of everyday life and 17.0% agree with taking these medicines if the person suffers considerably of light mood swings. **CONCLUSIONS:** Survey results suggest that stigmatization around schizophrenia and major depression is present in India. People of different age groups refer constantly of light mood swings.

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**MUSCULAR-SKELETAL DISORDERS – Clinical Outcomes Studies**

**PMS1**

**OUTCOMES IN SEVERE OSTEOPOROTIC WOMEN IN KOREA USING SEQUENTIAL TREATMENT**

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**OBJECTIVES:** Clinical management of osteoporosis often involves different pharmacologic therapies in a sequential manner. Real-world outcomes based on sequential treatments in Korea are unknown. Our purpose was to present real-world outcomes (fractures, life years (LYs), and quality-adjusted life years (QALYs)) for post-menopausal osteoporosis (PMO) women using teriparatide followed by alendronate versus only alendronate.

**METHODS:** A validated model of osteoporosis was used to estimate base-case outcomes in a cohort of 1,700 severe PMO women (aged 65–90; bone mineral density (BMD) T-score of ≥−2.5 standard deviations below young adult mean; 2 prevalent fractures) with 2 years of teriparatide followed by 3 years of alendronate (ALN3). A lifetime horizon was used; 100% therapy persistence was assumed. Efficacy values for fracture risk reduction and health utilities were obtained from the literature. Fracture incidence rates were estimated from Korean national insurance data (HIIRA 2012). Sensitivity analyses were conducted on length of treatment and patient risk profiles. **RESULTS:** In the base case, compared to ALN3, the TPTD2+ALN3 cohort had 198 fewer fractures, and 43 and 92 more LYs and QALYs, respectively, versus ALN3. Assuming longer treatments of 7 years of alendronate (ALN7) only and TPTD2+ALN7, the results showed 185 fewer fractures, 38 more LYs and 83 more QALYs than TPTD2+ALN3. In the more severe population using a BMD T-score of >−3.0, TPTD2+ALN2 versus ALN7 yielded improved outcomes in terms of fewer fractures (-224), and more LYs (+48) and QALYs (+104) for the sequential TPTD2+ALN5 cohort.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Teriparatide followed by alendronate may lead to improved outcomes when compared to alendronate only in severe PMO women in Korea.

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**PMS2**

**THE EFFECT OF DIETARY SÉLENIUM INTAKE IN THE GENE EXPRESSION OF P38, P65, AND CASPASE-3 IN FLUOROSIS PATIENTS**

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**OBJECTIVES:** Excessive fluoride ingestion causes a disease known as Fluorosis. Selenium supplementation could antagonize the bovine fluorosis. So we want to investigate how the dietary selenium supplementation to influence the gene expression of p38, p65, and caspase-3 in fluorosis patients.

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**PMS3**

**A COMPARATIVE CLINICAL EVALUATION OF TRAYODASHANGA GUGULU AND MUSTADYAPIYA YOGA BASTI IN GRIDHRASI**

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**OBJECTIVES:** To evaluate the efficacy of Guggulu (Shalta Soma) and Mustadyapiya yoga basti, a traditional medicinal formulation, in the treatment of chronic constipation. **METHODS:** A single-blind, randomized, parallel-group study was conducted in patients of chronic constipation. The patients were randomly divided into two groups: the test group (Guggulu) and the control group (Mustadyapiya yoga basti). The study was conducted over a period of 6 weeks. **RESULTS:** The test group showed a statistically significant improvement in all the parameters evaluated. The results were found to be statistically significant at the 5% level. **CONCLUSIONS:** Guggulu is an effective and safe formulation for the treatment of chronic constipation. Mustadyapiya yoga basti also shows promising results.

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**PMS4**

**THE EFFECTS OF GALIUM CHLORIDE ON APOPTOSIS OSTEOPOROSIS MODEL OF RATS CAUSED BY TREATINOID ACID**

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**OBJECTIVES:** Cell apoptosis is one of the pathogenesis of osteoporosis. Among a lot of medicine, only galium salts can promote bone formation. The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of galium chloride on apoptosis in osteoporotic rats which caused by trenimon acid. **METHODS:** 67 spargue-Dawley (SD) female rats, three months of age, were divided into two groups. 49 rats of model group were treated with tretonid acid for 85mg (kg·d) by gavage while 18 rats of normal group were treated with distilled water for same amount. All rats were administrated for 15 days. After the model has been duplicated successfully, the model group rats were divided into three groups: 18 rats of osteoporosis group were treated with tretonid acid for 85mg (kg·d) by gavage, 19 rats of galium chloride treatment group and were administrated with galium chloride at 25 mg kg·d·d by gavage, 12 rats of estrogen treatment group were give estradiol benzoate (0.2 μg/kg, 3 times per week) by intraperitoneal injection. After treatment for 30days, the rats were killed. Liver and renal content of MDA in each group was detected by TBA method. The apoptosis ratio of osteocyte was detected by agarose gel electrophoresis. **RESULTS:** The apoptosis ratio of osteocyte in osteoporosis group rats was increased than the other three groups while the contents and molecular weight of DNA were decreased. The contents of MDA in osteocytes and kidneys were different between the other two groups. The content of DNA in galium chloride treatment group rats was higher than that of the osteoporosis group rats. **CONCLUSIONS:** Galium chloride can increase the DNA content of bone, through decreasing lipid peroxidation to suppress apoptosis of osteocyte.