

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.

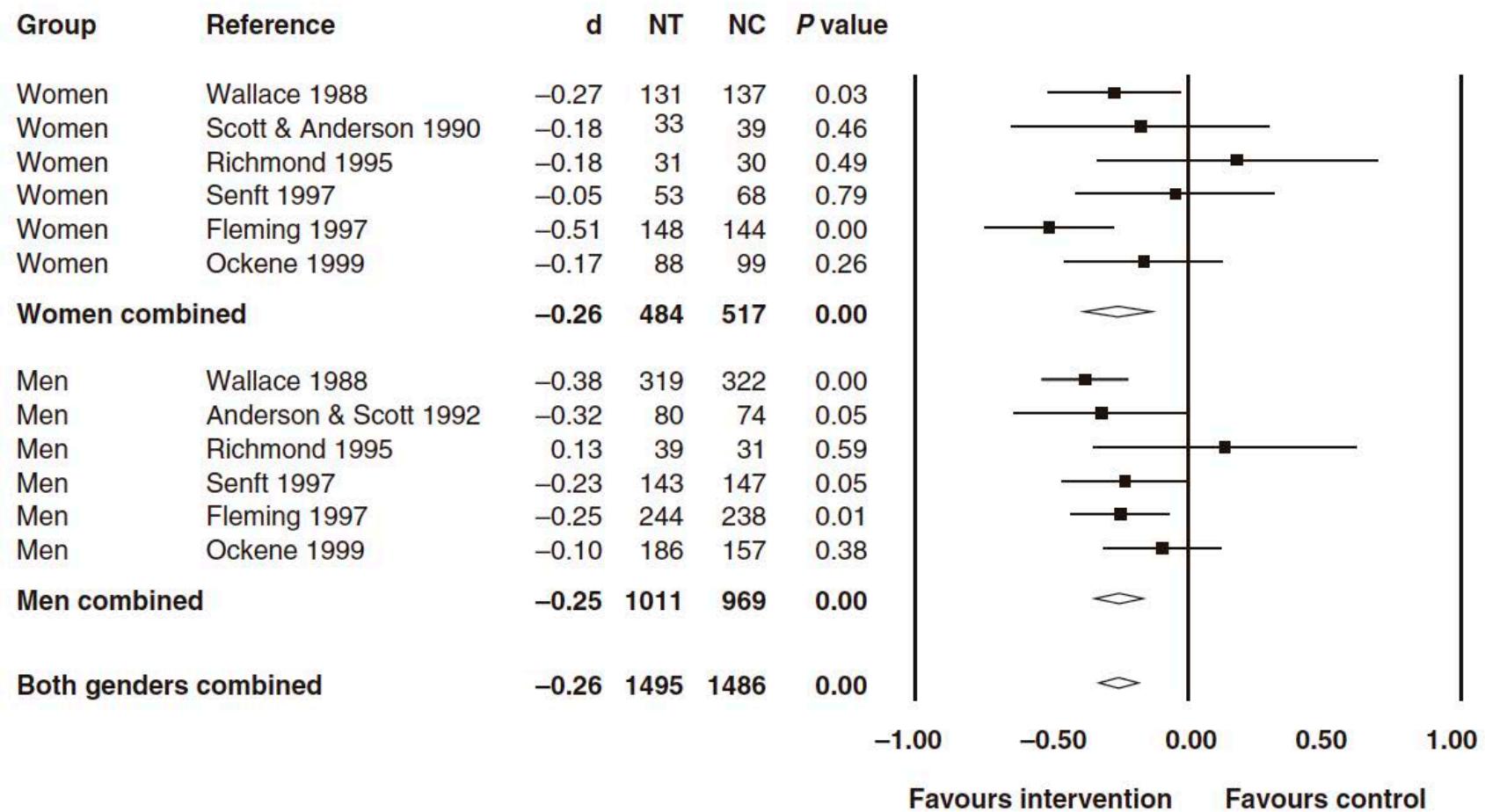


Figure 1 Pooled estimates for the efficacy of brief interventions by gender (standardized difference of means)

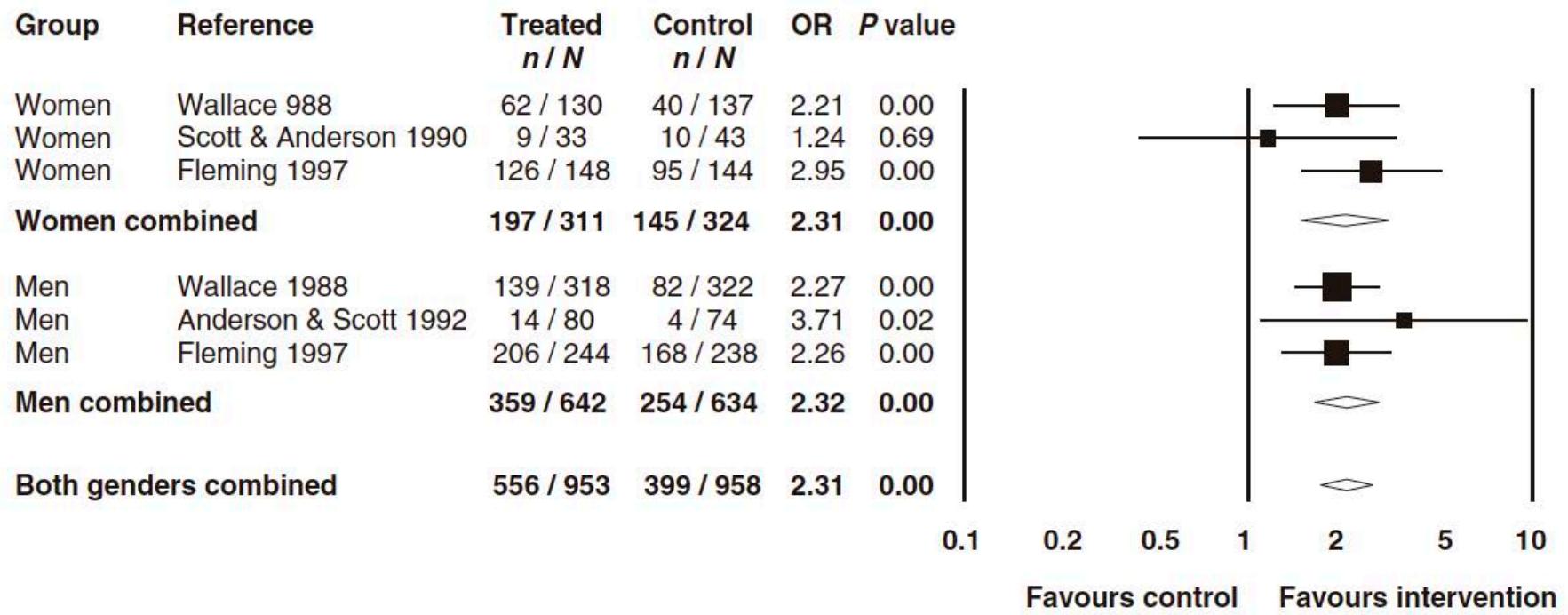
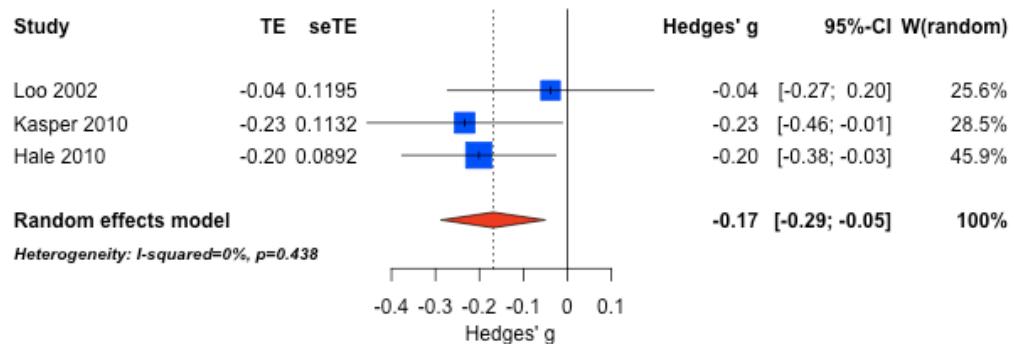


Figure 2 Pooled estimates for the efficacy of brief interventions by gender (odds ratios)

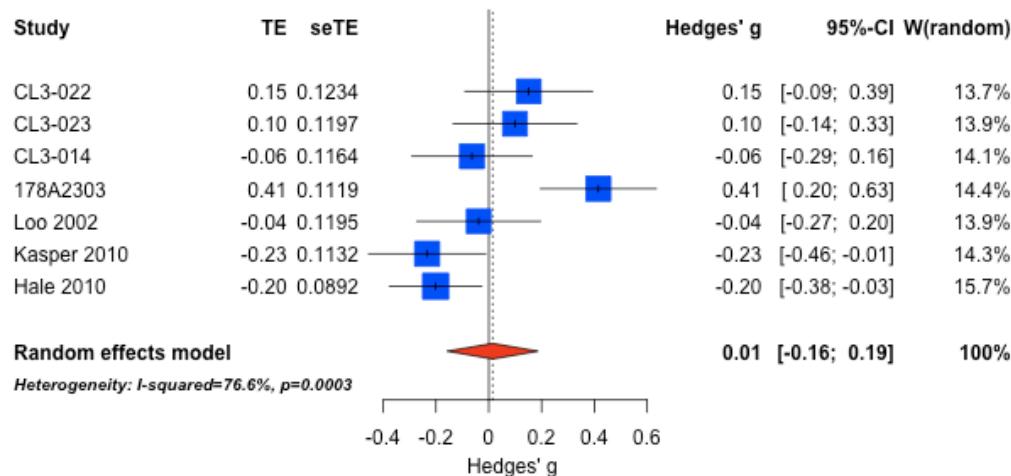
Diferencias de género en acciones farmacológicas

- 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 β , antagonistas endotelina-1, estatinas, aspirina y terapéutica antiplaquetaria)
- Presencia de efectos adversos

Sesgos de información en la evaluación de intervenciones



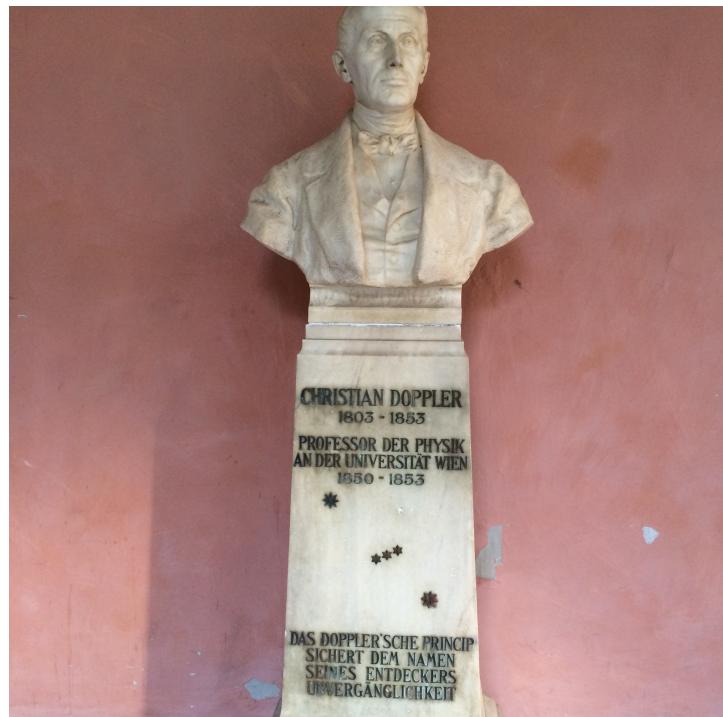
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all or a living site of the history of science?

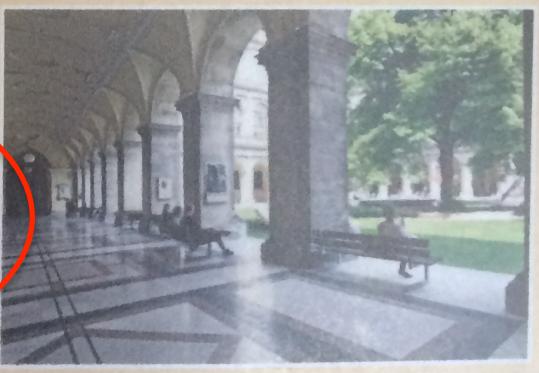
was Renowned artists including Caspar von Zumbusch, Anton Hanak, Ferdinand Welz and Alfred Hrdlicka created valuable monuments. In addition, older busts were integrated into the collection, such as Franz Xaver Messerschmidt's bust of Empress Maria Theresa's personal physician, Gerard van Swieten.



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 Josef Sonnenfels, Theodor Billroth, Sigmund Freud, Erwin Schrödinger, Karl Popper and many more.



The arcaded courtyard was musealized in 2009 with a final intervention. The monumental granite inlay *Der Muse reicht's* [The Muse has had it] by the artist Iris Andraschek points out that not a single 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