

Background: Osteoporosis presents to be a major public health problem because it is associated with increased morbidity and mortality, particularly hip and vertebral fractures, which are a huge burden on the health system due to the high economic costs of those care fractures and disability derivatives they produce.

Objectives: This study aims to determine relationships between osteoporosis and some factors (demographic factors, menstrual and obstetrical factors in females and life style).

Materials and Methods: The study was carried out on 235 person, 150 of them had been referred to the Rheumatology-Rehabilitation unit in Marjan teaching hospital and considered them as a patients group and 85 of them were completely healthy people without any history of diseases and considered as healthy group. The risk factors were assessed from the patients' interview and bone mineral density measurement had been done for each one of them.

Results: The results of this study showed high significant association between osteoporosis and aging ,female gender, low body mass index probability value of ($p<0.05$), Also being menopause, long time since menopause specially more than 10 yeas and high parity number (more than 4 children) were significantly associated with osteoporosis($p<0.05$). High incidence of osteoporosis was found among people with low educational level and those lived in crowded urban areas at ($p<0.05$ for each criterion respectively).

Conclusion: Osteoporosis in our population appears to be associated with several risk factors include (older age, female gender, low body mass index, menopause, long time since menopause, high parity number, low education and living in urban areas. All that may contribute to the adverse prognosis associated with osteoporosis.