SUMMARY

Osteoporosis is a quantitative bone abnormality caused by a deficiency of organic matrix .

The different classifications of generalized **osteoporosis were discussed as well as its** aetiologic causes .

The main radiological criteria of generalized osteoporosis are seen in long & short bones & in the spine also. Long bones show deminished bone density , thinning of the cortex, coarse trabeculae and fractures'at specific sites as neck of femora, neck of humerus & both pubic rami. The most radiological criterion of osteoporosis on the spine is compreSsion fracture of single or multiple vertebral bodies.

Specific radiological criteria may accompany the different aetiologic entities of osteoporosis as deformities with osteogenesis imperfecta and horizontal sclerotic band on the compressed vertebral end plate seen with Cushing⁺e syndrome.

Osteoporosis is presented with vague symptoms no specific clinical picture. This leads us

to explain the different radiological methods for
investigations in osteoporosis which could be either
qualitative or quantitative .

Osteoporosis has to be differentiated from
other causes of generalized decreased bone density.

Thus radiology has a great role in diagnosis of
as the radiologist may be the first one to detect and
identify its cause.