

번호 18-6

제 목	국문	노인에서 항정신약물 투약과 대퇴골절과의 관련성 규명			
	영문	Association between psychotropics and proximal femur fracture in the elderly people in Korea			
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1. 연구 목적

The proximal femur fracture has been considered as a major cause of death and permanent disability in the elderly [1], but it can be efficiently preventable by eliminating some risk factors, including inadequate use of psychotropics [2]. So the aim of this study was to evaluate the risk for proximal femur fracture associated with psychotropics use in Korean elderly people.

2. 연구 방법

The subjects of this study were the 'Korean Elderly Pharmaco- epidemiologic Cohort', who were the beneficiaries of Korea Medical Insurance Corporation (KMIC) in 1993, over 65 years of age, lived in Pusan city, Korea [3]. The information about psychotropics prescription was collected from the medical claims data, and the information on the femur fracture occurrence was collected from the computerized databases for medical utilization of the KMIC.

3. 연구 결과

After adjusting for age, gender, living together with the insured, body mass index and use of bed, the risk of proximal femur fracture was almost six times higher (adjusted RR 6.01; 95% CI 2.86-12.6) in the elderly who ever had a psychotropics prescription. People with high Total Standard Exposure Index (TSEI \geq 5) has significantly increased relative risk (adjusted RR 4.74; 95% CI 1.66-13.6), compared to those with TSEI of zero, but those with low TSEI(<5) had 7.66-fold higher risk (95% CI 2.89-20.3) than those with TSEI of zero.

4. 고찰

According to the results, psychotropics use might increased the risk of proximal femur fracture in Korean elderly people.

References:

- [1] Lewis AF. Br Med J 1981;283:1217-20
- [2] Thapa PB, Gideon P, Fought RL, et al. Am J Epidemiol 1995;142:202-11
- [3] Park BJ, Bae JM, Koo HW, et al. Kor J Clin Pharmacol Ther 1998;6:44-53