

## **Bone Health Assessment in Children**

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The most appropriate technique for bone health evaluation in children remains controversial. Dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) is still the most commonly used modality to assess bone mineral density (BMD) or bone mineral content (BMC) in all age groups. However, interpretation in children, especially in those with growth failure associated with various chronic illnesses, could be complex and challenging. Other assessment modalities, including quantitative computed tomography (QCT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), quantitative ultrasound (QUS), and automated radiogrammetry are emerging in both clinical and research settings. Advantages and disadvantages of these assessment modalities, and their applicability in research and clinical practice will be discussed.