

# PS-018: DRUG ADVERSE EVENTS (DAE) IN SPANISH HOSPITALS

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## PURPOSE

To evaluate the DAE identified in two Spanish Regional studies and the Spanish National Study of Adverse Events (ENEAS) determining its impact and preventability.

## MATERIAL AND METHOD

Case series analysis. A database of 9320 records of patients taking part in three retrospective cohort studies (sharing study protocols and forms) aimed to identify Adverse Events (AE) associated directly with medical care in Spain, was searched to analyze the eight entries related to DAE per patient (error and drug category, route of administration, impact, personal involved, preventability ). Descriptive statistics were used.

## RESULTS

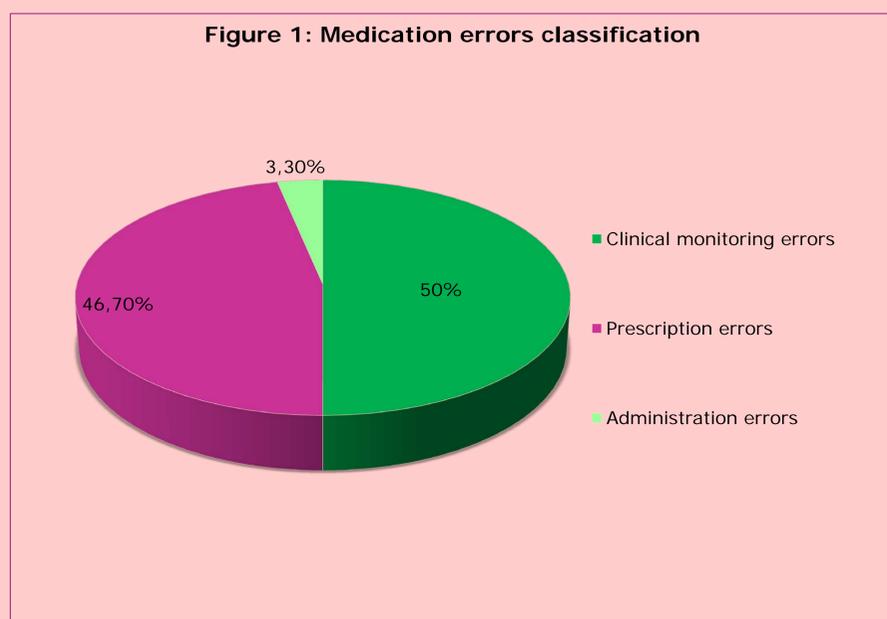
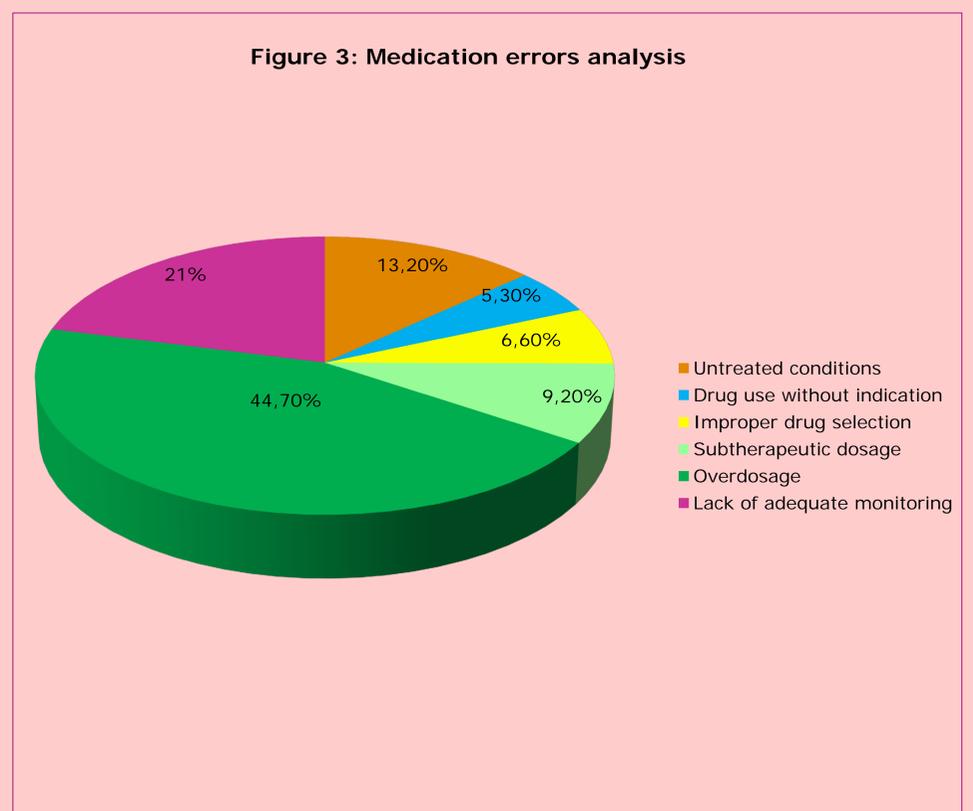
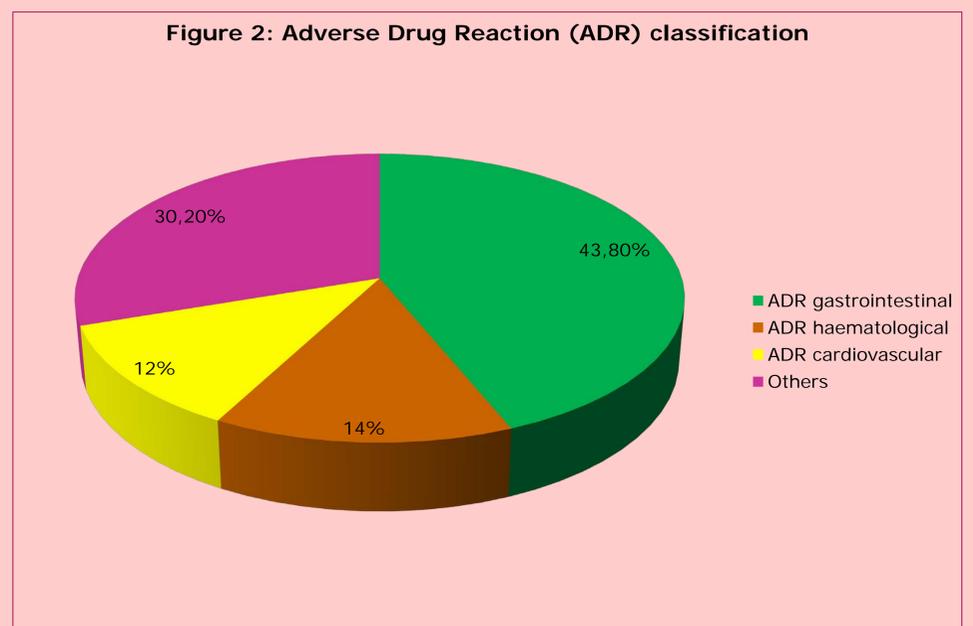
- A series of 271 DAE was identified. 113 (41.5%) were considered medication errors (figure 1), therefore preventable and 158 (58.5%) classified as Adverse Drug Reactions (ADR) (figure 2).

- 76 out of 113 medication errors could be analyzed (figure 3).

- Improper fluid replacement was responsible of 10.7% of the errors.

- Half of the DAE were related to Intravenous administration.

- 22.9% of events involved antibiotics.



## CONCLUSIONS

The most frequent problems are digestive ADR and overdosage. A large proportion are preventable errors. The difference in incidence observed with specific studies focusing exclusively on DAE shows that little information allowing DAE identification is contained in medical records, but this register is of great value allowing the emergence of underreported errors in specific studies like those related to fluid replacement.