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# Bone Characterization by Non Destructive Techniques

The osteoporosis is a pathology that assails the bones, defined as systemic skeletal disease characterized by a decrease in the bone mass and deterioration of the microarquitecture with the increase of the bone fragility and more susceptibly to fractures. The ovariectomized process in female rats has been used frequently as animal model of experimental osteoporosis, because it supplies similar data to those observed in the adult skeleton post menopause. In this context, the aim of this study was study the changes of trabecular and cortical microarchitecture in normal and osteoporotic bone samples by 2D and 3D images using non destructive techniques such as x-ray microtomography, x-ray microfluorescence by synchrotron radiation, Raman spectroscopy and MeV.

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