

中華民國診所協會全國聯合會 活動課程摘要

每堂課程摘要 200 字左右

課程 1	過敏性鼻炎患者真的可以暢快呼吸嗎? 如何在治療品質與價值間平衡
摘要	<p>過敏性鼻炎 Summary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Significant superior efficacy of Dymista[®] vs Placebo for PRQLQ2. rTNSS, rTOSS, etc.:3. Dymista[®] treatment difference increases with the extent of children 's self-rating and is always at least numerically superior4. When children self-rated their symptoms, Dymista[®] provides significantly better relief in:<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. rTNSS2. rTOSS3. each individual nasal and ocular symptom (except rhinorrhoea)5. Dymista[®] is safe and well tolerated <p>Dymista key Messages</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Dymista[®] is an effective treatment for AR in childhood.2. Dymista[®] is safe and well-tolerated in children.3. Caregivers are less able than children to accurately assess response to treatment with available tools.4. There is a need to develop better tools for paediatric AR symptom assessment <p>Do not provide results proactively as long as Dymista is not indicated for children.</p> <p>Does Dymista[®] effect on ability to drive and use machines?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Dymista[®] Nasal Spray has minor influence on the ability to drive and use machines.¹2. In isolated cases fatigue, weariness, exhaustion, dizziness or weakness that may also be caused by the disease itself, may occur when using Dymista[®] Nasal Spray. In these cases, the ability to drive and use machines may be impaired. Alcohol may enhance this effect.¹3. The systemic availability of both AZE and FP delivered within Dymista[®] is very low so the risk to develop any systemic effect is minimal.²
課程 2	敏感性肌膚的照護與異位性皮膚炎的治療

摘要	<p>異位性皮膚炎是一種常見的慢性皮膚發炎疾病。尤其在嬰幼兒時期就發病，開始出現搔癢、乾燥、全身搔抓的症狀，皮膚病情還容易反覆發作、時好時壞，若沒有正確的照護以及用藥觀念，這樣的異位性皮膚炎常常會困擾著病患從嬰幼兒時期，發病惡化到青少年時期、甚至於成人時期。</p> <p>正確的異位性皮膚炎皮膚照顧觀念，也可以運用在其他類似皮膚疾病的照顧，在臨床上，門診時間有限，醫師們除了要聆聽病兒家屬的病情描述，還要兼顧對皮膚疾病的鑑別診斷，以及每一位病兒的皮膚用藥選擇。為了避開使用類固醇藥物，我們基層診所醫師還有那些非類固醇藥物的選擇，也是演講中想與醫師們一起探討的主題！</p>
課程 3	骨關節炎患者治療與保養
摘要	<p>討論骨關節炎患者使用 glucosamine 治療與保養</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Glucosamine sulfate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Use of the GRADE recommendation methodology in ESCEO algorithm ■ “The ESCEO WG gives a strong recommendation to the use of prescription crystalline glucosamine sulfate (pCGS) as long term background therapy and discourages the use of other glucosamine preparations” ● Meta-analysis of randomized placebo-controlled trials, using, as much as possible, data from full safety reports. ● Adverse events (AEs) with various SYSADOAs in patients with OA. ● Outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Overall severe and serious AEs, ■ AEs involving the following Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities (MedDRA) system organ classes (SOCs): gastrointestinal, cardiac, vascular, nervous system, skin and subcutaneous tissue, musculoskeletal and connective tissue, renal and urinary system. ● Many guidelines are available assessing the effectiveness of therapies in OA ● Some guidelines put treatments in the logical sequence suggested by the available evidence ● ESCEO recommends the use of pCGS as a background treatment and discourages the use of other formulations or combinations