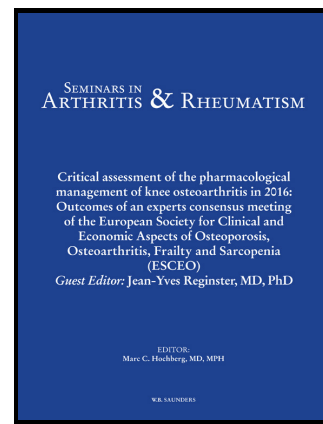


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Race, Sex and Risk Factors in Radiographic Worsening of Knee Osteoarthritis

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ABSTRACT

Objectives. Characterize radiographic worsening in knee osteoarthritis (KOA) by race and sex over four years and evaluate the role of established risk factors in observed race/sex differences

Methods. Whites (WHs) (694 males, 929 females) and African-Americans (AAs) (92 males, 167 females) at risk for radiographic KOA were eligible. Cox shared frailty models were used to estimate race and sex group differences in radiographic worsening, defined by Kellgren-Lawrence (K-L) and OARSI joint space

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