

Prevalence and Trend of Dorsopathies among Hospitalized Patients Over 65: Monastir, Tunisia, 2002-2013

*Hajjaj M
Chelly S
Klai W
Missaoui H
Dhouib W
Kacem M
Ben Fredj M
Abroug H
Zemni I
Green A
Djobbi A
Bouannene I,
El Mhamdi S
Belghuith Sriha A.*

Department of Preventive Medicine and Epidemiology of Monastir.

Please cite this article as: Hajjaj M. et al. Prevalence and Trend of Dorsopathies among Hospitalized Patients Over 65: Monastir, Tunisia, 2002–2013. *Middle East Journal of Age and Ageing*. 15(3):41. DOI: 10.5742MEJAA.2018.93543

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The aging of the lumbar spine is well known in the dorsopathies. Indeed, the latter are responsible for a heavy morbidity. Hence the interest of our study aimed at assessing the prevalence and trend of this disease.

Methods: We included all hospitalizations for dorsopathies using ICD-10 at Monastir Teaching Hospital between 2002 and 2013. The included patients were residents of Monastir. The data was collected from the Regional Hospital Morbidity and Mortality Registry, which is established in the Department of Preventive Medicine and Epidemiology. The linear regression coefficient was used to estimate the trend of dorsopathies. All results were calculated for patients over the age of 65. Only crude prevalence rate was calculated for patients over 60 years of age (National Institute of Statistics gives this age limit).

Results: During the 12-year period, 462 patients were hospitalized for dorsopathies. The mean age was 71.39 ± 5.50 years with female predominance (Sex ratio = 0.75). The crude prevalence rate was 88.58 / 100,000 inhabitants per year, with 80.16 / 100,000 for men and 96.16 / 100,000 for women. We reported an increase in the number of cases admitted for dorsopathies from 2002 to 2013; ($b = 0.75$, $p < 10^{-3}$).

Conclusion: The results showed a high prevalence especially in women with a slight increase of cases of dorsopathies during the 12 years, which pushes the investigators to look for the factors facilitating the occurrence of these diseases and to act on the various preventive axes.