

Le banche dati come strumento per il monitoraggio del paziente osteoporotico

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Clinical review

Balancing benefits and harms: the example of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs

Paul Dieppe, Christopher Bartlett, Peter Davey, Lesley Doyal, Shah Ebrahim

To provide safe and effective interventions for people, reliable and valid evidence is needed. This is most easily produced by undertaking trials in samples of people who are as homogeneous as possible and applying the results to similar, well defined groups of patients. To be equitable, however, appropriate care needs to be provided for everyone in the diverse community using health services. Therefore, there is a tension between obtaining scientific evidence that is reliable but which can be applied only to a small subset of the population, and distributive justice that requires that all in need are treated equally appropriately.

Drugs have potential harms as well as benefits. Doctors would like to be able to balance any risks against benefits to derive a therapeutic ratio for each patient, but this is difficult. Formal trials can tell a lot about the efficacy of a drug in a specific context, but unless they are huge and pragmatic they tell less about a drug's toxicity. Post-marketing surveillance may uncover more information on toxicity, but the data usually lack sufficient detail to lead to an understanding of the determinants of adverse reactions.

Summary points

High quality scientific evidence from drug trials may not be generalisable to everyone likely to take the drug

Minority groups and older people are often excluded from trials

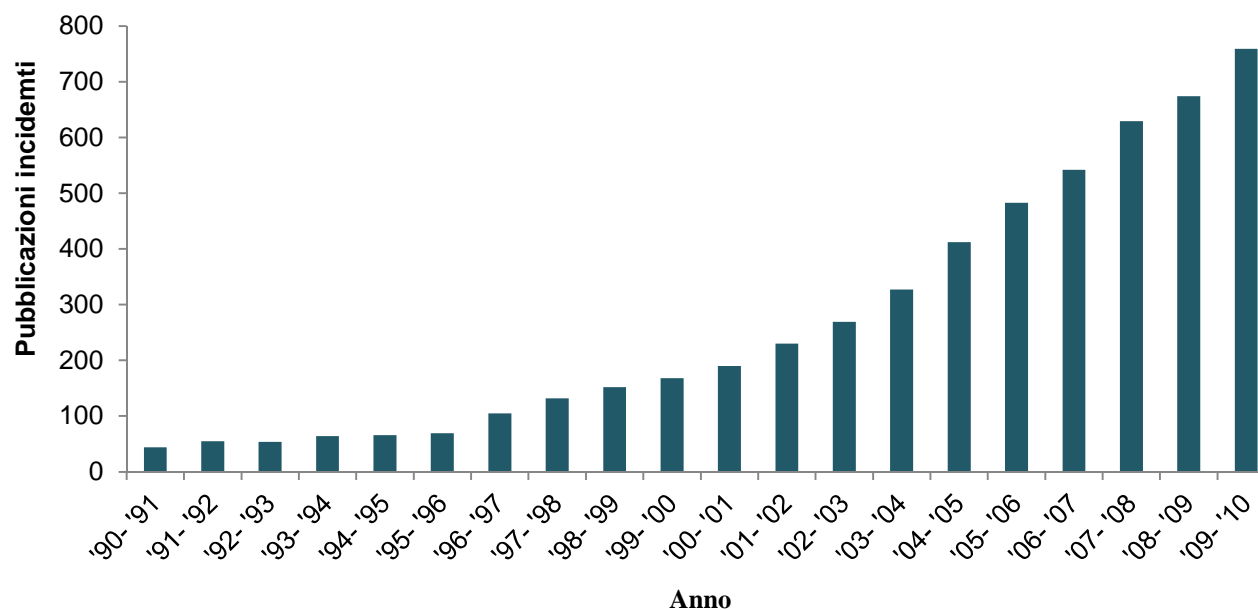
Drugs tend to be used for a wider range of indications than those for which they are trialed

People at risk of adverse events are often deliberately excluded from trials

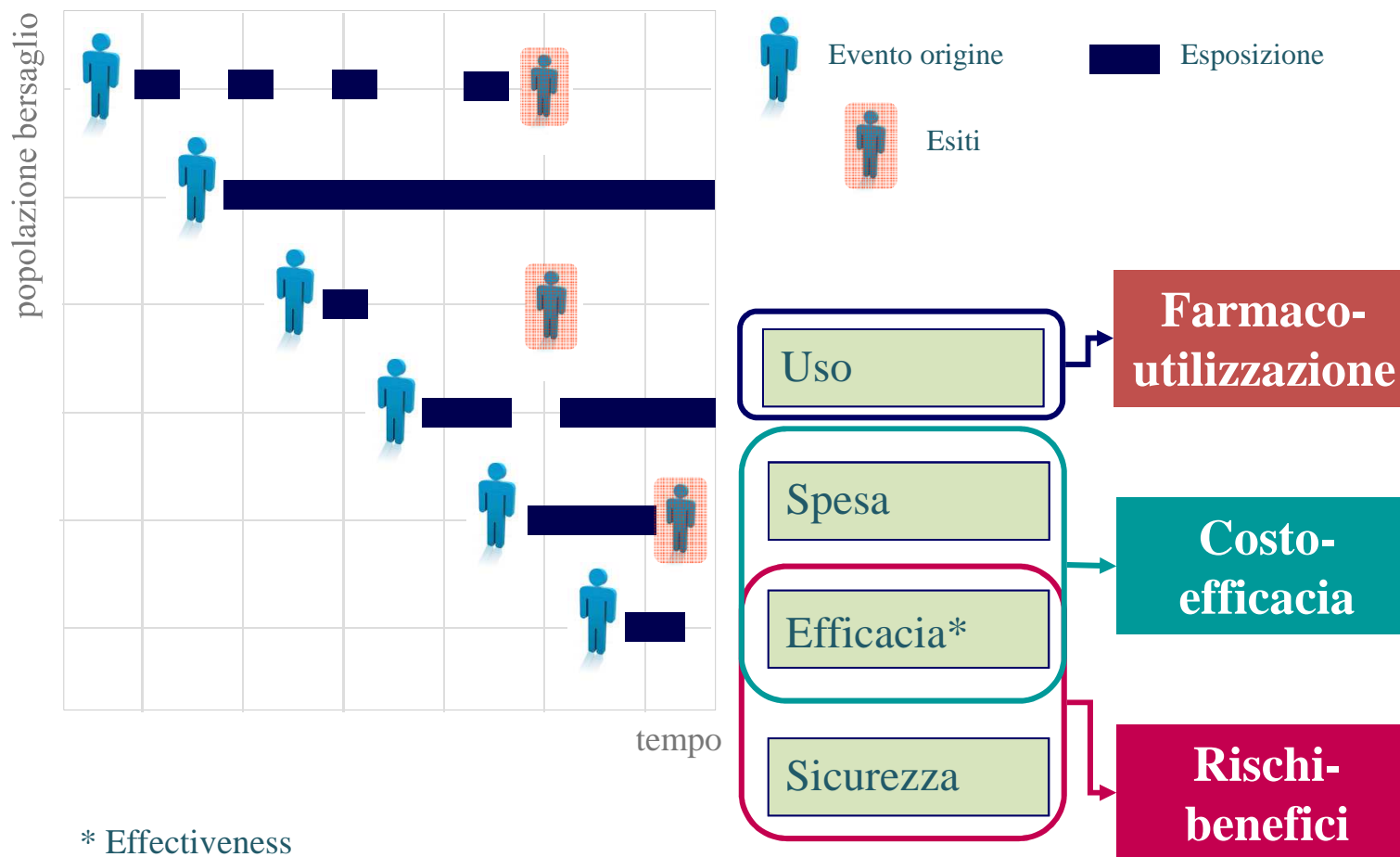
Benefits and harms of drugs are not measured on comparable scales

Large databases linking prescribing to hospital data and other health records are needed to assess the relative benefits and harms of drugs

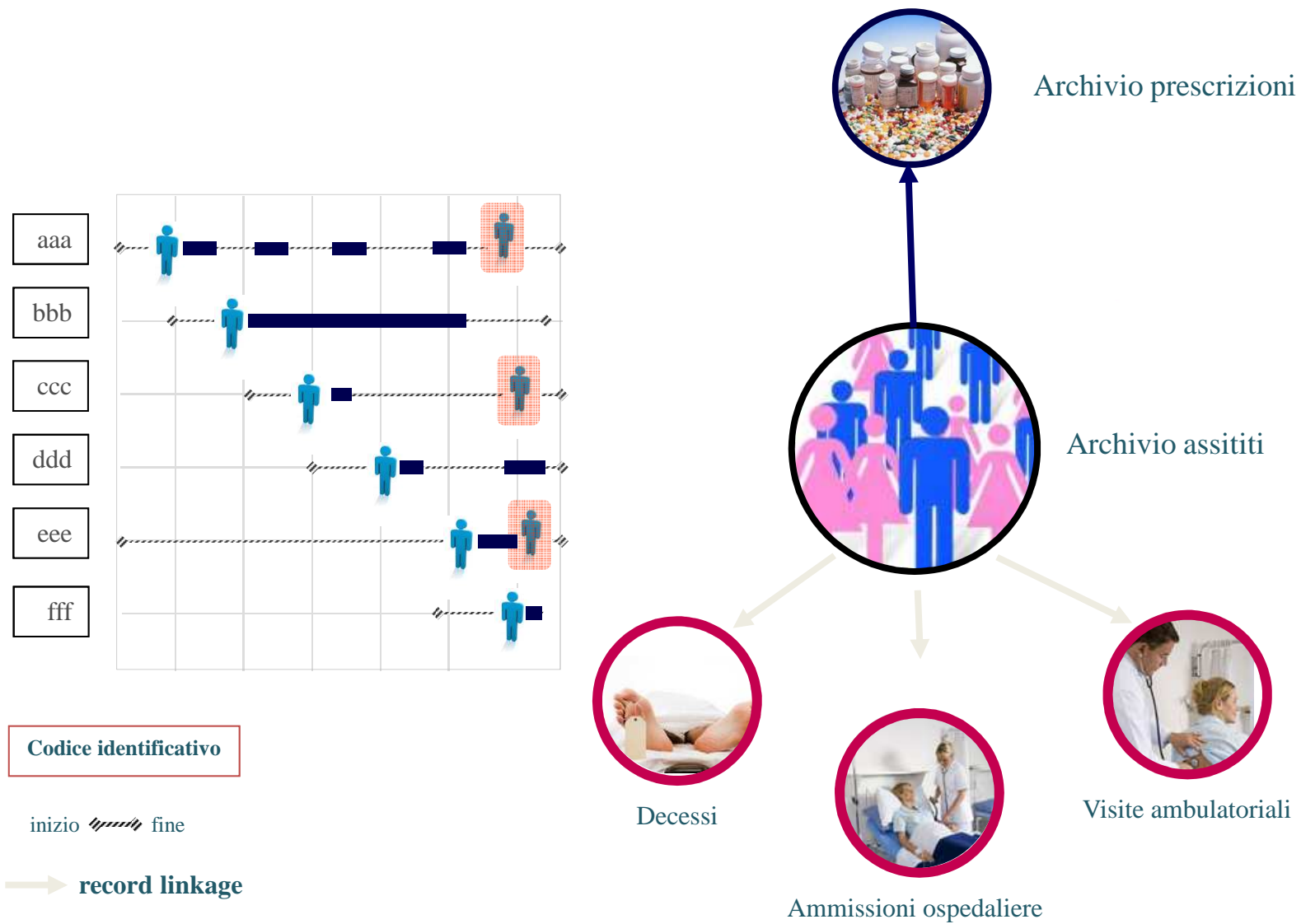
Ampia diffusione di studi epidemiologici condotti tramite archivi sanitari elettronici



INTRODUZIONE

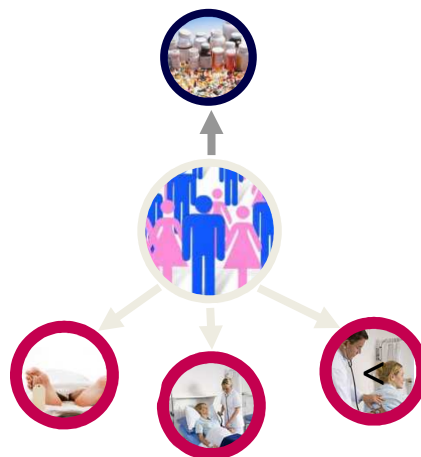


INTRODUZIONE



FORZA

- Dati disponibili
- Popolazioni ampie e ben definite
- Uso e impatto dei farmaci nella pratica clinica corrente

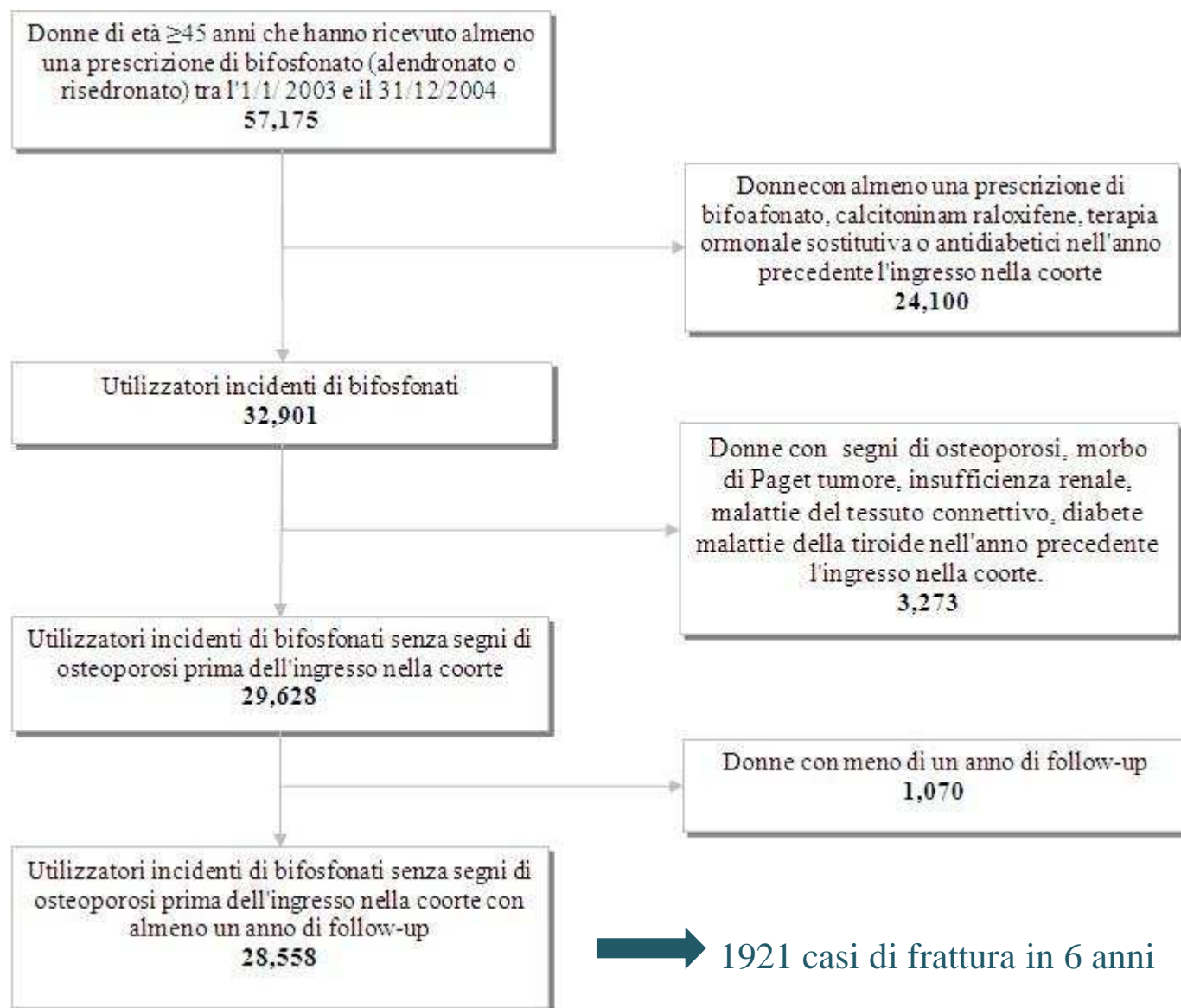


DEBOLEZZA

- Solo farmaci in classe A
- Prescrizione \neq uso
- Incerta qualità dei dati
- Carenza di dati sul profilo clinico dei pazienti

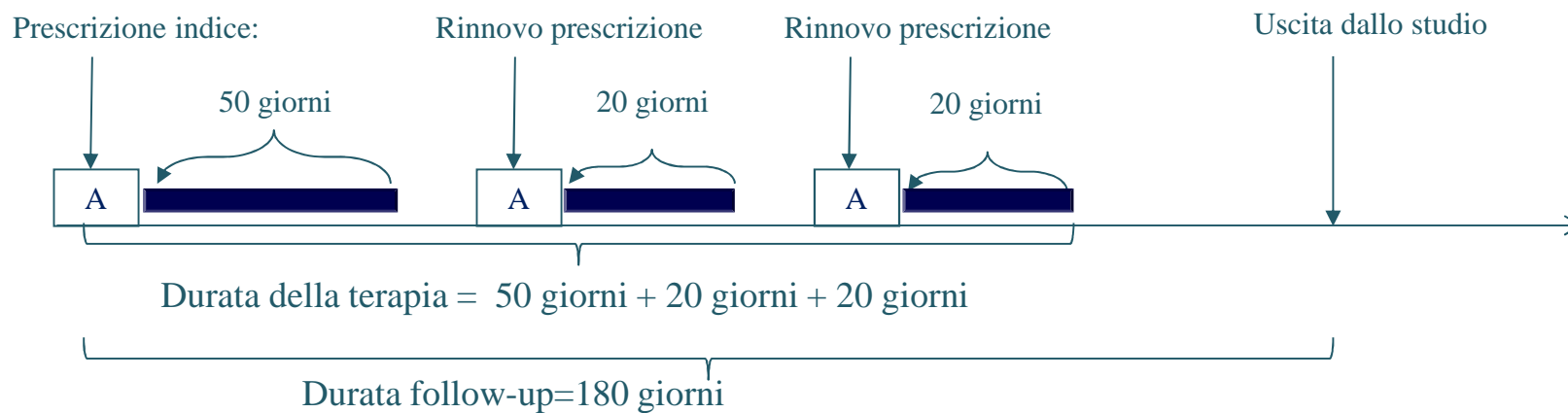
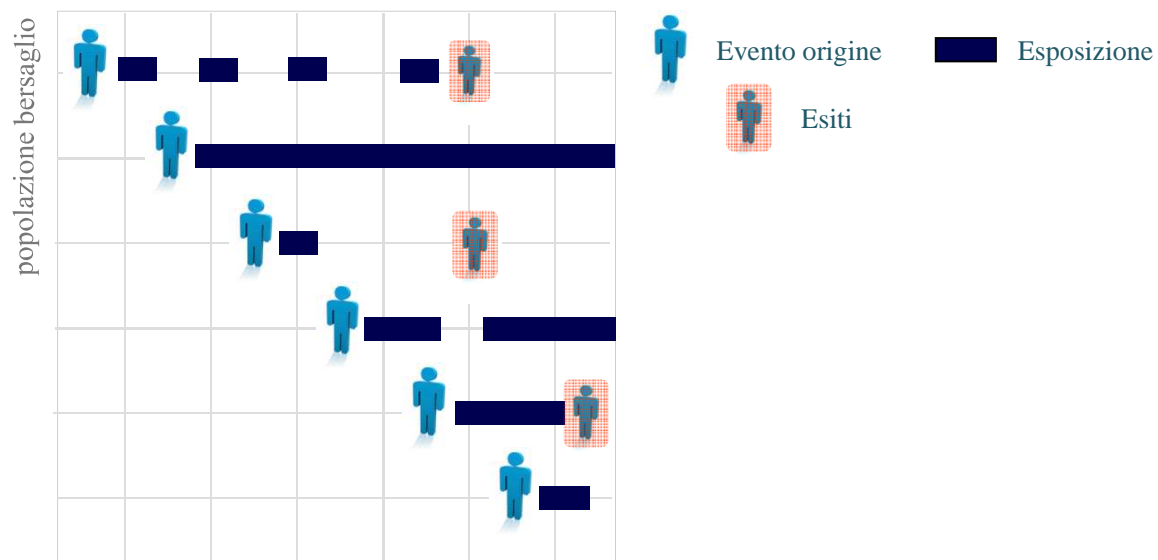
- Farmacoutilizzazione
- Benefici terapeutici
- Costo-efficacia
- Sicurezza

FARMACOUTILIZZAZIONE



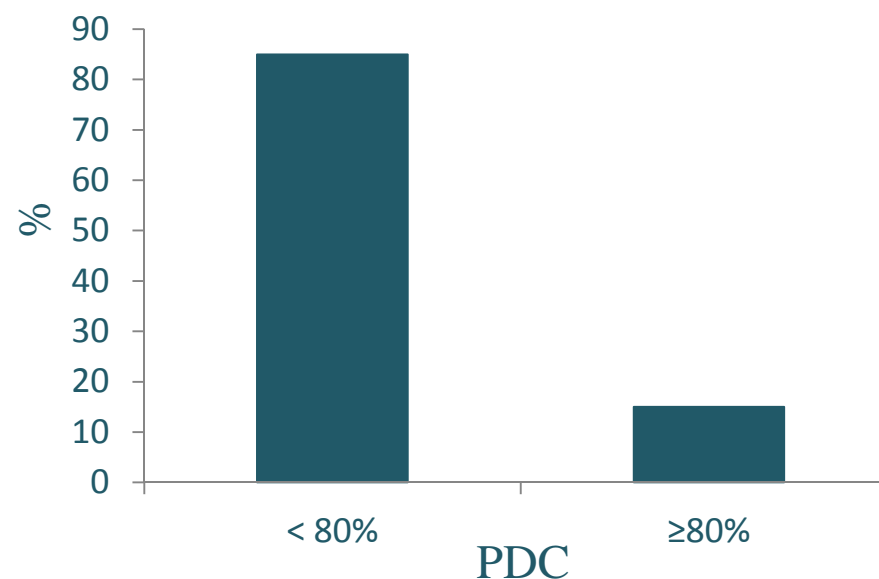
Scotti L, Arfè A, Zambon A, Merlino L, Corrao G. Cost-effectiveness of enhancing adherence to therapy with oral bisphosphonates in osteoporotic women: evidence from an empirical approach based on health utilization database. *Osteoporosis Int* submitted

FARMACOUTILIZZAZIONE

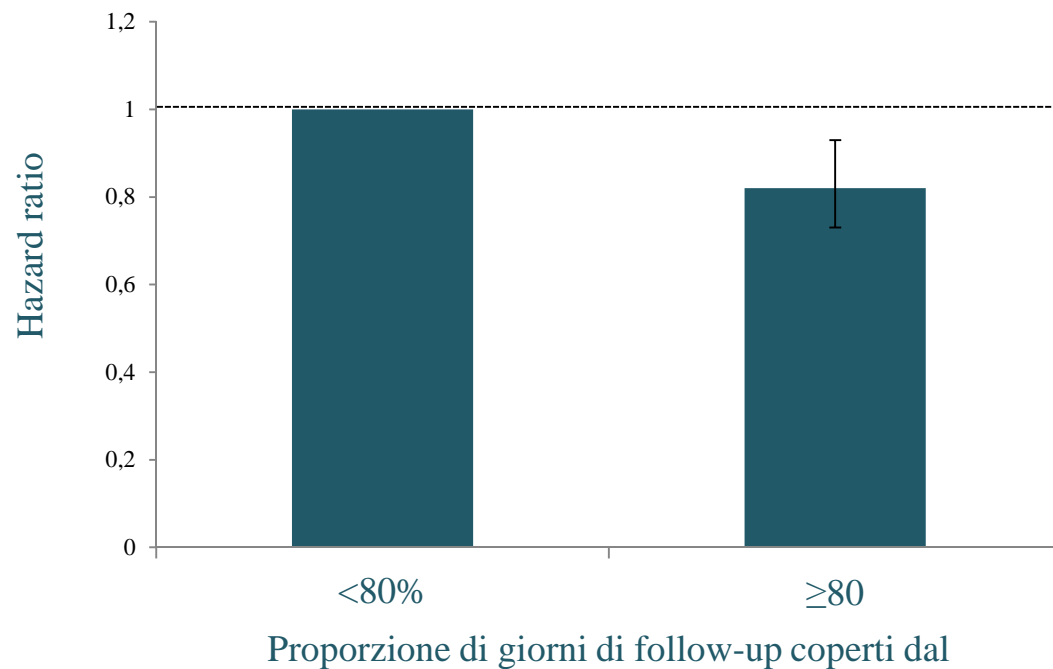


$$PDC = \frac{\text{Durata della terapia}}{\text{follow-up}} = 50\%$$

Età: media (SD)	72,0 (9,6)
Tipo di bifosfonato	
Acido alendronico	23.454 (82,1%)
Acido risedronico	5.104 (17,9%)
Regime di trattamento	
Giornaliero	2.376 (8,3%)
Settimanale	26.182 (91,7%)
Co-trattamenti	
Corticosteroidi	10.691 (37,4%)
Farmaci utilizzati per la cura del diabete	2.039 (7,1%)
Farmaci ipolipemizzanti	8.299 (29,1%)
Diuretici/beta-bloccanti	16.210 (56,8%)
Indice di comorbidità di Charlson	
0	23.634 (82,8%)
1	3.074 (10,8%)
2	1.018 (3,6%)
≥3	832 (2,9%)

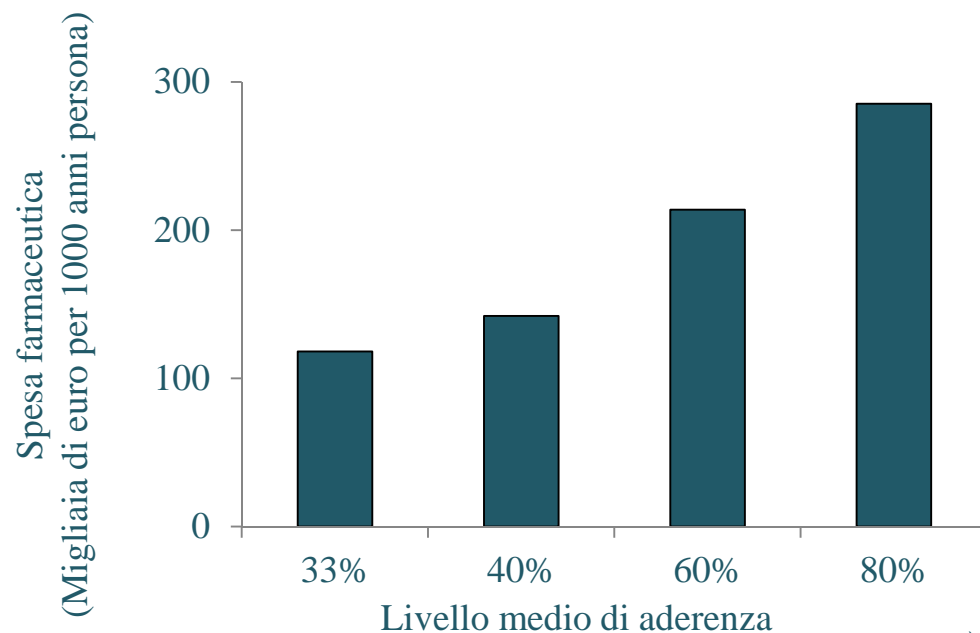


**Aderenza media
33%**



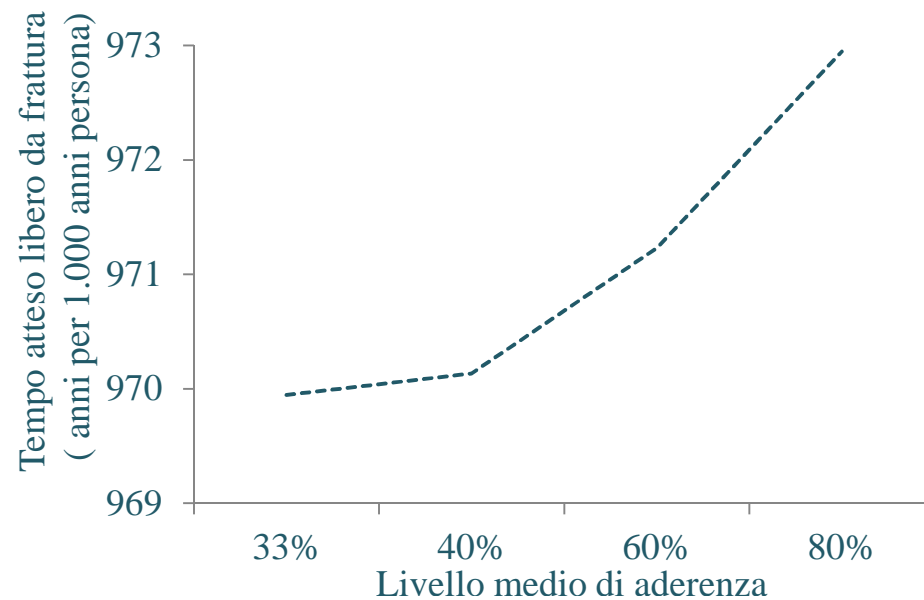
Cosa accadrebbe se nella nostra popolazione venissero attivati degli interventi atti a incrementare l'aderenza media ad esempio fino al 40%, 60% o addirittura all'80%?

COSTO-EFFICACIA

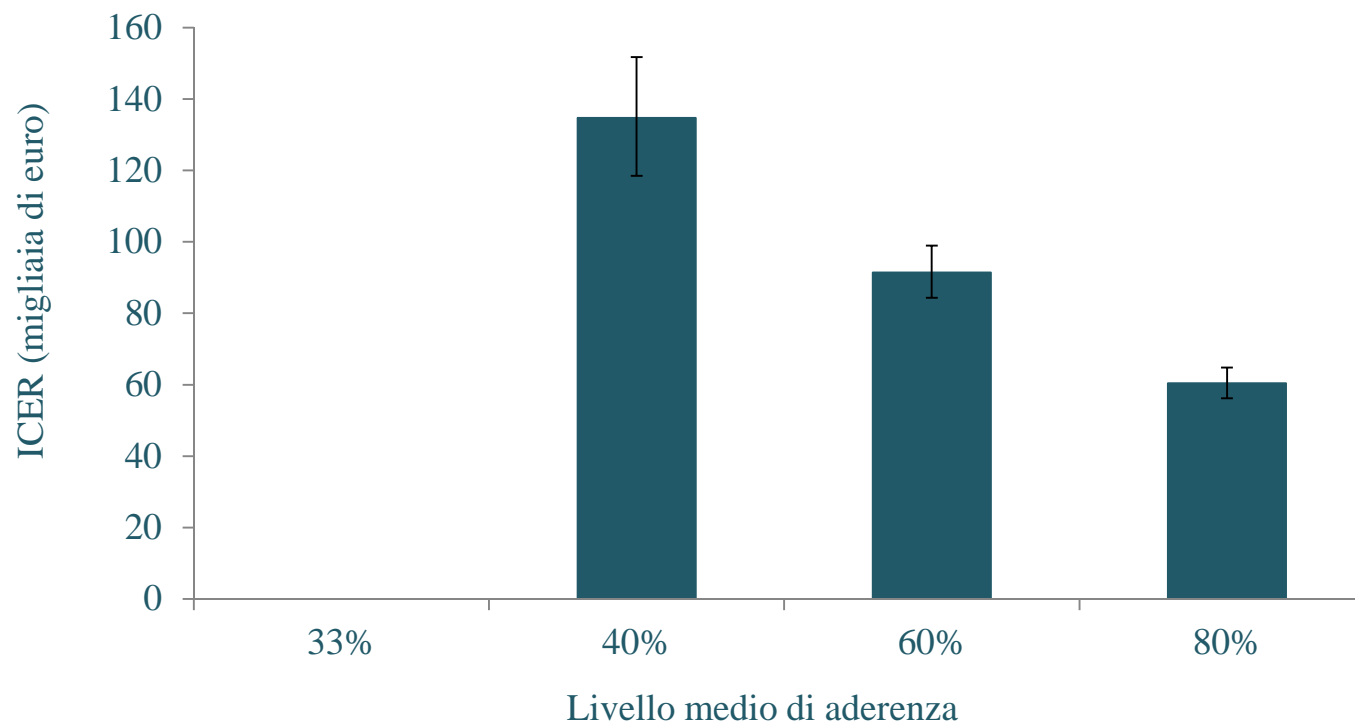


← COSTI

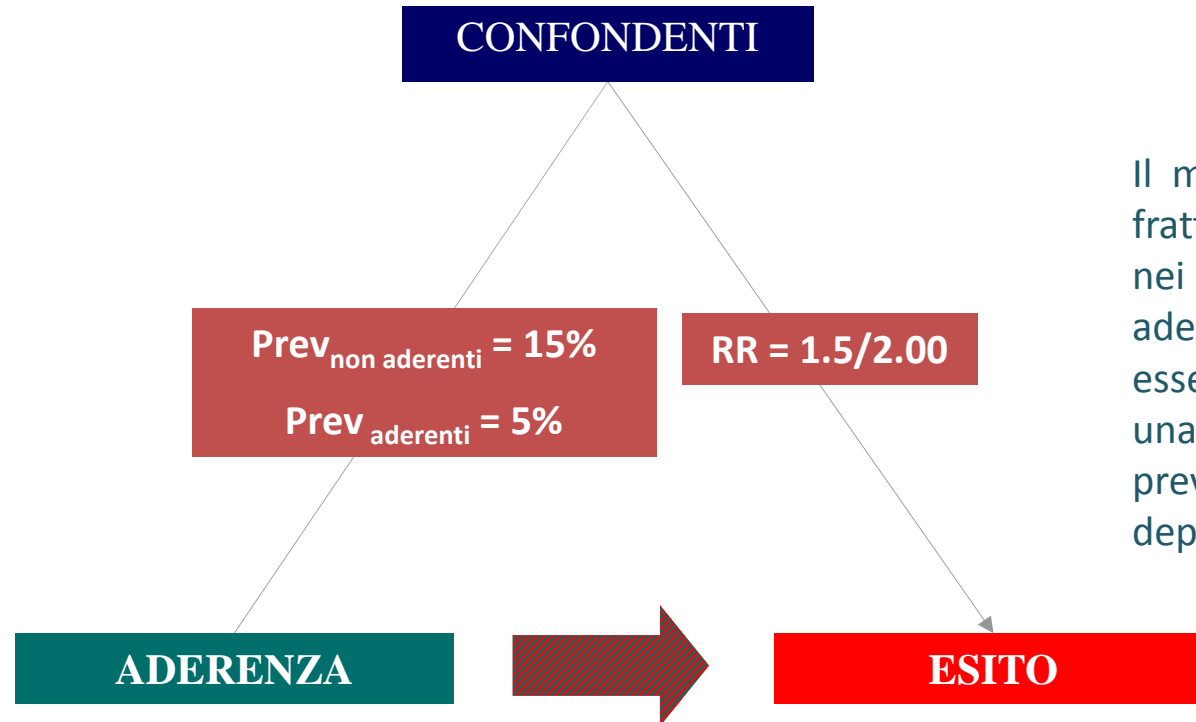
EFFICACIA →



Rapporto incrementale costo-efficacia (ICER)



Per ottenere un giorno libero da malattia migliorando l'aderenza dal 33 all'80%, il SSN dovrebbe sostenere un costo aggiuntivo di circa 0.08 € al giorno per ogni paziente (27.6 € /anno)

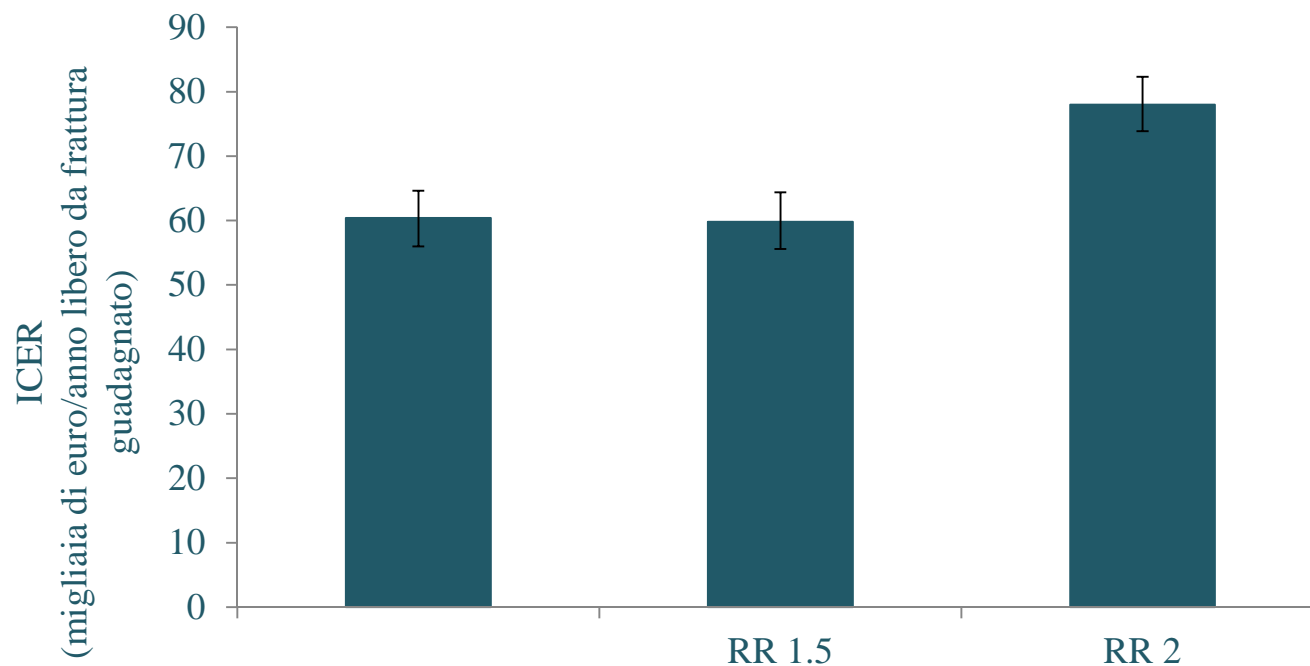


Il maggior rischio di frattura osservato nei pazienti a bassa aderenza potrebbe essere spiegato da una maggior prevalenza di depressi?

Wu Q, Liu J, Gallegos-Orozco JF, Hentz JC. Depression, fracture risk and bone loss: a meta-analysis. *Osteoporos Int.* 2010;**21**:1627-35.

Di Matteo MR, Lepper HS, Croghan TW. Depression is a risk factor for non compliance with medical treatment. Meta-analysis of the effect of anxiety and depression on patient adherence *Arch Intern Med.* 2000;**160**:2101-2107

Rapporto incrementale costo-efficacia (ICER)

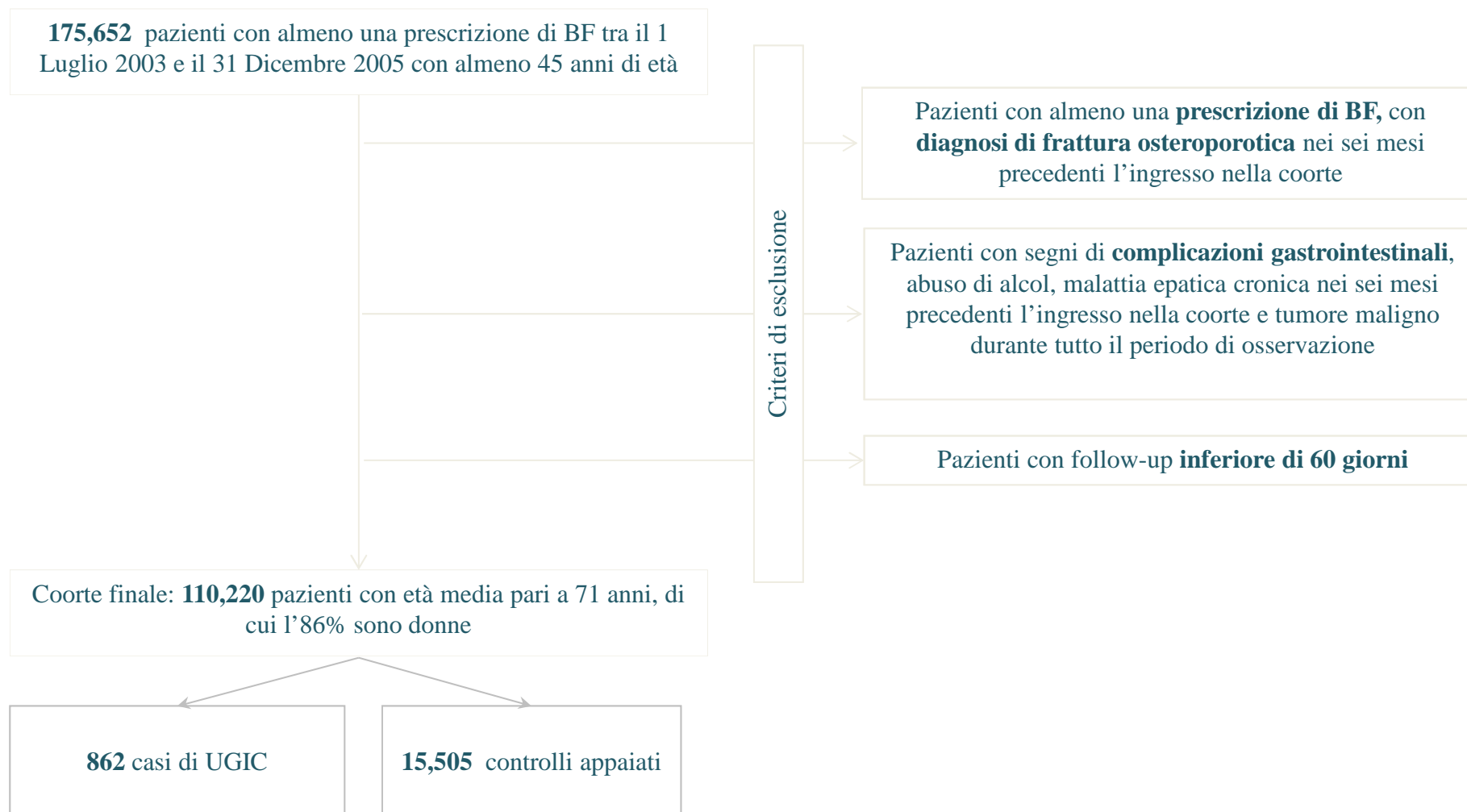


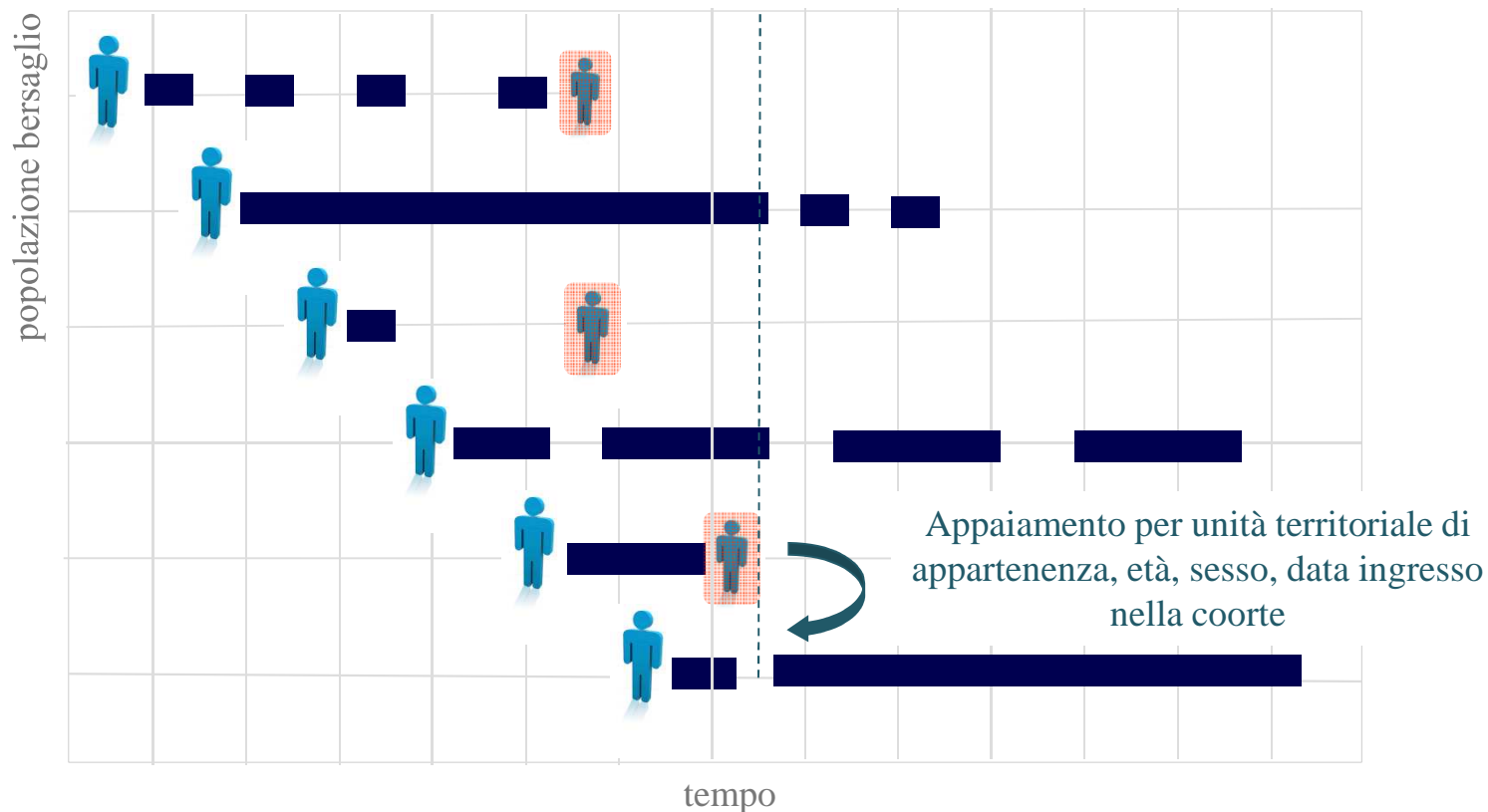
PROGETTO BEST-AIFA

Disegno caso-controllo innestato in una coorte di nuovi utilizzatori di bifosfonati orali per valutare l'associazione tra farmaco e rischio di complicanze gastrointestinali del tratto superiore



Ghirardi A, Scotti L, Zambon A, Della Vedova G, Cavalieri d'Oro L, et al. Risk of severe upper gastrointestinal complications in a cohort of oral bisphosphonates users. *Br J Clin Pharmacol*. 2012 submitted.





Reclutamento:
Luglio 2003-Dicembre 2005

Termine osservazione: Dicembre 2007



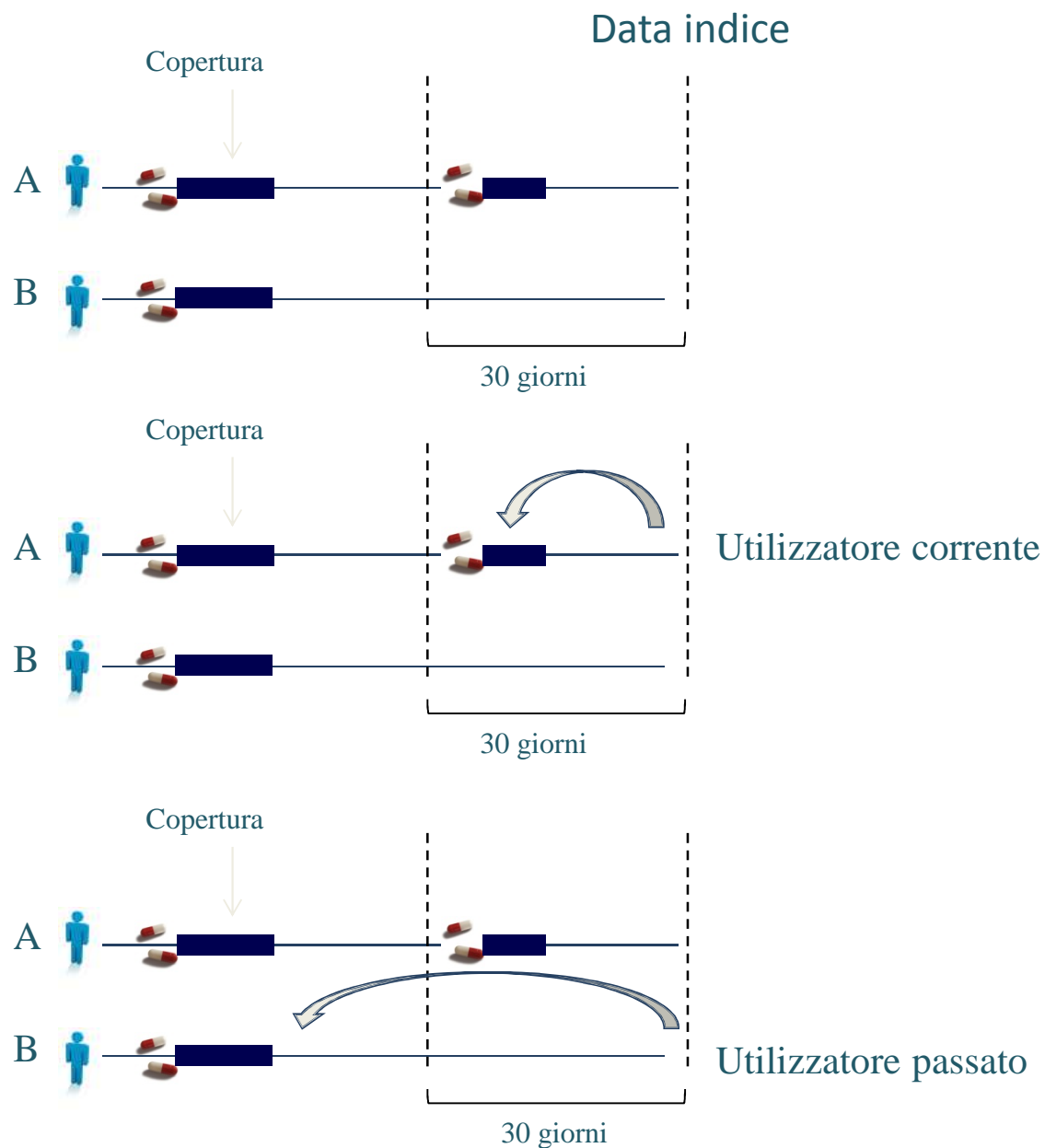
Prescrizione di
bifosfonati orali

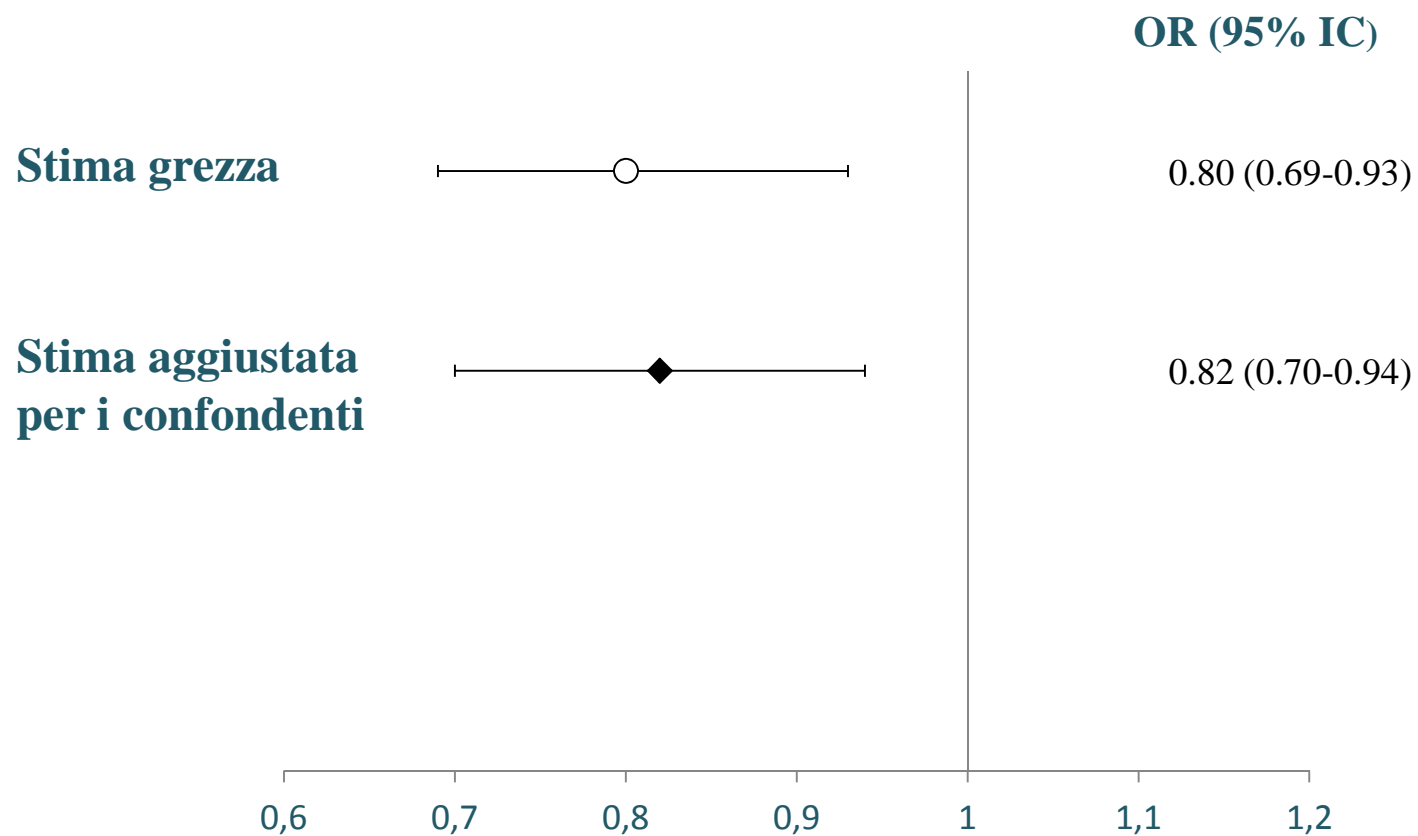


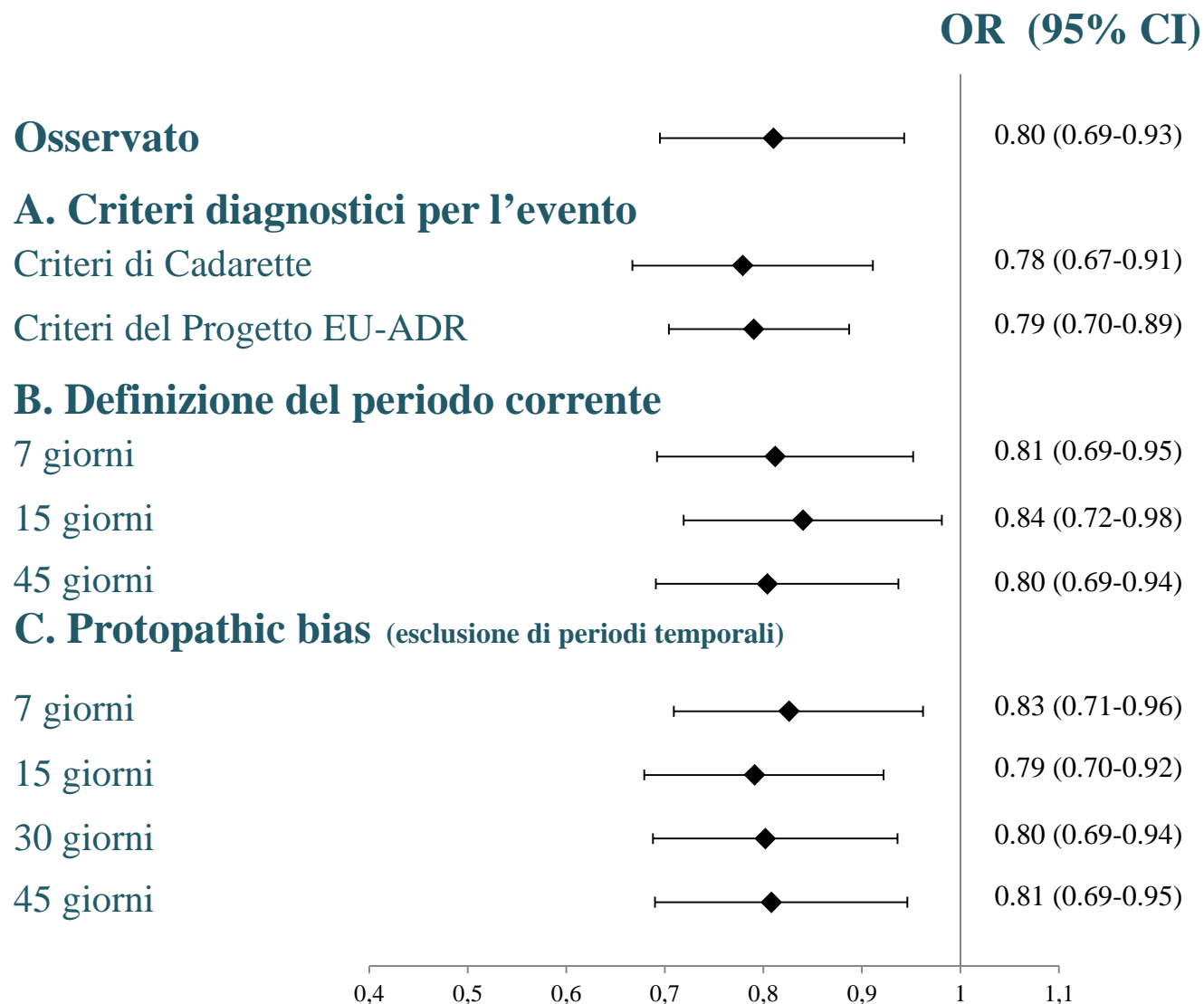
Ricovero per complicazioni del tratto
gastrointestinale superiore



Esposizione

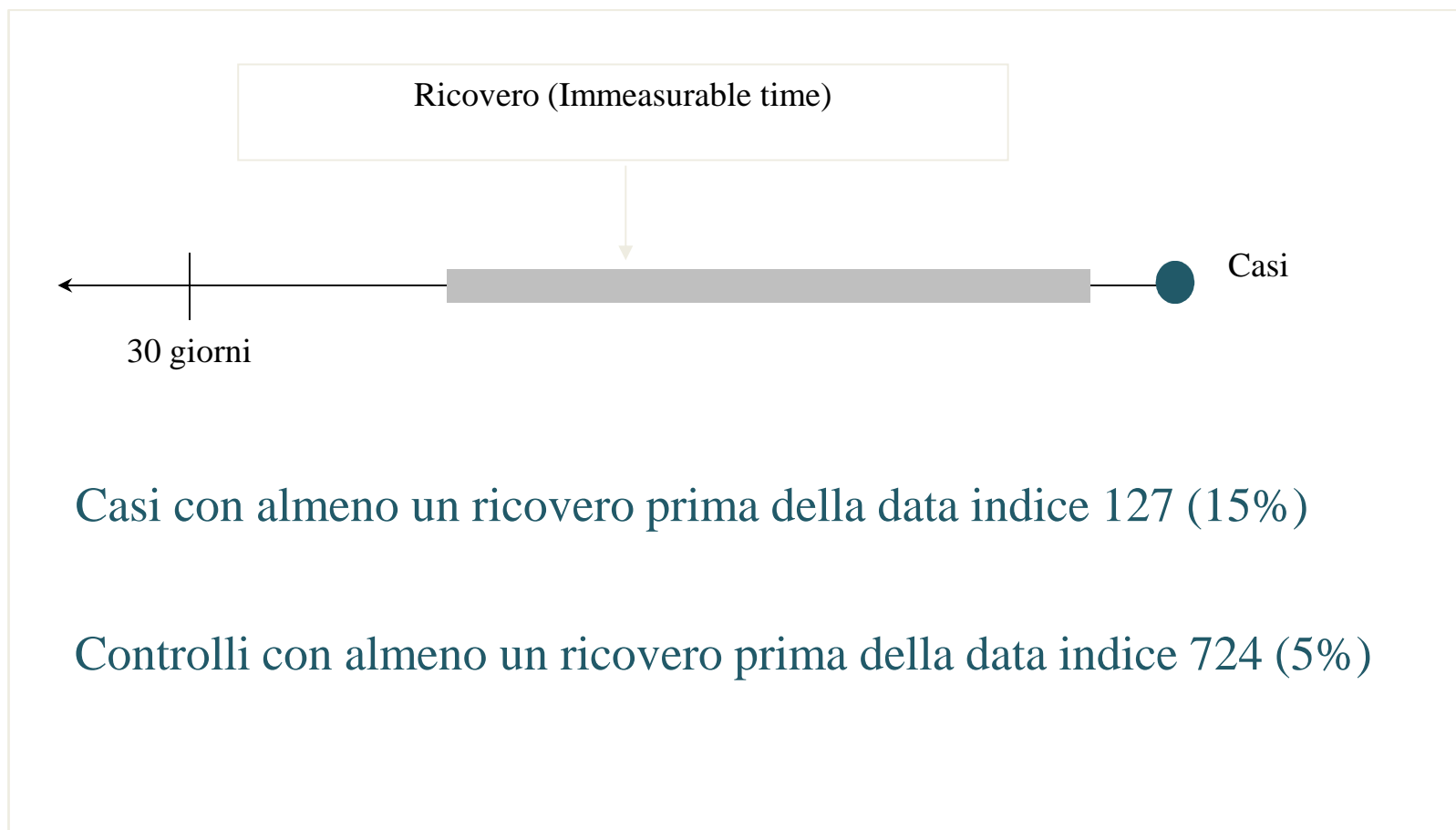


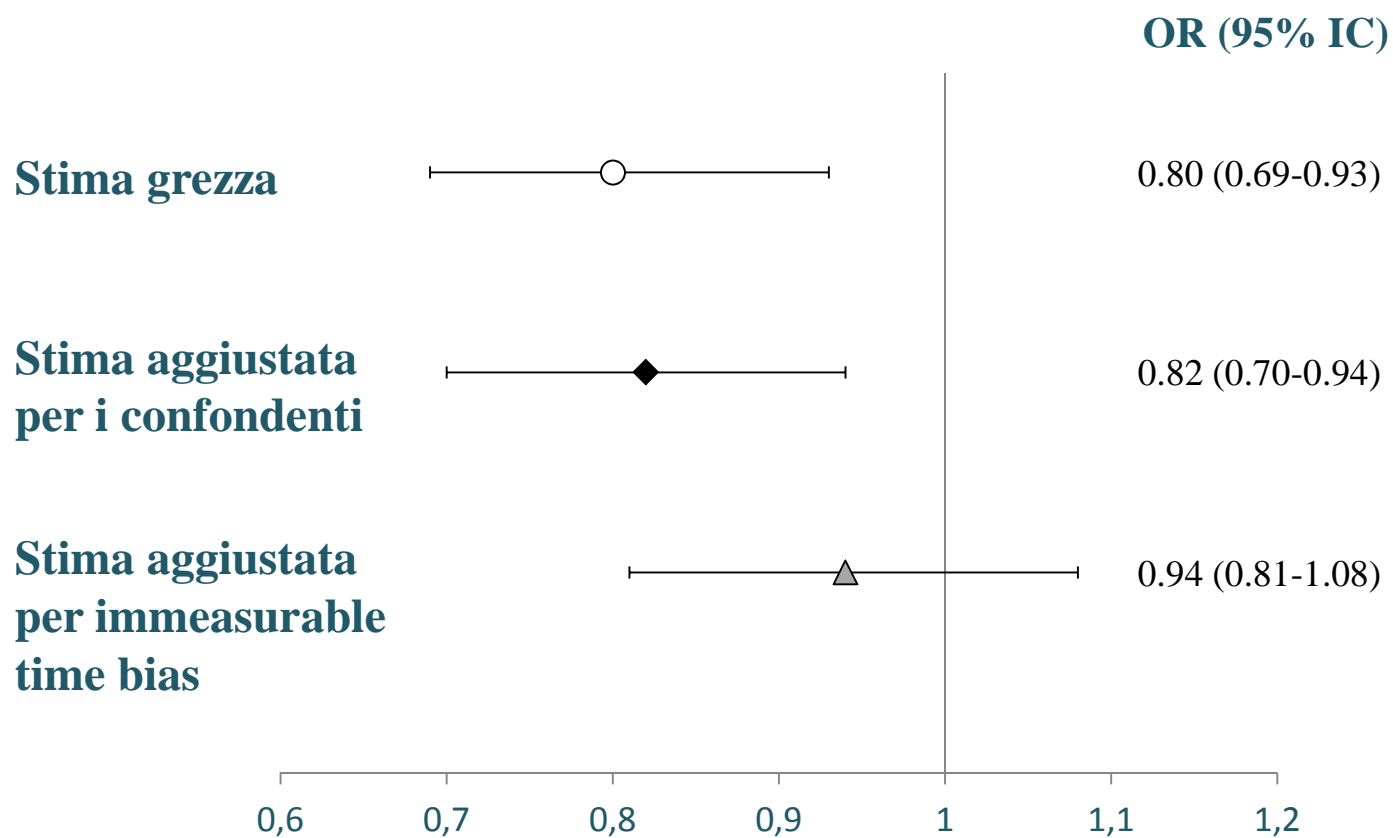




Cadarette SM, Katz Jn, Brookhart MA, Sturmer T, Stedman MR et al. Comparative gastrointestinal safety of weekly oral bisphosphonates. *Osteoporos Int* 2009; 20: 1735:1747.

Tamim H, Tahami Monfared AA, LeLorier J. Application of lag-time into exposure definitions to control for protopathic bias. *Pharmacoepidemiol Drug Saf* 2007; 16: 250-258.





L'uso appropriato degli archivi sanitari elettronici è utile per indagare su un ampio spettro di aspetti:

Farmacoutilizzazione

La gestione farmacologica dei pazienti in prevenzione primaria per osteoporosi è insoddisfacente nella pratica clinica corrente a causa della scarsa compliance alla terapia

Impatto clinico

La scarsa aderenza spiega una quota rilevante degli eventi che si verificano nella popolazione

Bilancio tra impatto clinico ed economico

Le informazioni ottenute dall'analisi costo-efficacia possono fornire utili indicazioni ai decisori

Sicurezza

Il trattamento con bifosfonati orali non sembra aumentare il rischio di complicazioni gastrointestinali del tratto superiore

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