

POSTER 50

SCREENING FOR MALE OSTEOPOROSIS AT AN ACADEMIC MEDICAL CENTER: RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF DXA USAGE PATTERNS OVER 5 YEARS

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Background: Recent research suggests men have higher mortality rates than women after hip fracture and men experience fractures at higher bone density values. Although the risk of osteoporotic fractures in men is increasing, there is still a perception amongst lay public, physicians and policy makers that osteoporosis is a disease of women.

Methods: IDX and Analyzer software were used to extract data on all DXA (Dual energy X-ray absorptiometry) recipients and all outpatient visits at MU (University of Missouri) for a 5 year time period (2005-2010). Electronic data on patient demographics, the date DXA was done, and the name of the requesting provider were extracted. Information on clinical indications was abstracted by reviewing DXA reports and medical records.

Results:

DEXAS BY YEAR	FEMALE	MALE	MALE %
2005	434	74	14.57%
2006	833	115	12.13%
2007	604	71	10.52%
2008	776	89	10.29%
2009	762	81	9.61%

Our results show that the percentage of male patients who are being screened for osteoporosis at MU has not increased. Data comparing gender distribution amongst all outpatients at MU and DXA recipients will be displayed. Tables on other demographics and indications for screening will also be shown.

Conclusion: The results of this study will lead to heightened awareness among MU providers who are caring for male patients at risk for osteoporosis.