The French Patient’s Association AFLAR: Has Generated the French National Alliance Against Osteoporosis and the First General Convention for Osteoporosis. That Is a Campaign to Create a National Promoting Tool to Improve the Management of Osteoporosis: 7 Priorities to Better Treat Patients


Conclusions: The bottom-up reporting on patient needs and expectations. Second the conduct of coordination meetings with various osteoporosis key stakeholders and experts. The Computer-Assisted Web Interview Questionnaire was divided into 2 sections: one describing characteristics of responders and evaluating importance of various information and its sources and the latter which tested knowledge on RMDs. The respondents were asked to rate their own knowledge and information provided by their physician. All the data were collected in 2017.

Methods: We used questionnaires for patients with RMDs and carried out focus group interviews. The Computer-Assisted Web Interview Questionnaire was divided into 2 sections: one describing characteristics of respondents and evaluating importance of various information and its sources and the latter which tested knowledge on RMDs. The respondents were asked to rate their own knowledge and information provided by their physician. All the data were collected in 2017.

Background: Osteoporosis is a major public health issue with 5 million of French affected. Overall, she seriously underestimates, and costs are barely covered in France. Considering this situation, AFLAR were urged to create the so-called National Osteoporosis Alliance made up of 15 various stakeholders and patients. National consultations on osteoporosis rely methodologically on 2 pillars: First the bottom-up reporting on patient needs and expectations. Second the conduct of coordination meetings with various osteoporosis key stakeholders and patients as part of regional panel-discussions. The aim is to provide an overview of real obstacles contributing to the lack of government subsidies for osteoporosis and write consensual proposals compiled into a white paper.

Results: An online survey along with a citizen’s panel were key to provide feedbacks on difficulties, knowledges and believes but also patient needs. From November 2016 to June 2017, 10 days of dialogue and debate covering 5 various topics were convened in 10 different cities: Consultation and consolidation work regarding proposals made during various panel-discussions allowed synthesis around one call: the creation of a real public health plan against osteoporosis-related fractures relying on 7 key axes.

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Sources of Information and Knowledge about Rheumatic Diseases Among People with Rheumatic Diseases in Poland and in Other European Countries

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Background: Knowledge on rheumatic and musculoskeletal diseases (RMDs) is an important factor in helping patients live independent lives as long as possible. The internet and easy access to all sorts of information make it seem that delivering appropriate information to patients is one of the key objectives of health promotion.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to evaluate patients’ knowledge on RMDs and find out how and when they seek and retrieve relevant information. The results provide an opportunity to increase efforts in proper education of patients and health care professionals, reduce adverse effects of incorrect information and increase self-awareness as well as personal health responsibility among patients.

Methods: We used questionnaires for patients with RMDs and carried out focus group interviews. The Computer-Assisted Web Interview Questionnaire was divided into 2 sections: one describing characteristics of respondents and evaluating importance of various information and its sources and the latter which tested knowledge on RMDs. The respondents were asked to rate their own knowledge and information provided by their physician. All the data were collected in 2017.

Results: We received 207 on-line responses – 140 in Polish and 67 in English. Both language groups had similar characteristics, however the English-speaking participants had significantly better knowledge on RMDs. The internet and easy access to all sorts of information make it seem that delivering appropriate information to patients is one of the key objectives of health promotion.

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