

PHARMACEUTICAL CARE NETWORK EUROPE

Working Conference 2011 – Abstract

Does pharmaceutical care impact on the safety of individual patients?

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The above mentioned participant in the PCNE WC 2009 wishes to submit following abstract for a poster or short oral communication (please type & then fax the form to the secretariat). Max. 350 words.

Title						
Detection of osteoporosis risk factors in the community pharmacy setting						
Author(s)						
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Type of abstract		Dreatice implementation				
x <u>Research</u> [Practice development	Practice implementation				
Aim of project/study						
To identify osteoporosis risk factors and their associations with T-score in female						
population.						
Method						
Prospective study was conducted in a community pharmacy. In total, 83 patients older						
than 45 years (mean=58.74; SD=10.36) participated in the study. The study lasted ten						
months (February - November 2010). Data were collected in direct interview based on						
WHO fracture risk assessment tool (FRAX [®] -questionnaire). BMD was estimated using						
Sahara Sonometer - Hologic Inc, Bedford, MA, and expressed as T-score. Descriptive						
statistics and correlation analyses were used to summarize the results.						
Result(s)						
The main characteristics of study population were: T-score -1.76 in average (SD=0.93),						
BMI 26.94 kg/m ² in average (SD=4.41), 82.14% women were in menopause.						
Responses on the questions of FRAX questionnaire indicated the presence of the						
following risk factors: cigarette smoking (39.29%), previous fracture (33.33%), parent						
hip fracture (26.19%), glucocorticoids usage (2.38%), rheumatoid arthritis (16.67%),						
and secondary osteoporosis (15.48%). The significant relations were found between:						
T-score and age (r=- 0.38 , p< $0,001$); and T-score and BMI (r= 0.24 , p< 0.05). There were						
no significant relations between T-score and other risk factors. In relation to the						
detected osteoporosis risk factors and T-score, pharmacists can provide proper						
advices for reducing risk factors or adequate treatment.						
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