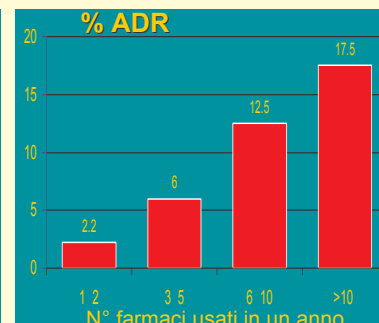
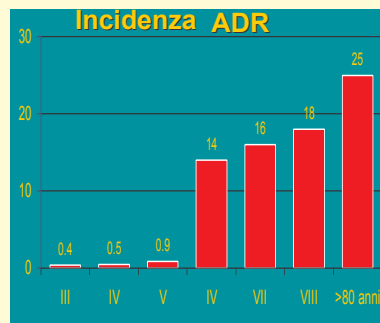


Drafting indications of appropriateness and optimization of pharmacological treatment of major geriatric diseases in “big elderly” in the RSA of Palazzolo Institute, Don C. Gnocchi Foundation ONLUS

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Fasi Farmacocinetiche	Modificazioni nell'anziano
Assorbimento os	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superficie di assorbimento Flusso splancnico pH gastrico Alterazioni motilità GI
Distribuzione	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Massa magra Acqua corporea Albumina sierica Tessuto adiposo
Metabolismo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volume epatico Flusso ematico epatico Attività enzimatica (Fase I)
Escrezione	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vascolarizzazione renale Filtrazione glomerulare

Oulander JG et al. Ann II Med. 1991

OBJECTIVE

- 1) spread a consistent clinical behaviour and shared on the most frequent geriatric issues still under discussion in order to optimize the resources devoted to the diagnosis and therapy to achieve and maintain some standards of excellence within the Palazzolo Institute;
- 2) formulate guidelines, currently not available in the RSA, which might become an instrument of use and consultation for operators of similar structures

MATERIALS

- a) 6 topics: anticoagulant and antiplatelet treatment, treatment of cardiac arrhythmias, malnutrition, treatment of parkinsonism and dyskinesias, treatment of recurrent respiratory infections, medical and surgical treatment of acute abdomen.
- b) 9 doctors will be committed, divided into 3 groups of 3 components, which will address respectively 2 topics each, in the 2008, with the task of developing and drafting a protocol providing for 6 meetings of 2 hours each for topic.

RESULTS

The Palazzolo Institute has 700 beds of RSA, with an average number of 1000 patients / year. The pathology analysed by the 6 mentioned topics has an impact by 40% to 70 %.

The total pharmaceutical spending average is Euro 2,09 / day pro capite, broken down by therapeutical classes: - cardiovascular: 10 % - gastrointestinal: 15 % - nervous system: 25 % - antimicrobial: 30 % -

It is believed that the optimization of prescription can lead to a reduction in spending, although already low, and a better redistribution.