

Royal College of General Practitioners and Warwick Medical School
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 Abstract Submission Form

PRESENTER'S DETAILS		Session A. Quality
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Category Audit		
PRESENTATION DETAILS		
Authors Dr D J H Gunasekara	Title of Study <i>Audit on assessment and management of patients with fragility fracture in General Practice setting</i>	
What's the problem you are tackling? The aim of this audit was to improve the quality of assessment and management of patients with fragility fractures attending to a General Practice. Objectives of this audit were to ensure that all the patients with Fragility fracture who are 50 to 74 years of age, receive a bone mineral density (BMD) assessment and to ensure that all the patients present with Vertebral or Hip fracture receive drug treatment for Osteoporosis.		
How did/will you do it? This audit was carried out at the Davenal House Surgery in Bromsgrove UK. The study sample consist of 53 patients who had the clinical coding of Fragility Fracture in their clinical notes, who were between 50 to 74 years of age at the time of presentation from 1st of April 2012 to 30th of October 2016. This list of patients was provided to me by my supervisor. The data were gathered from "Emis web" by going through the records of each and every patient in the given sample. A questionnaire was prepared in advance to fulfil my objectives and the data were entered into that during the search and later transferred into an Excel work sheet. Data were analysed manually by simple calculations and presented with appropriate tables.		
What did you find? It was found that only 51% of patients at the 50 to 74 age group with fragility fracture were offered a DEXA scan during their management. Same time only 44.4% of patients with vertebral or hip fractures were started on osteoporosis treatment with or without DEXA scan. Both these figures are well below the expected standards of 100%.		
Why does this matter? Osteoporosis is a common condition especially in the elderly population in the United Kingdom as well as worldwide, affecting the country's health cost and the quality of life of the patients. It is important to detect Osteoporosis early to prevent fragility fractures (primary prevention) and to prevent further complication in those who have already got a fragility fracture (secondary prevention). So it is important to upgrade the management policy at the primary care level in view of improving the quality of assessment and management of patients with fragility fractures attending to General Practice.		