

## **PS1.083**

### **Quality assessment and improvement in registering the diagnosis of osteoporosis**

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**Background:** Osteoporosis (OP) is characterized by decreased bone mass and microarchitectural bone deterioration. Due to high prevalence and its medical, social and economic consequences, osteoporosis represents a public health problem. Nevertheless, there has been an apparent tendency to overdiagnose this condition. Aim To evaluate and assure the quality of registration of Osteoporosis as a medical problem in the personal electronic process in a Family Health Unit (FHU).

**Methodology:** The list of problems in the electronic clinical process (SAM®) of every patient registered at the FHU was evaluated for the quality of Osteoporosis diagnosis registration (L95; ICPC2). Information was retrieved from the electronic clinical process. As quality criteria, OP had to be registered with a bone densitometry with diagnostic values, appropriate to the age and gender; and/or a record of fragility fracture. A retrospective internal institutional audit was conducted for August 2014 and an educational intervention performed in November 2014. In June 2015 a new evaluation was performed.

**Results:** In the first evaluation a total of 267 individuals had been diagnosed with Osteoporosis, of which 153 (57.3%) had a densitometry registration. of these, 90 (58.9%) had the report with the T-score, 66 (73.3%) of which met the OP criteria. After the educational intervention, there has been a decrease in the number of individuals diagnosed with OP (267 vs. 217) and an increased registration of diagnostic criteria (27.7% vs 34.1%), although the difference was not statistically significant ( $p > 0.05$ ).

**Conclusions:** The proportion of patients with diagnostic criteria for OP was low. There is a need for a more accurate application of the diagnostic criteria, since the quality of the records will depend on a correct clinical coding. By doing that, the family doctor, manager of the patient health care, could intervene in a more targeted and effective way to manage Osteoporosis.