ADMISSIONS CAUSED BY IATROGENIC DISEASE IN A REFERENCE HOSPITAL

PS-097

C. Gallego Muñoz[1], M. Domínguez Cantero[1], M.E. Rodríguez Mateos[1], M.V. Manzano Martín[1]

[1] Hospital Universitario Puerta del Mar, Cádiz, Spain

Objetive:

Principal objetive

to assess the prevalence of admissions for iatrogenic in the unit of Internal Medicine

Secondary objetive

to determinate drugs most frequently involved and adverse reactions asociated

Methods:

Descriptive, observational and cross-sectional study

Inclusion criteria

patients diagnosed with iatrogenic admitted in the Department of Internal Medicine during 2013

Patient data

Age
Gender

Drug data

Drug responsible for the adverse reaction
Severity
Type

Results:

273 patients **80.1 ± 6.3 years (55 % male)** **10.62 % (29) iatrogenic drug**

Drugs implicated and adverse reactions

1. **Digitalis** (27.6%): bradycardia/heart failure
2. **Oral anticoagulants** (24.1%): gastrointestinal bleeding and soft tissue hematomas.
3. **High ceiling diuretics** (13.8%): hyponatremia and renal failure.
4. **Corticoides** (10.3%): severe hyperglycemia.
5. **Neuroleptics** (10.3%): confusional sydrome and hepatitis.
6. **Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory** (3.5%): renal failure.
7. **Insuline** (3.5%): hypoglycemia.
8. **ACEI** (3.5%): renal failure.
9. **Spirinonolactone** (3.5 %): hyperkalemia.

Conclusions:

Prevalence of admission was **10.6 %**. It indicate of the **importance of iatrogenic** at hospitals during admissions. Drugs or drug classes were more involved: digitalis (8 cases), oral anticoagulants (7), diuretics (4), corticosteroids (3) and neuroleptics (3). Adverse reactions were common to these drugs.