

Result

The survey study included the five boroughs of six communities in Shanghai (Xuhui District 2, Pudong New Area 1, Minhang District 1, Pudong New Area 1, Jiading District 1). 10,000 participants are expected to be included.

Conclusion

The research program investigate the Shanghai community postmenopausal osteoporosis-related fracture incidence (body weight, height and BMI values of the risk factors) for three years by the method of cohort studies. At the meanwhile, establish postmenopausal osteoporosis records, develop the prevention strategies for osteoporosis after menopause, provide a theoretical basis.

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Characteristics and Prescription Pattern of Traditional Chinese Medicine Use in Patients with Stroke in Taiwan: a Nationwide Population-Based Study

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Objective

Cerebrovascular Accident (stroke) has been the leading causes of death worldwide. The aim of this study is to evaluate the characteristics and prescription pattern of TCM among stroke patients in Taiwan.

Materials and Methods

This study examined datasets from the National Health Insurance Research Database in Taiwan. Patients (n=23,816) newly diagnosed as stroke and admitted to hospital between January 2001 and December 2009 were included in this study. Patients who had at least one TCM outpatient clinical record were defined as TCM users (n=2,862), whereas those without TCM outpatient records were defined as non-TCM users (n=20,954). The demographic data, treatment modalities, disease distributions, comorbidities, and prescription pattern of the TCM users were analyzed.

Results

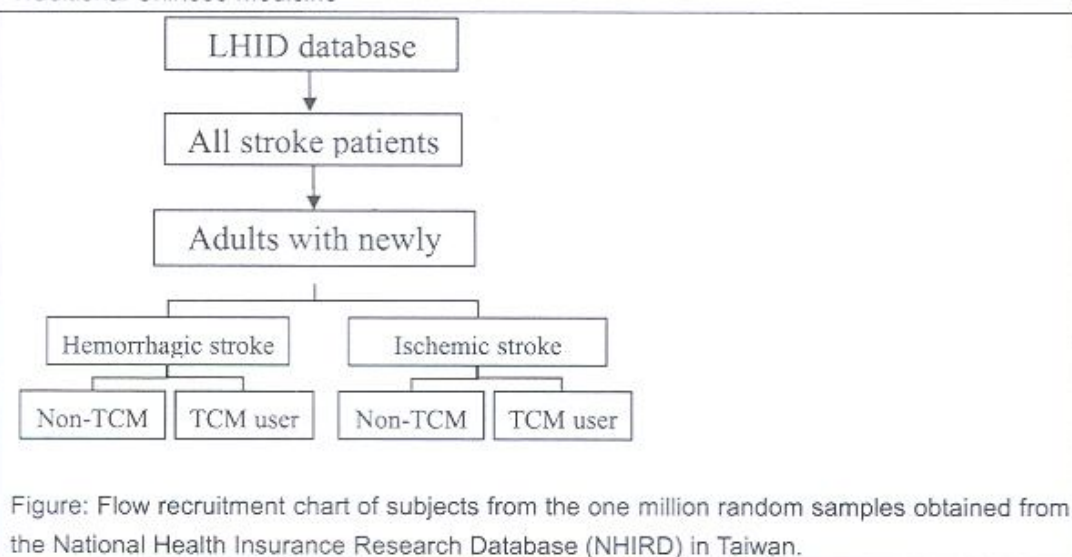
Among the stroke patients, 18.1% (n=4302) of them had hemorrhagic stroke, and 81.9% (n=19,514) of them had ischemic stroke. The average interval to visit TCM clinic after onset of stroke is 12.2 months. Most of the TCM users combined herbal remedies, acupuncture and traumatology (52.7%). The most commonly prescribed formula and single herb was Bu-Yang-Huan-Wu-Tang and Radix et Rhizoma Salviae Miltiorrhizae, respectively. Patients who had insomnia and fasciitis or myalgia were prone to have more TCM visits compared to non-TCM users.

Conclusion

Our nationwide population-based study revealed the characteristics and specific usage patterns of TCM in the stroke patients in Taiwan. These results provided valuable information

for further pharmacologic investigation and clinical studies on the treatment of stroke and its related complications.

Keywords: Cerebrovascular Accident; National Health Insurance Database; Stroke; Traditional Chinese medicine



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Characteristics of Traditional Chinese Medicine Usage in Pediatric Cerebral Palsy Patients in Taiwan: A Nationwide Population-Based Study
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Objective Cerebral palsy (CP) is a permanent, non-progressive movement disorder that accounts for chronic childhood disability. The aim of this study is to investigate the characteristics of TCM use in children with cerebral palsy.
Materials and Methods This study examined datasets from the registry for catastrophic illness patients of the National Health Insurance Research Database in Taiwan. Patients (n=11,218) diagnosed as CP and proven as catastrophic illness commissioned by psychiatrist or pediatricians between January 2001 and December 2011 were included in this study. Patients who had at least one TCM outpatient clinical record were defined as TCM users (n=6997), whereas those without TCM outpatient records were defined as non-TCM users (n=4221). The demographic data, treatment modalities, disease distributions, comorbidities, and prescription pattern of the TCM users were analyzed.
Results Majority of the TCM users (44.1%) visited TCM clinics before 2 years old. TCM and non-TCM