

## Abstract 7

### Medications and Oral Health: Potential New Role for Pharmacists

A. Lam, PharmD

**Objective:**

Report pharmacist's review of dental charts to identify the prevalence of medical conditions and medications associated with worsening oral health.

**Design:**

Retrospective descriptive report

**Setting:**

Adult day health sites in Seattle Washington

**Participants:**

Patients of the University of Washington Mobile Geriatric Dental Clinic

**Intervention:**

Review of dental charts

**Main Outcome Measures:**

Determine the prevalence of medications used with an association with dental issues in a geriatric population.

**Methods:** Patient charts were randomly pulled from mobile dental clinic files and reviewed. Data extracted included age, clinic site, medical diagnoses and medications (OTC and prescription). Medications and diagnoses were grouped into their respective therapeutic classes. Prevalence of each diagnoses and medications used were assessed using Microsoft Excel.

**Results:**

Among 55 charts reviewed (average age  $81.5 \pm 8.17$  years, 24 Male and 31 Female), documented diagnoses with reported potential to worsen oral health included: HTN (27/55, 49%), diabetes and depression (15/55, 27%), chronic pain, stroke and arthritis (14/55, 25%). Medications with reported to affect oral health were: 48 antihypertensives (48/337, 14.2%), NSAIDS (30/337, 8.9%), antidepressants (24/337, 7.12%), and 19 anti-hyperlipidemia medications (19/337, 5.63%).

**Conclusion:**

Pharmacists' review of dental charts revealed high prevalence of health conditions and medications that can potentially worsen oral health. Involvement of pharmacy services in dentistry may create new roles for pharmacists in patient care.