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ERRATUM

Erratum to: Epidemiology of fractures in Iceland and secular trends in major osteoporotic fractures 1989–2008

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Incorrect data were given under the heading "Secular trends" in the Results section of this article. The corrected text is given here.

Secular trends for the period 1989–2008 in the over-70 age group, shown in Fig. 2, reveal the time trend for incidence of MOS—the first hip, clinical vertebral, distal forearm, and upper arm fractures. The hip fracture rate increased for women in the period 1989–2000. After that, the rate decreased, resulting in 20 % lower rate in the period 2005–2008, compared to 1997–2000 ($p=0.056$), and 7 % lower rate than in 1989–1992. In contrast, the rate for men increased ($p=0.076$) until 2001 when it leveled off. The rate from 2005 to 2008 was 40 % higher than the rate in 1989–1992, ending in 501 events per 100,000 person years. The women/men ratio changed from 2.6 to 1.7 during the 20-year period. The incidence of other MOS fractures increased until 2001 for both men and women and declined similarly for both sexes during the last decade, except for upper arm fractures in men. There was 38 % decline (IRR=0.62, $P=0.11$) for men and 31 % decline (IRR=0.69, $P=0.019$) for women in clinical vertebral fracture incidence during the period 1989–2008. For distal forearm fractures, the average incidence among women almost doubled from the first period (1989–1992) until the mid-period (1997–2000) (IRR=1.62, $P<0.001$) when a peak in the incidence was seen with a reduction of 17 % (IRR=0.83, $P=0.11$) until the last period (2005–2008). Men followed a similar pattern albeit with a much lower number of fractures. We did a separate analysis for the time trend of cervical and trochanteric fractures which were very similar.

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