

Introduction Patients with CBD (Common Bile Duct) stones require high risk interventions. Around 10–20% patients with symptomatic gallstones have CBD stones. Where the initial clinical, biochemical and ultrasound examinations failed to correctly predict CBD stones in a patient with gall stones, one should resort to either MRCP or EUS (Endoscopic Ultrasound) depending on the local expertise. Without the availability of either national or local proposed strategy for these investigations we feel either test may be inappropriately used. Our aim was to study the clinical details of patients undergoing MRCP for the suspected CBD stones and assess for their appropriateness.

Methods We randomly selected 45 patients who underwent MRCP for suspected CBD stones in the last one year. We assigned the risk of choledocholithiasis based on ASGE (American Society Gastrointestinal Endoscopy) guidelines and compared with their suggested management strategy. Finally we assessed their appropriateness based on the predictive factors and MRCP findings.

Results There were 28 females and 17 males. The age range was 21 to 91 years (mean 63.7 yrs). Based on the ASGE guidelines we assigned 24 (53.33%) patients to intermediate, 16 to low (35.55%) and 5(11.11%) to high likelihood of choledocholithiasis based on clinical predictors. Only 6 patients (13.33%) had choledocholithiasis on MRCP three in high risk (3/5), 3(3/24) in intermediate risks and none (0/16) in low risk group

Conclusion Our audit suggests inappropriate use of MRCP in patients with low predictable group (35%). We feel those patients with high predictability should be carefully considered directly for ERCP. Currently we are extending this audit and also plan to re-audit after formulating local guidelines for the use of MRCP in suspected bile duct stones. We feel with careful clinical judgement, MRCP can be used selectively in those patients where it is going to be more useful and saving these radiological slots for more needy patients in a busy DGH.

Disclosure of Interest None Declared.

REFERENCES

- Guidelines on the management of common bile duct stones (CBDS) - BSG Guidelines July 2008
- The role of endoscopy in the evaluation of suspected choledocholithiasis- ASGE Guidelines GI Endoscopy Vol 71, No 1 2010

PTH-128 THE FRAX ALGORITHM IS OF LIMITED UTILITY IN PREDICTING OSTEOPOROSIS IN COELIAC DISEASE

doi:10.1136/gutjnl-2013-304907.615

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Introduction Osteoporosis is the commonest complication of coeliac disease yet no reliable scoring system exists to guide patient selection for bone density measurement. The FRAX tool has been developed by the World Health Organisation to estimate fracture risk based on clinical factors and incorporates causes of secondary osteoporosis such as coeliac disease (1). We have analysed the utility of FRAX in identifying osteoporosis in a cohort of patients with coeliac disease.

Methods 170 patients were recruited from coeliac clinics between October 2011 and 2012. 17 patients in whom bone mineral density results were not available were excluded, yielding a final study population of 153. Information on clinical risk factors for osteoporosis were collected by questionnaire. Two-tailed independent student t-tests, Mann Whitney U test or Chi-square tests were applied as appropriate. Statistical analysis was performed on SPSS.

Results

Abstract PTH-128 Table 1

Risk Factor	Osteoporotic		p-value
	Controls (n = 130)	Patients (n = 23)	
Age at DEXA, mean (IQR)	52.4yrs (22.2)	69.6yrs (13.36)	< 0.001
Sex (Female)	91 (70%)	17 (73.9%)	0.895
Weight, mean (IQR)	67.9kg (16)	60.4kg (12.2)	0.001
Height, mean \pm S.D.	166cm \pm 8.36	162cm \pm 7.78	0.023
History low trauma fracture	7 (5.5%)	4 (17.4%)	0.067
Family history of osteoporosis	27 (20.9%)	5 (21.7%)	1.000
Current smoker	14 (10.8%)	5 (21.7%)	0.168
History of glucocorticoid use	5 (3.9%)	4 (18.2%)	0.034
Alcohol, > 3units/week	10(7.8%)	1 (4.3%)	0.567

The prevalence of osteoporosis in our cohort was 15% (23/153). The distribution of risk factors used in the FRAX algorithm are shown in table 1. Factors significantly associated with osteoporosis in our cohort included increasing age, reduced height, weight and history of glucocorticoid use. The median 10 year risk of major osteoporotic fracture was 6.7% (interquartile range 8.5). A ROC analysis of FRAX as a predictor of osteoporosis yielded an area under the curve of just 0.614.

Conclusion The FRAX algorithm is not a reliable predictor of osteoporosis. A screening threshold of > 10% 10 year risk of major fracture gives a sensitivity of 43% and specificity of 73% for detection of osteoporosis. A lower threshold of 5% 10 year risk only increases sensitivity to 78% at a cost to specificity of 59%. Further work in constructing specific risk predictors for osteoporosis in coeliac disease is required.

Disclosure of Interest None Declared.

REFERENCE

- Kanis JA *et al.* (2008) FRATM and the assessment of fracture probability in men and women from the UK. *Osteoporosis International* 19: 385–397.

PTH-129 DEVELOPMENT AND ASSESSMENT OF A PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET RELATING TO THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF EXCESSIVE ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION. A PROSPECTIVE SURVEY FROM A DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITAL

doi:10.1136/gutjnl-2013-304907.616

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Introduction Alcohol abuse is a major cause of preventable liver disease world wide. Alcohol related liver disease and associated death is rising at an alarming rate whilst all other causes of death are falling in the UK¹. 38% of men and 16% of women (aged 16–64) misuse alcohol in England¹. It is estimated that there are 7.1million hazardous or harmful drinkers and 1.1million dependent drinkers² in the UK. The East Cheshire NHS Trust was not utilising an effective patient information leaflet relating to the harmful effects of excessive alcohol consumption. Such leaflets can be vital in effective patient/public education, patient management and in aiding with altering health related behaviours.

Methods A working group was established to develop the leaflet. *Alcohol Related Disease: Meeting the Challenge of Improved Quality of care and Better Use of Resources*, produced by the BSG, was the source of much of the statistics and data used in the leaflet¹. Questionnaires were distributed and results were collated prospectively.

Results 49 questionnaires were returned. 34 female and 15 male. 53% of people reported they had never seen a leaflet like this before, with 63% stating that they were surprised by the extent of the