

# Diferencias de género en la evaluación de tratamientos

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# Brief interventions for hazardous drinkers delivered in primary care are equally effective in men and women

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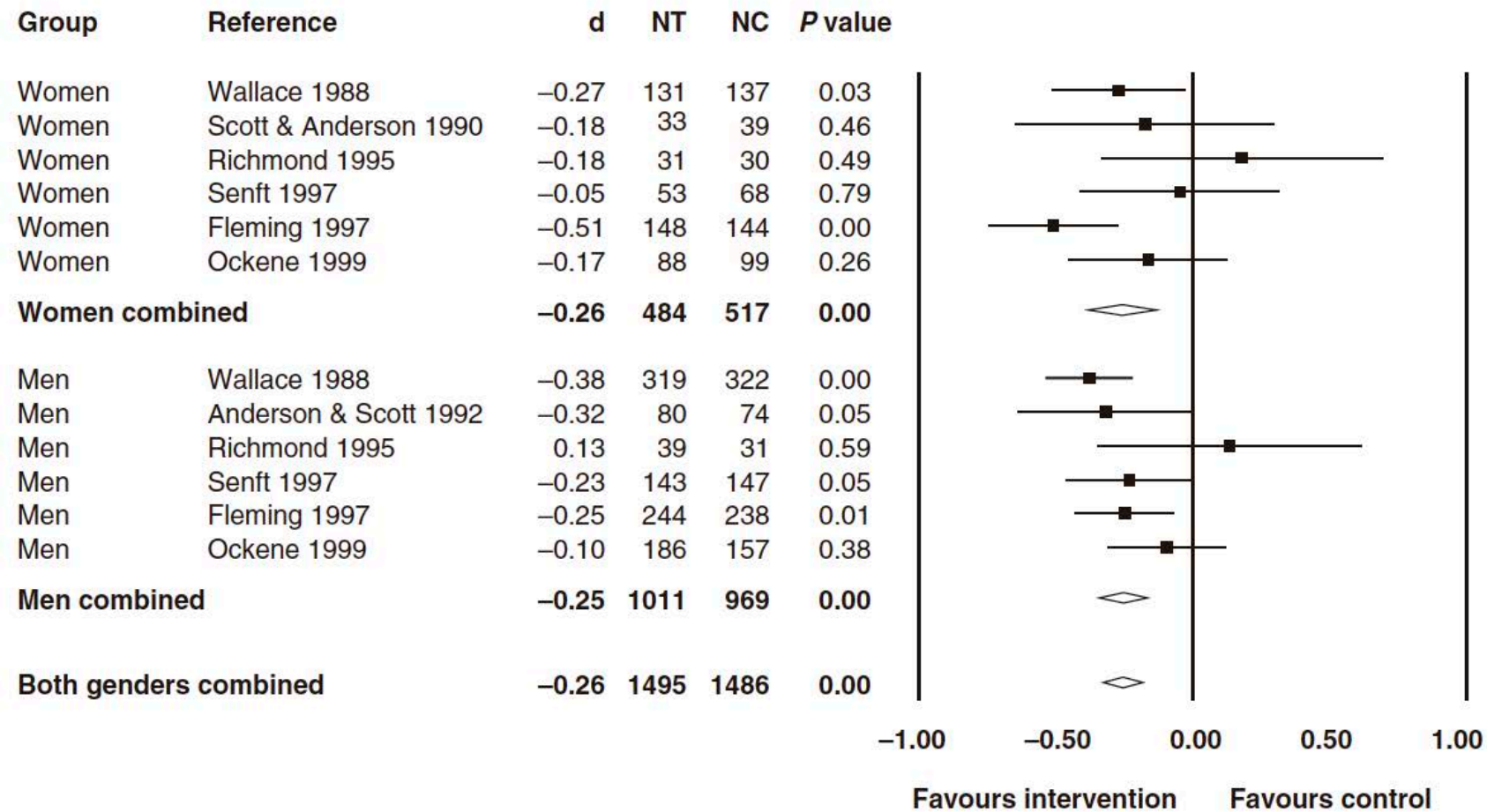
## ABSTRACT

**Background** Despite the accumulated evidence on the efficacy of brief interventions in hazardous drinkers some ambiguity remains regarding their differential effectiveness by gender.

**Methods** Meta-analysis of independent studies conducted in primary health care settings with a follow-up of 6–12 months which report results separately by gender. Two outcome measures were selected: the quantity of typical weekly alcohol consumption and the frequency of drinkers who reported consumption below hazardous levels after the intervention.

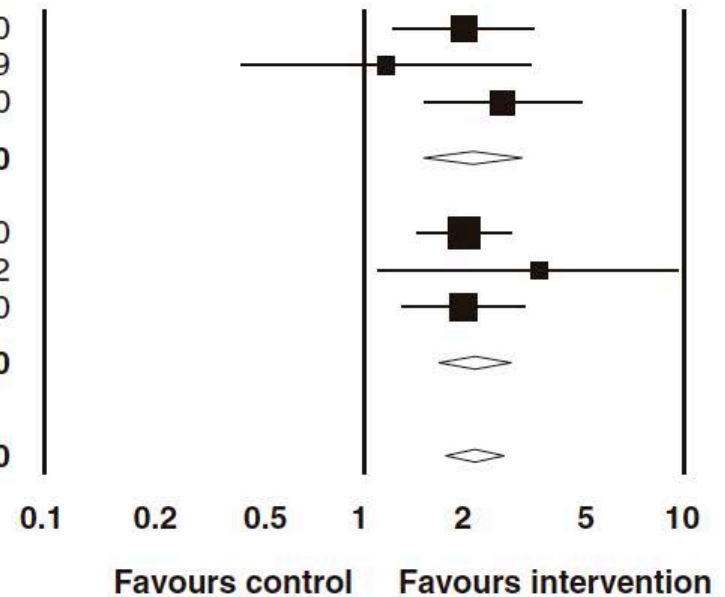
**Results** Seven studies were included in the meta-analysis. The standardized effect sizes for the reduction of alcohol consumption were similar in men ( $d = -0.25$ ; 95% CI =  $-0.34$  to  $-0.17$ ) and women ( $d = -0.26$ ; 95% CI =  $-0.38$  to  $-0.13$ ). The odds ratios (OR) for the frequency of individuals who drank below harmful levels were also similar (four studies; OR for men = 2.32; 95% CI = 1.78–2.93; OR for women = 2.31; 95% CI = 1.60–3.17). The difference between genders was negligible.

**Conclusion** Our results support the equality of outcomes among men and women achieved by brief interventions for hazardous alcohol consumption in primary care settings.



**Figure I** Pooled estimates for the efficacy of brief interventions by gender (standardized difference of means)

Group	Reference	Treated <i>n</i> / <i>N</i>	Control <i>n</i> / <i>N</i>	OR	<i>P</i> value
Women	Wallace 988	62 / 130	40 / 137	2.21	0.00
Women	Scott & Anderson 1990	9 / 33	10 / 43	1.24	0.69
Women	Fleming 1997	126 / 148	95 / 144	2.95	0.00
<b>Women combined</b>		<b>197 / 311</b>	<b>145 / 324</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Men	Wallace 1988	139 / 318	82 / 322	2.27	0.00
Men	Anderson & Scott 1992	14 / 80	4 / 74	3.71	0.02
Men	Fleming 1997	206 / 244	168 / 238	2.26	0.00
<b>Men combined</b>		<b>359 / 642</b>	<b>254 / 634</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Both genders combined</b>		<b>556 / 953</b>	<b>399 / 958</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>0.00</b>

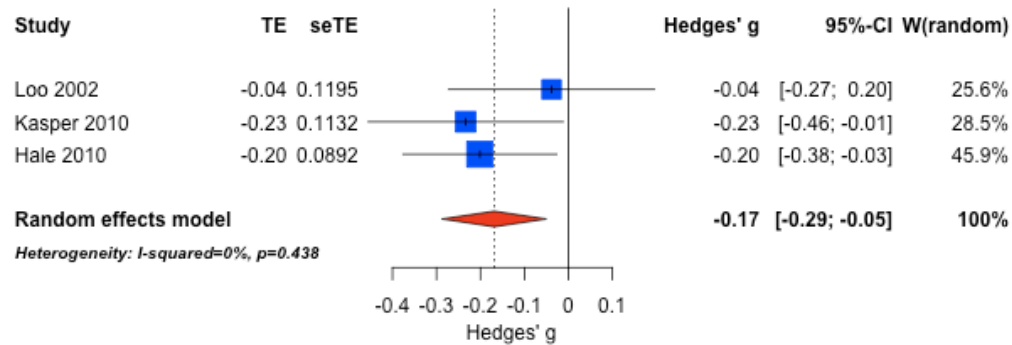


**Figure 2** Pooled estimates for the efficacy of brief interventions by gender (odds ratios)

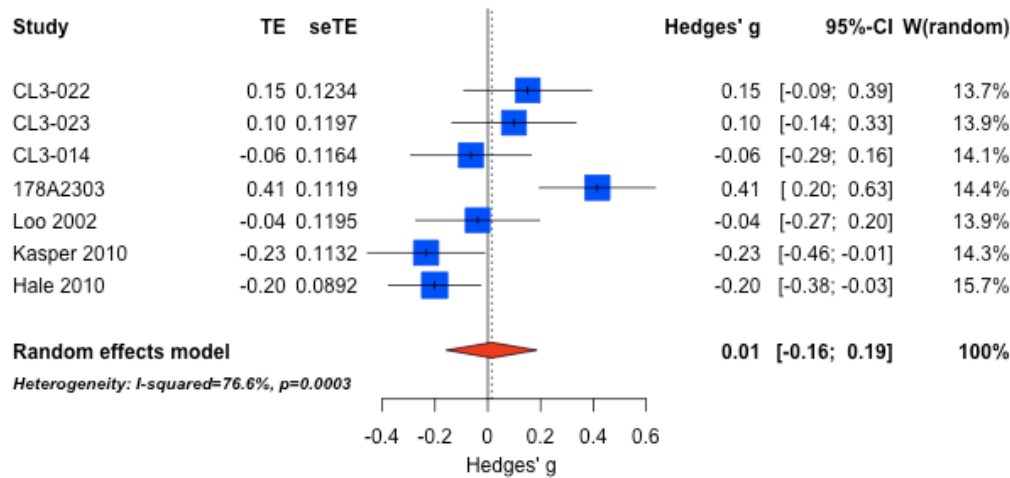
# Diferencias de género en acciones farmacológicas

- Efectos de las enfermedades, acceso a los cuidados de salud, influencia del género de clínicos y pacientes en el tratamiento y adherencia al mismo
- Problemas en ensayos clínicos, principalmente en fases I y II, en las que la participación de mujeres es menor que la de varones
- Diferencias farmacocinéticas y estudios de bioequivalencia
- Diferencias farmacodinámicas y farmacogenéticas (inhibidores y antagonistas de angiotensina, renina, y aldosterona; bloqueadores de canales de calcio, antagonistas de adrenoceptores  $\beta$ , antagonistas endotelina-1, estatinas, aspirina y terapéutica antiplaquetaria)
- Presencia de efectos adversos

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Estudios publicados



Agomelatina vs ISRS's  
Todos los estudios registrados

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- CIM
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  - División de estadística
    - Patricia Luances, Carmen Viada, Lizet Sánchez
- CENCEC
  - María Amparo Pascual
- ENSAP – OPS
  - Ana Julia García Millán
- Cochrane Cuba
  - Ana María Toledo, Pedro Más





## *all or a living site of the history of science?*

was Renowned artists including Caspar von  
ace. Zumbusch, Anton Hanak, Ferdinand Welz  
ling, and Alfred Hrdlicka created valuable  
r all monuments. In addition, older busts were  
Even integrated into the collection, such as Franz  
the Xaver Messerschmidt's bust of Empress  
ame Maria Theresa's personal physician, Gerard  
and van Swieten.



ited Today, the arcades of the University of Vienna  
represent many of the most important  
personalities of the history of science since  
the 18th century: the honourees include  
the Josef Sonnenfels, Theodor Billroth, Sigmund  
von Freud, Erwin Schrödinger, Karl Popper and  
itect many more.  
his



ts at The arcaded courtyard was musealized  
in 2009 with a final intervention. The  
monumental granite inlay *Der Muse  
with reich's* [The Muse has had it] by the artist  
was Iris Andraschek points out that not a single  
150 female scientist is honoured in this ensemble.  
No female professor at the University of  
Vienna has been named at the site to date.



Gracias por su atención