

PS1.213

Pain treatment and the elderly patients

A Bernad, Ne Jorge Martín, I Cámara Bravo, J-C Pérez Sánchez, MA Castaño Fuentes, José Ángel Sánchez Ortiz

SAS, C.S. Rincon de la Victoria, Spain

Corresponding author: Dr Jose-Carlos Perez-Sanchez, Sas, Centro Salud Rincon de La Victoria, Ricon de la Victoria, Spain. E-mail: tabib23@gmail.com

Purpose: is there any correlation between patients of 75 years old or more according to their sex and pain treatment?

Material and Methods: observational transversal descriptive study performed in the Health Centre of Malaga, Rincon de la Victoria. The sample size of patients of 75 years old or more coming from 5 different quotas of the Basic Sanitary Zone was calculated on the assumption of simple random sampling. Data collected: sex, age, pain treatment or existence of any important medical condition. Used for the study: means (\bar{x}), standard deviations (ds), confidence intervals at 95% (IC), tests for independent samplings, analysis of the variances and Chi square test.

Results: data of 250 patients (50 per each physicians office). 4 patients excluded because of the data absence. The mean age of the rest of 246 patients was: 81.3252 years, with ds: 4,8705 and IC= \pm 0,6117. Out of 246 patients 101 were men and 145 women, with the mean age of 80,7920 and 81,6965 respectively with age difference not statically significant, $p > 0,05$. 45,2% of the patients were with pain treatment, 13,7% men and 31,5% women. In 54,8% of the examined population there was no pain treatment. There was a correlation established between sex and pain treatment $p = 0,014$ as well as between pain treatment and having some neurological condition $p = 0,0011$. The medicine most frequently used: Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs 9 Metamizole =10 Tramadol =12 Paracetamol +Tramadol =16 Paracetamol =65 Tapentadol =7 Oxycodone =3

Conclusions: There is a statistically significant correlation between the pain treatment and sex being the women with more pain treatment. The medicine most frequently used is Patacetamol. However most of the pain treatment medication is included in the therapeutic guides for elderly patients, there are still patients taking nonsteroidal anti-infammatory drugs that should be revised.