

Short-term PPIs tied to higher hip fracture risk in Alzheimer's

March 22 2018



(HealthDay)—Short-term proton pump inhibitor use, but not long-term

or cumulative use, is associated with an increased risk of hip fracture among Alzheimer's patients, according to a study published online March 6 in *Alimentary Pharmacology and Therapeutics*.

Sanna Torvinen-Kiiskinen, from the University of Eastern Finland in Kuopio, and colleagues used national data from the Finnish MEDALZ dataset to identify 4,818 community-dwelling individuals with Alzheimer's disease who experienced incident hip fracture (mean age, 84.1 years). There were 19,235 controls matched with the cases at the date of hip fracture.

The researchers found that long-term or cumulative proton pump inhibitor use was not associated with an increased risk of [hip fracture](#). However, there was an increased risk associated with current proton pump inhibitor use (adjusted odds ratio [OR], 1.12). The risk was also increased with short-term current use of (less than one year; adjusted OR, 1.23).

"Our findings do not support previous assumptions that long-term [proton pump inhibitor](#) use would be associated with an increased risk of [hip fractures](#)," the authors write.

Several authors disclosed financial ties to the pharmaceutical industry.

More information: [Abstract/Full Text \(subscription or payment may be required\)](#)

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Citation: Short-term PPIs tied to higher hip fracture risk in Alzheimer's (2018, March 22) retrieved 27 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-03-short-term-ppis-tied-higher-hip.html>

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