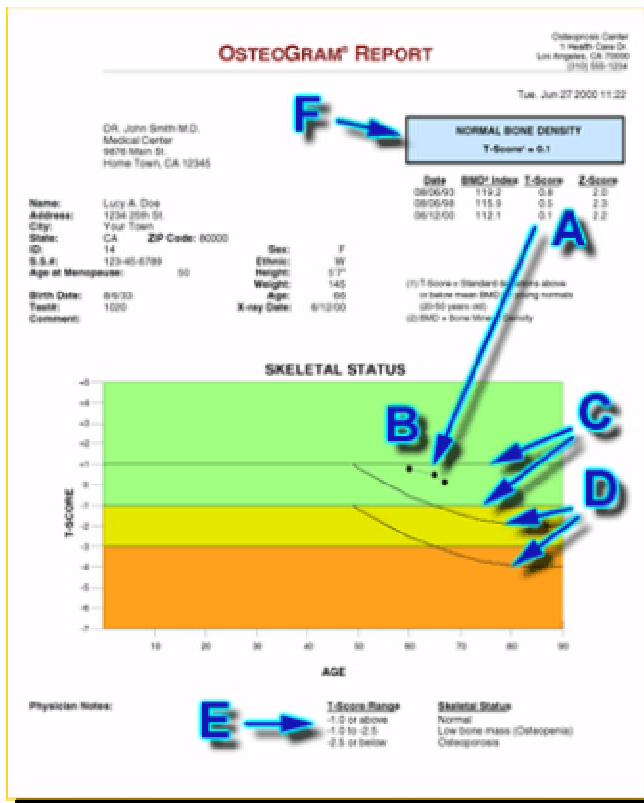


Interpreting the OsteoGram report

The OsteoGram report displays BMD, t-scores, z-scores, graphs the results vs age and highlights results' summary.

BMD index is the readout from the x-ray in arbitrary units. This readout is compared to OsteoGram's reference normals database for the young population group of the same race and gender, the standard deviation from this reference is reported as t-score. The readout is also compared to OsteoGram's reference normals database for the group of the same age, race and gender, the standard deviation from this reference is reported as z-score.



Date, BMD index, t-score and z-score are displayed in the upper right area of the report [A]. The results are also graphed against age in the mid section [B].

For patients with more than one OsteoGram test, multiple set of numbers show in [A] and accordingly multiple connected dots show in the graph [B].

The graph plots t-scores vs age, hence straight lines [C] reflect the grid of t-score. With proper curving, the curved lines [D] become the grid of z-score, and the same dot can be read as z-score as well.

The World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines for interpreting t-score results are displayed at the bottom [E].

According to the WHO criteria: normal patients have high t-scores, more than -1.0 (green area in graph); osteoporosis patients have low t-scores, less than -2.5 (orange area in graph); and patients in the mid range would classify as having osteopenia (yellow area in graph).

A summary of the patient's condition is highlighted in blue [F].