

postmenopausal disorders were taking HRT longer than women who had only one group of disorders.

HRT use is strongly related to interactions between women and their physicians. For achieving the maximum compliance, very important is to give proper information to women about benefits and real risks of HRT and to recommend regular health control.

P079. Isosorbide dinitrate rectal ointment and taste disorders

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Introduction: Anal fissures can be treated with isosorbide dinitrate (ISDN) rectal ointment. Since ISDN is well absorbed after rectal application, systemic effects can be expected. The most prevalent adverse drug reaction (ADR) is headache. Other ADRs like dizziness, palpitations, fatigue, orthostatic hypotension and blushing, have been reported. These effects are similar to the effects seen with other routes of administration.

Taste disorders are a rare and poorly documented ADR of nitrates. The association between ISDN and taste disturbances may reflect an important but yet unknown role of nitric oxide (NO) as an inhibitor of the taste receptor.

Aim of the study: Description of a case report concerning the association between ISDN rectal ointment and taste disturbances

Methods: Case report based on data originating from the Netherlands Pharmacovigilance Centre Lareb.

Results: A 51-year-old female developed taste loss, following rectal application of ISDN ointment (10 mg/g) for treatment of anal fissures. Time of onset was approximately six weeks. One week after withdrawal, taste perception returned. After rechallenge, taste loss reoccurred within two weeks time and normalised again after withdrawal.

In addition, the Lareb database contains 6 case reports of taste disorders and burning or tingling sensations in the mouth, related to the oral, sublingual or transdermal administration of nitrates.

Conclusion: This case report illustrates that rectal administration of ISDN may also cause unexpected systemic effects. Taste disorders most probably are a group effect of nitrates, caused by NO inhibition of the taste receptor. However, more research is needed to confirm this mechanism.

P080. Use of the logistic model for assessing individual drug causality

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Introduction: Many causality assessment methods have been proposed to evaluate the causal relationship between adverse events and drugs: clinical judgment, algorithms, and Bayesian approaches. Aim of the study: We propose a new approach for the operational assessment of adverse drug reactions (ADRs) based on the logistic model.

Methods: A randomised sample of 30 ADRs cases was constituted. The probability (p) of drug causation (from 0 to 100%) was assessed by consensus by a first group of five senior experts using global introspection. This probability was used as "gold standard". A second group of five senior experts assessed for each case the 7 judgment criteria. The statistical weighting was performed by using a multi-linear regression with logit(p) as dependent variable.

Results: On the study sample, the following logit(p) weights were obtained for each criteria: 1) time to onset: non conclusive = -1.1, compatible = +0.21, suggestive = +0.72; 2) dechallenge: suggestive = +0.42; 3) rechallenge: positive = +0.41; 4) alternative cause: probable = -2.21, ruled out = +0.86; 5) presence of a well established risk factor = +0.53; 6) reaction at site of application = +0.38; 7) reaction not previously reported and type B reaction = -0.38, labelled reaction and/or type A reaction = +0.24. In the final method, simple rounded values (i.e., multiples of 0.5) were used for weighting. On the study sample, the correlation coefficient of the probability calculated with the new method and the gold standard was quite good (0.92). **Conclusion:** This new imputability method although straightforward to use has a very good agreement with expert judgment. Moreover, as opposed to the classical algorithmic methods, it respects the basic rules of probabilities.

P081. The association of Polycystic Ovaries with the use of Valproate in Jordanian epileptic patients

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The aim of this study is to investigate the frequency of occurrence of polycystic ovaries (PCO) in women taking valproate (VPA) as a monotherapy for epilepsy. One hundred sixty three epileptic patients were seen at the outpatient clinic of neurology at Princess's Basma Teaching Hospital-Irbid and Basheer Hospital-Amman. Results showed that 102 patients (62.5%) had primary generalized seizures, 46 patients (28.2%) had partial seizure and 15 patients (9.2%) had partial secondary generalized