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Introduction

Materials and Methods

Results

Lower vitamin D and elevated PTH were consistently associated with more pronounced anterior sagittal decompensation, independent of age and sex.

Vitamin D insufficiency and secondary hyperparathyroidism were highly prevalent in elderly patients with osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures, particularly among women, and were associated with greater sagittal imbalance. These findings suggest that impaired skeletal metabolic homeostasis may contribute to anterior sagittal decompensation, underscoring the importance of routine metabolic assessment in patients with OVCFs.



