

chemotherapy and proteinuria measured with urine stick test were examined in all patient groups. Scr measured a day before the second cycle did not vary significantly between groups. However, when Scr on cycle 3 was compared with the baseline, the difference was greater in heptaplatin-treated groups. Proteinuria on cycle 1 was more frequent in heptaplatin/5-FU group. However, proteinuria tested on cycle 2 and after was not different between the two heptaplatin groups, but was more frequent in heptaplatin groups. Based on our observation nephrotoxicity appeared to be more frequent in heptaplatin-treated patients. It is suggested that the clinical consequences of the toxicity needs further evaluation. In addition, modalities to prevent or minimize nephrotoxicity of heptaplatin should be studied for future utilization of the drug.

**[PF1-4] [ 2003-10-10 14:00 - 17:30 / Grand Ballroom Pre-function ]**

### **Analysis of Characteristics and Drug Use in Headache Patients**

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General headache is one of the most frequently encountered diseases to the clinical pharmacists. In this study, we examined the correlation between the type and frequency of headaches and the characteristics of patients and individual preferences of specific treatment for the relief of headache. This study analyzed the questionnaires from the 229 patients, who are 18years over and had experienced headache more than once per month and had used pharmacy for the relief of their headache. As Results, the average duration time and severity of the headache pain was sex-dependent in the patients that female patients showed longer duration and stronger severity than male patients ( $p=0.007$ ). Conditions which they have had increased proportionally with the duration of the headache ( $p=0.017$ ). The psychological stress was the biggest factor for the development of headache. The strength of self recognized psychological stress significantly showed proportional correlation with the duration ( $p=0.030$ ), severity ( $p=0.001$ ), and frequency ( $p=0.016$ ) of the headache. The usage of over the counter medicines was the most favored method for the relief of headache among headache patients (84.3%). There was proportional correlation between the usages of anti-nausea medications and the frequency of headache ( $p=0.050$ ). In conclusions, the female who has a psychological stress and one or more combinative diseases has a highly possible development of chronic and severe headache. Most of the patients favored the usage of over the counter medicines, analgesics for the treatment of headache