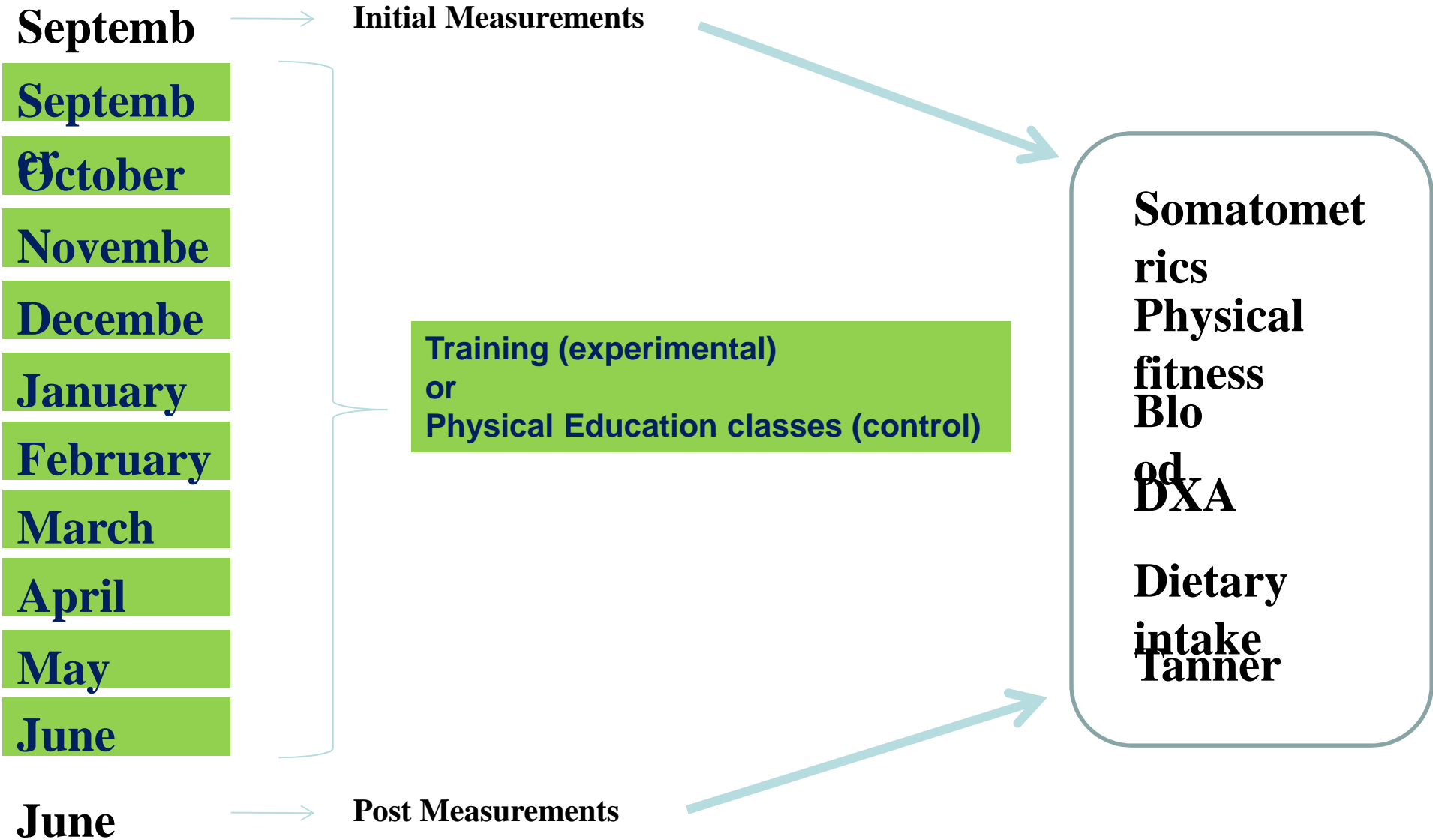
= 25



= 30



# Research Design



# Measurements

**Somatometrics**

Body weight & height (BMI)  
% Body fat with DXA  
Body widths & lengths  
Body circumferences

**Physical fitness**

Endurance  
Muscle Strength & muscle endurance  
Flexibility  
Speed and muscle power  
Motor performance/dexterity

**Blood**

Serum

**DXA**

Hip  
Lumbar spine  
Wrist

**Dietary intake  
Tanner**

Macro- & micro nutrient intake  
Caloric intake

Biological maturation

So far  
**Sclerostin**  
**Calcium**  
**Phosphorus**  
**Magnesium**  
**Alkaline phosphatase**  
**creatinine**

# Training

**Duration:** 60 min/training session  
**Frequency:** 3 training sessions/week  
**Training length:** 9 months  
**Monitoring:** one training session every 3 months  
**Diet monitoring:** 7-day diet recalls (once every 3 months)

- Septemb
- October
- Novembe
- Decembe
- January
- February
- March
- April
- May
- June

