

عنوان مقاله:

An Investigation of the Risk Factors of Osteoporosis and the Correlation between Drug Consumption and Osteoporosis: Results of the Fasa PERSIAN Cohort Study

محل انتشار:

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نویسنده:

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background: Osteoporosis, as the most common bone-related disease, causes massive irrecoverable consequences for the health level and life quality of people, especially at advanced ages. The present research aimed to evaluate the prevalence and risk factors of osteoporosis and the correlation between drug consumption and osteoporosis. The present study is a cross-sectional study and is the first stage in the longitudinal Fasa branch of the PERSIAN cohort study. Materials and Methods: The subjects of the present cross-sectional-descriptive study consisted of all cohort populations of Fasa University of Medical Sciences ($n=10123$) who were chosen through census sampling. The data were collected through a demographic data form and medication checklist, and SPSS-22 was used to analyze the data. Results: Among a total population of 10133, 994 had osteoporosis, of which 880 were women and 114 were men, which was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The overall prevalence rate of osteoporosis was estimated to be 9.8%, and the mean age of people with osteoporosis was 56 years. The results demonstrated significant positive correlations among osteoporosis and age, gender, marital status, education, smoking, physical activity, alcohol use, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, fatty liver, and glucocorticoid steroid drugs ($P<0.05$). Conclusion: Identifying factors related to osteoporosis can be effective in adopting health promotion programs at all healthcare and prevention levels. Thus, the use of some drugs, such as corticosteroids, as an alarm and risk factor should be taken into consideration by specialists when adopting healthcare plans.

کلمات کلیدی:

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