



Advanced age and medication prescription

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Background

MULTI-MORBIDITY

POLYPHARMACY

DRUG-DRUG & DRUG-DISEASE
INTERACTIONS

ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS - ADR



AIM

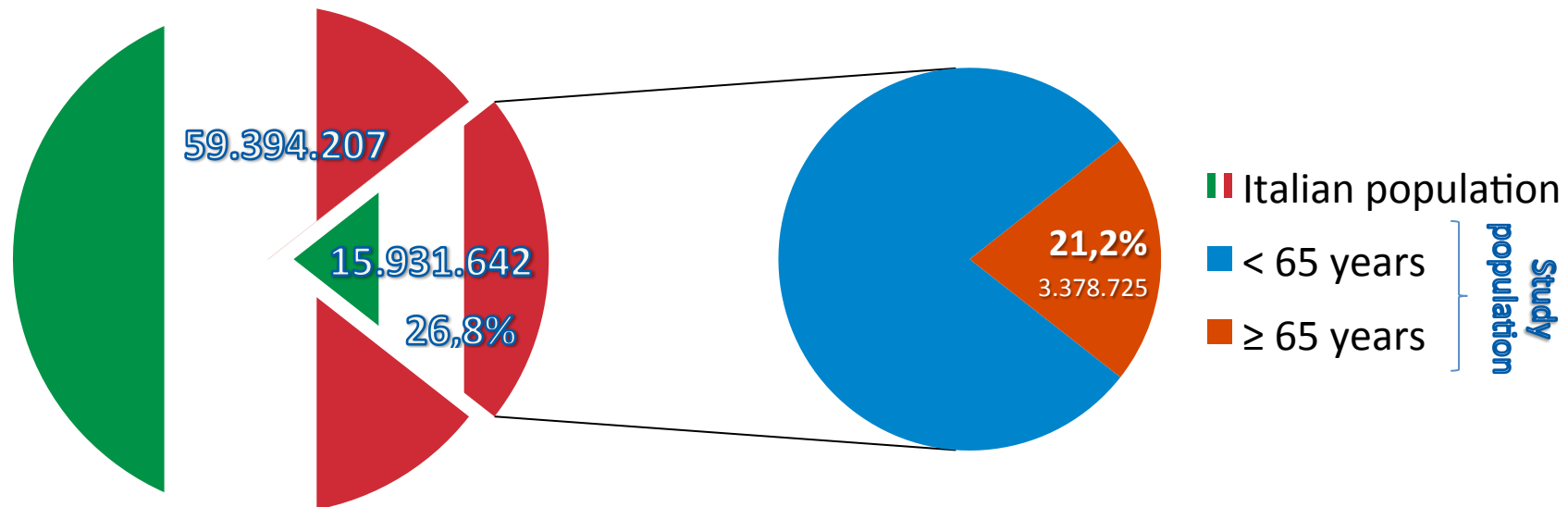
TO DESCRIBE HOW MEDICATION
PRESCRIPTION CHANGES ACROSS
AGE GROUPS, WITH PARTICULAR
ATTENTION TO THE OLDEST OLD.

Materials and Methods

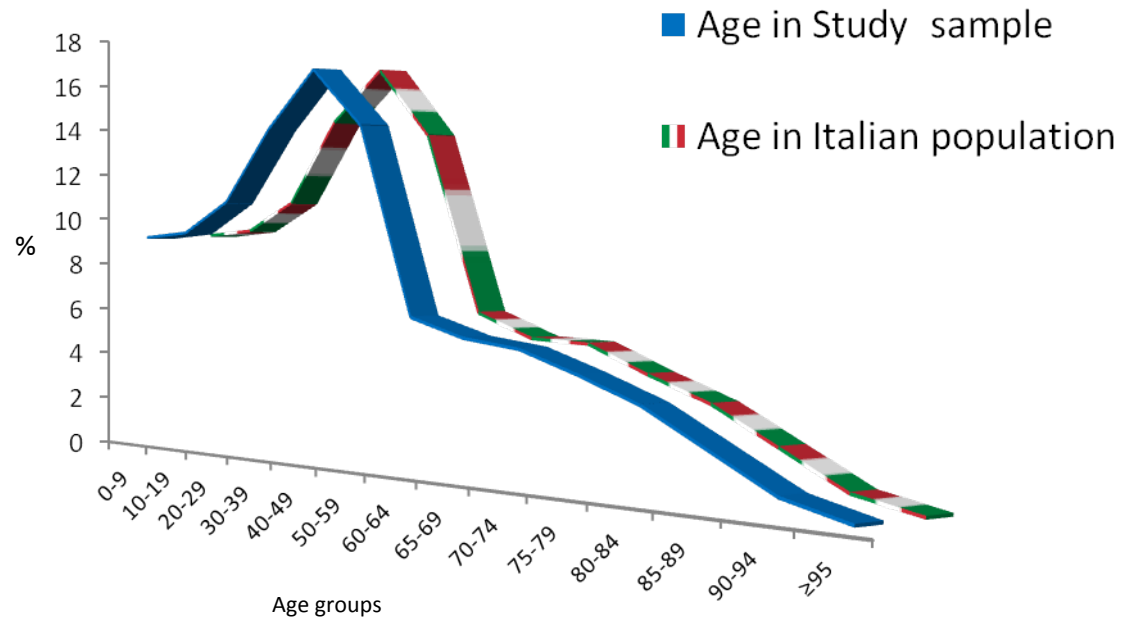
- CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY
- OSMED HEALTH-DATABASE
- REIMBURSED MEDICINES
- COMMUNITY SETTING



Result I - *Study population*



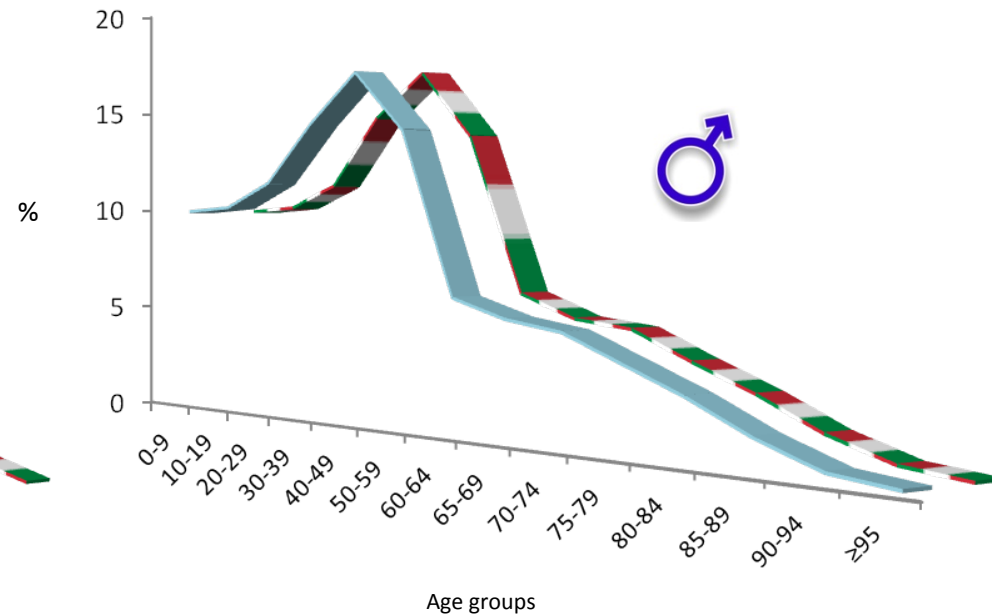
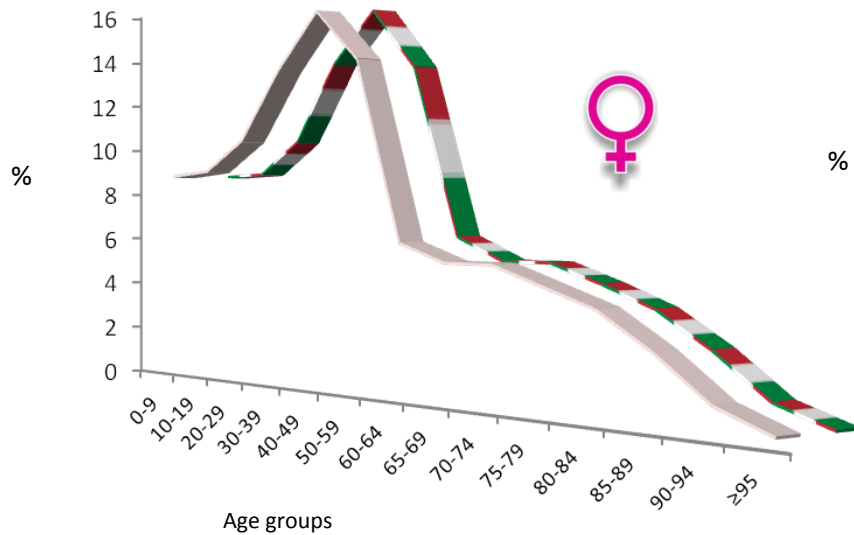
Result II - Age distribution



Study sample mean age vs Italian population mean age
43.5 years vs 43.3 years

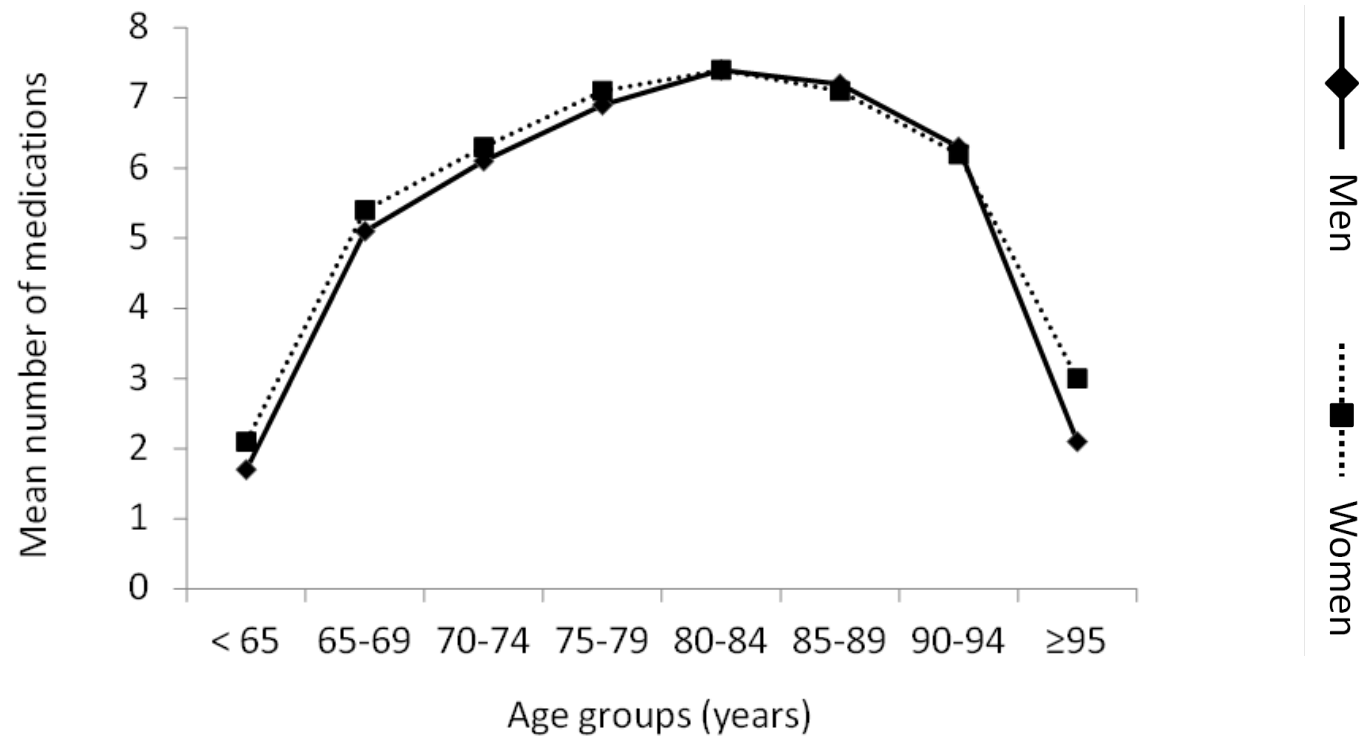
Result III - Gender distribution

Italian Population



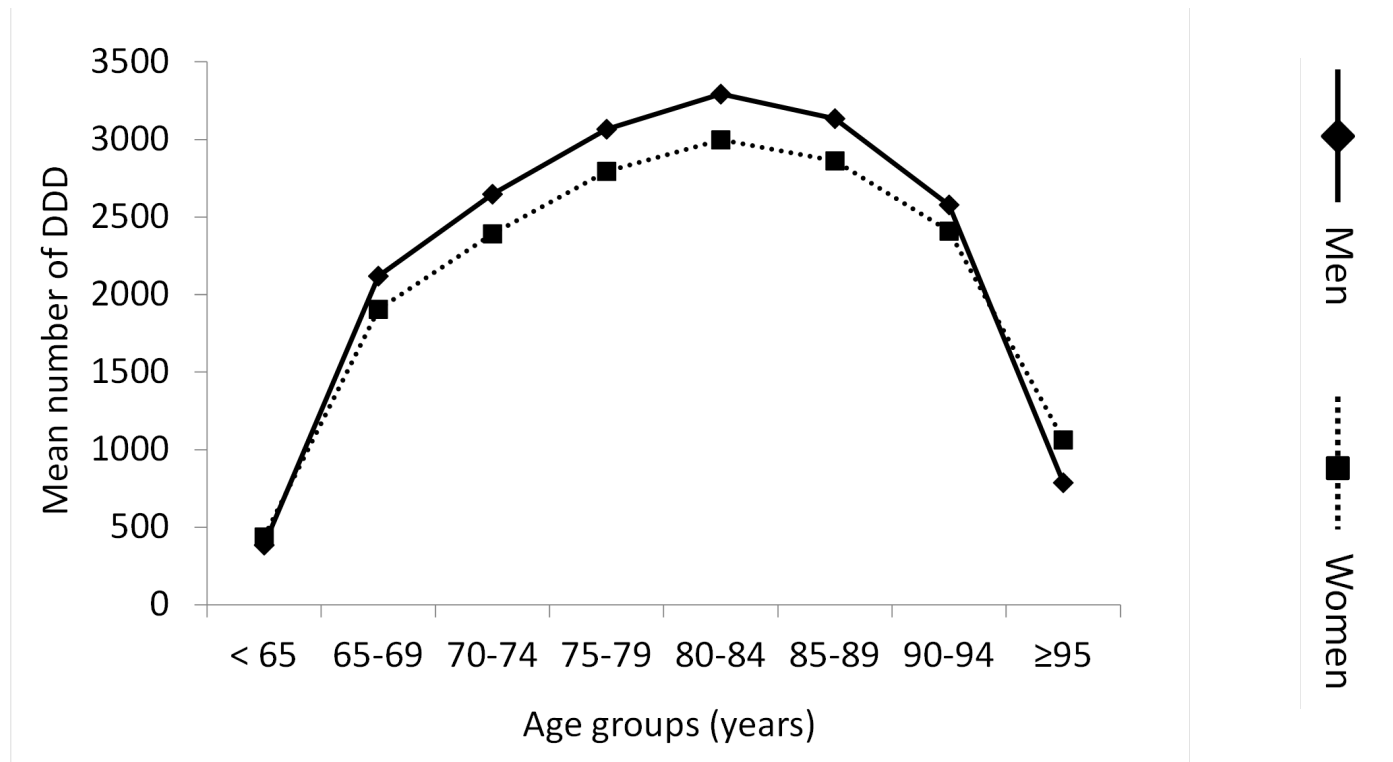
% of males in study sample vs % of males in Italian population
48.5 years vs 48.5 years

Results IV - *Mean number of medications*



Overall sample - Mean number of medications
Age group <65 yrs: **1.9**; Age group 80-84 yrs: **7.4**; Age group ≥95 years: **2.8**

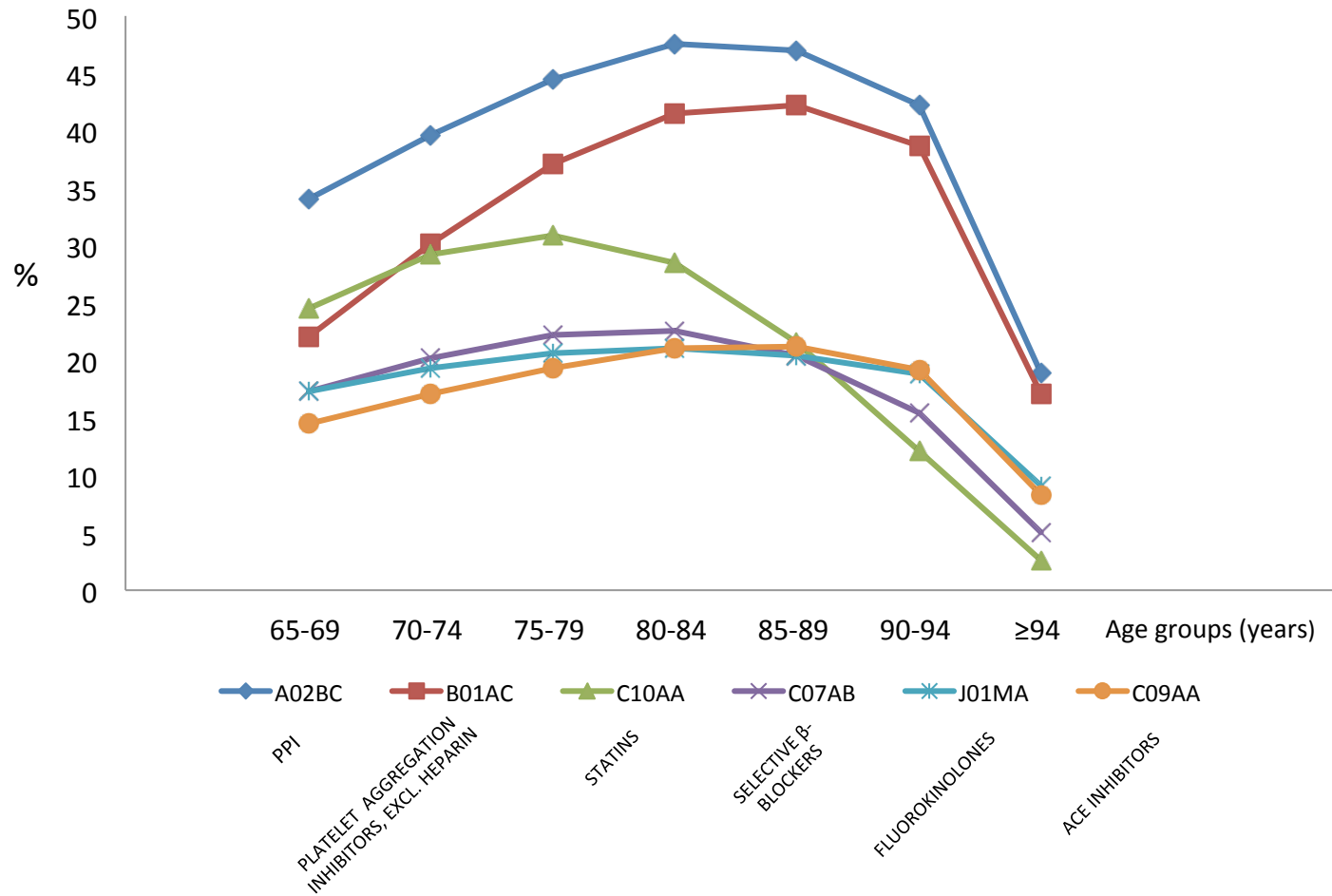
Results V – Mean number of DDDs



Overall sample-Mean n° of DDD

Age group <65 yrs: **399**; Age group 80-84 yrs: **3116**; Age group ≥95 years: **980**

Results VI – *Prevalence of medication use*



Conclusion I

- The burden of medication prescription increases till age 85
- A stronger decline after age 95
- Paradox of ageing

Conclusions II

PHYSICIAN ATTITUDE

PATIENT ADHERENCE

HEALTH-SURVIVAL EFFECT

AGE-DISCRIMINATION

PRESCRIBING IS STILL A CHALLENGING TASK

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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