

A systematic review of pharmacist input in the screening, management and prevention of metabolic syndrome

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Available from: http://www.crd.york.ac.uk/PROSPERO/display_record.php?ID=CRD42018089862

Background:

Metabolic syndrome (MetS) is a cluster of factors that increase the risk of cardiovascular disease and include diabetes, abdominal obesity, elevated triglycerides, low high-density lipoprotein cholesterol and high blood-pressure. A patient is considered to have MetS if 3 out of 5 factors are present ¹.

Purpose:

To critically appraise, synthesise, and present the available evidence on: the types and impact of pharmacist input in MetS, to characterize the populations who would benefit most and to describe facilitators and barriers.

Methods:

- ❖ **Search string:** Pharm*, "Metabolic syndrome*", "Syndrome X", "Insulin resistance syndrome*", "Dysmetabolic syndrome*", "Hypertriglyceridemic waist*", "Obesity syndrome*", "Metabolic Cardiovascular Syndrome", "Reaven Syndrome X", "Atherothrombogenic syndrome"
- ❖ **Databases:** Medline, Cumulative Index of Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), International Pharmaceutical Abstracts (IPA), Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews
- ❖ **Included studies:** Peer-reviewed papers published in English from 2008
- ❖ **Papers assessed :** By two reviewers for methodological quality
- ❖ **Critically appraised:** Data extracted using standardized tools²

Results:

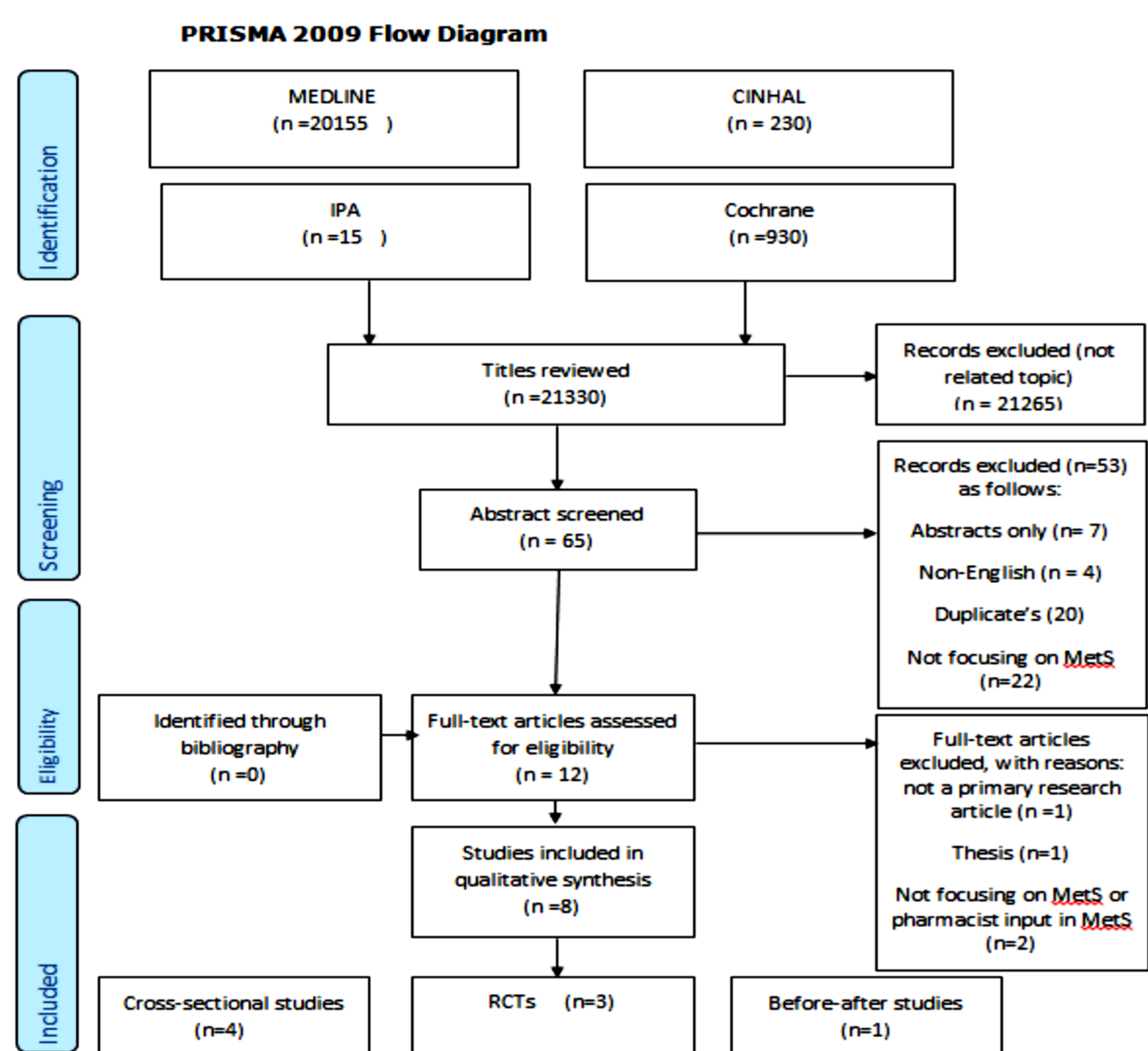


Figure 1 – Search flowchart as an adapted PRISMA diagram³

Children and adolescent

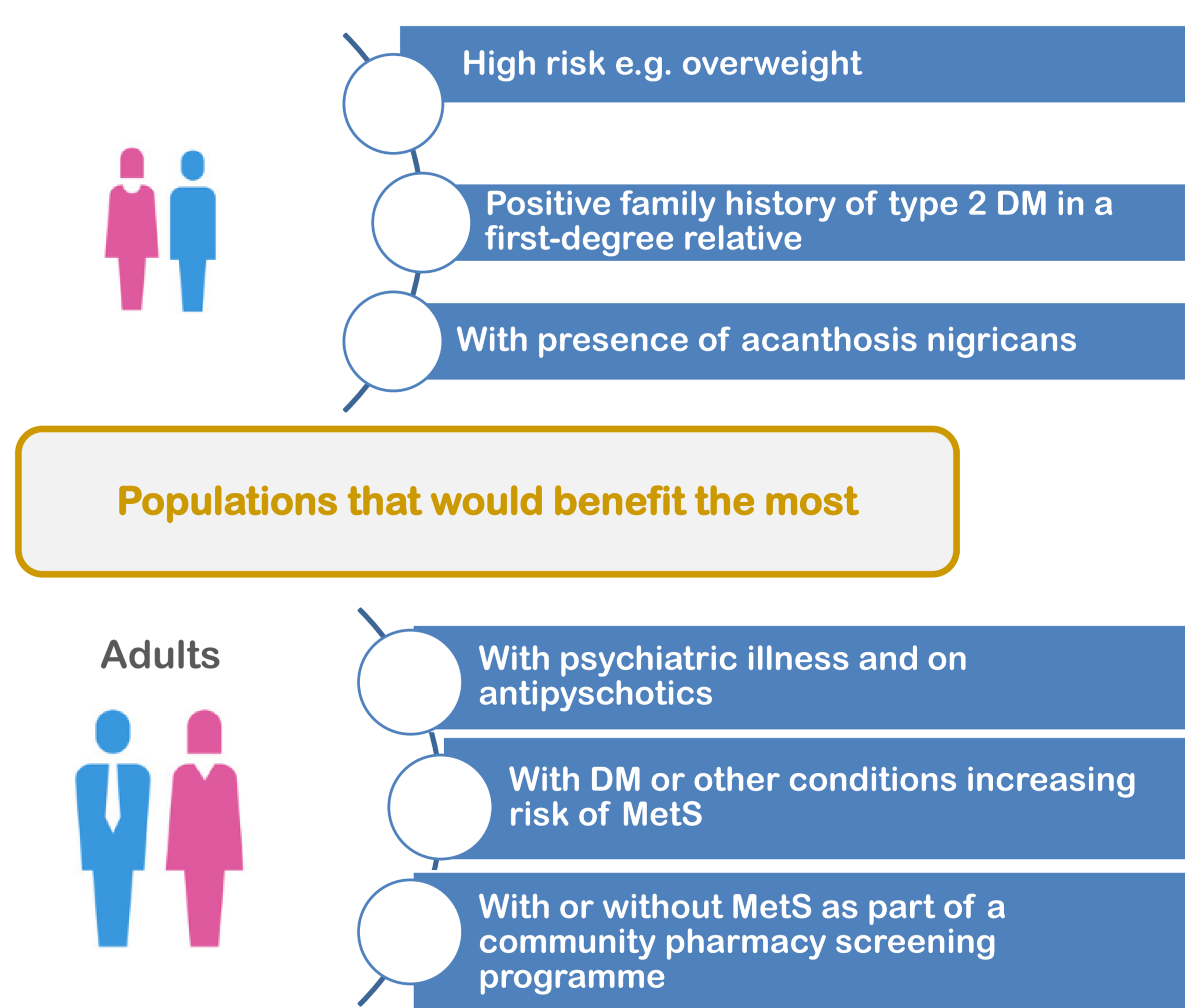


Figure 2 – The population who would benefit the most from the pharmacist input in MetS

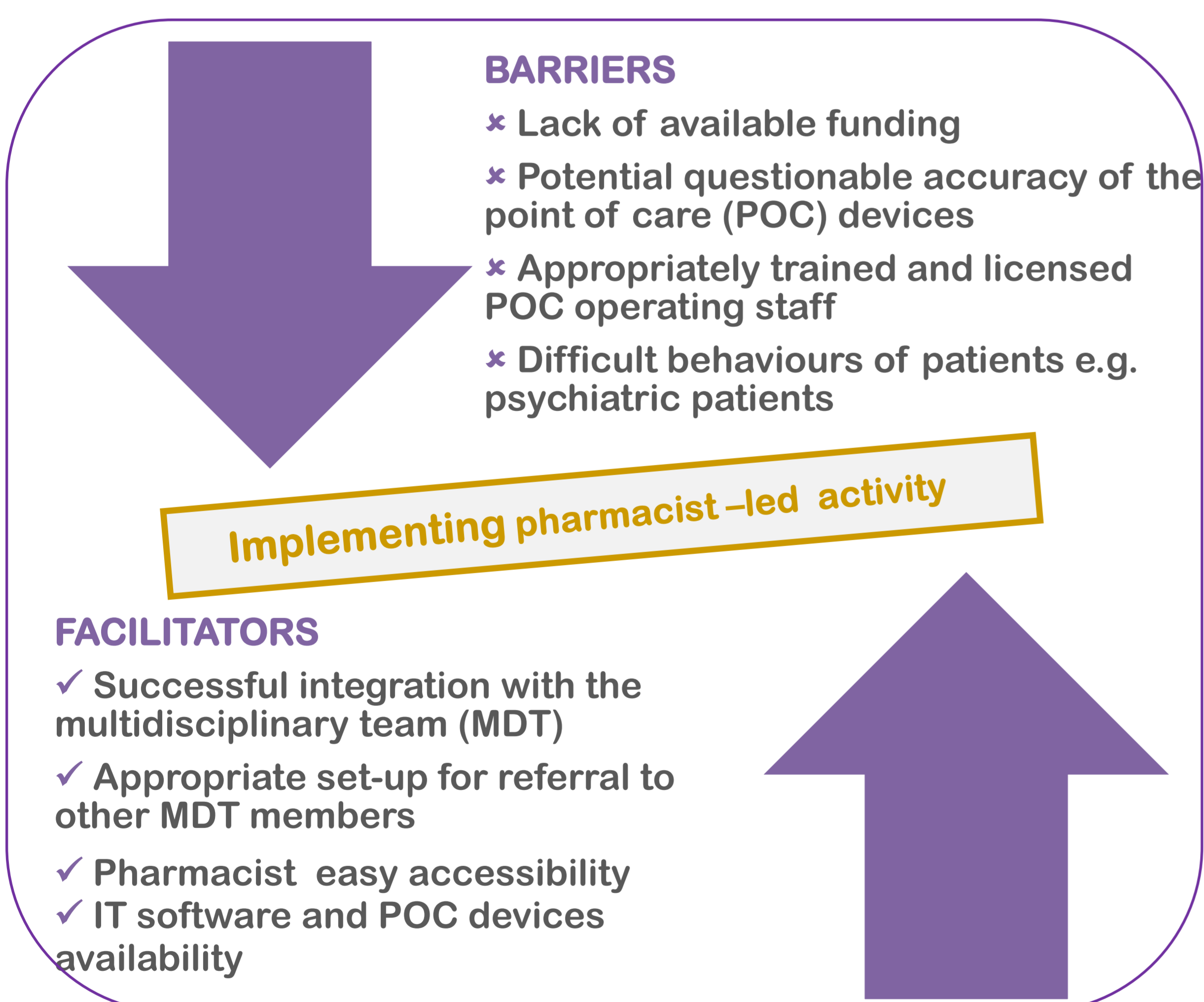


Figure 3– Some facilitators and barriers of pharmacist-led implementation

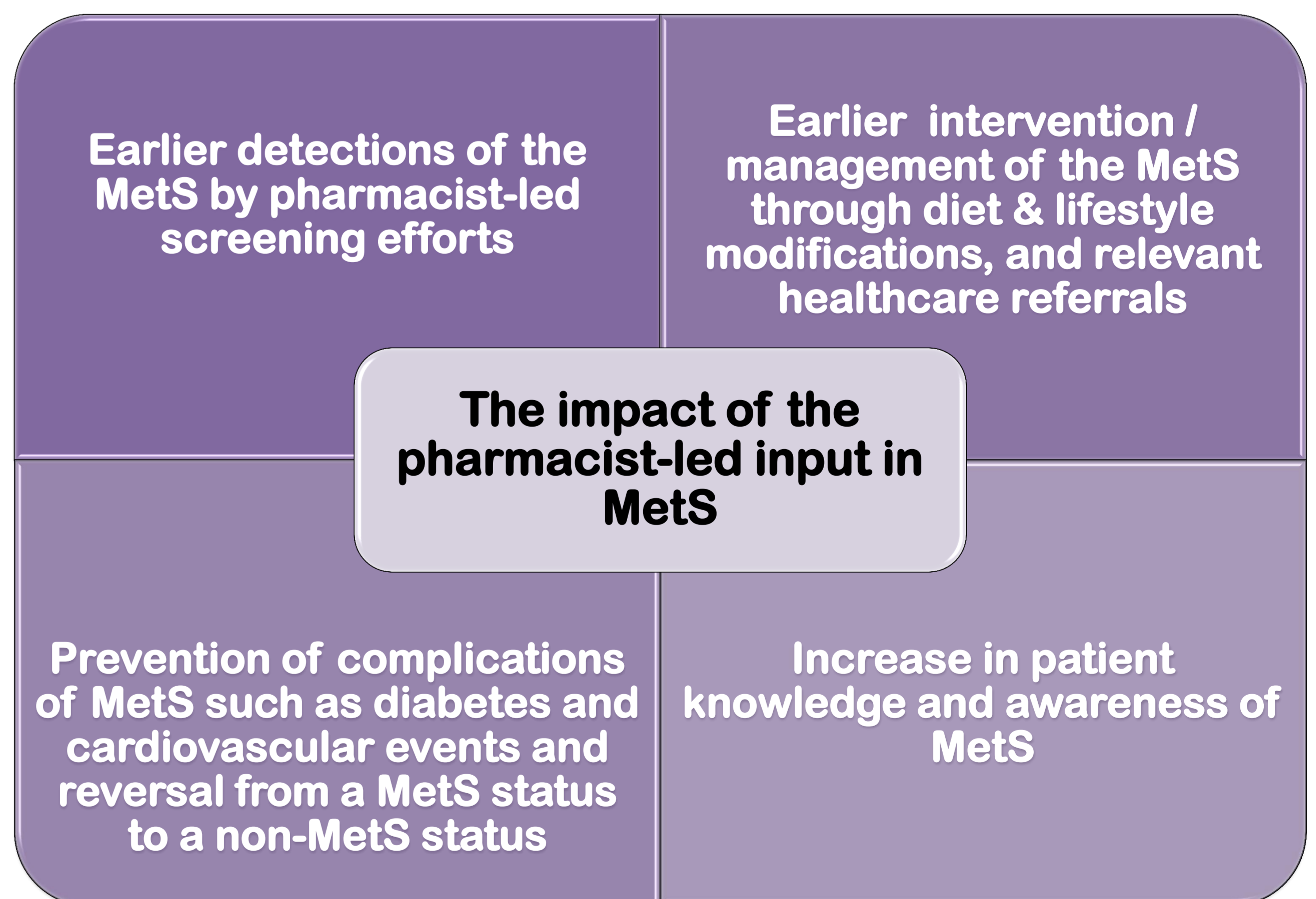
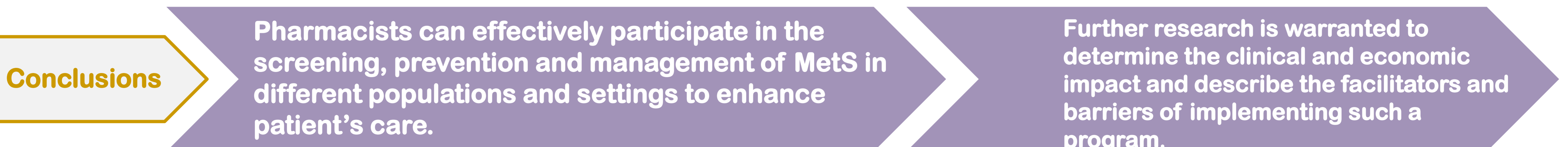


Figure 4 – Impact of the pharmacist input



Disclosure: None of the authors of this study have to disclose any possible financial or personal relationships with commercial entities that may have a direct or indirect interest in the subject matter of this study.
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