

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS RISK IN PATIENTS TREATED WITH TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR ALPHA INHIBITORS (ANTI-TNF α)



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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Tumor necrosis factor alpha inhibitors (anti-TNF α) have become a common treatment in many diseases, but they can increase susceptibility to infectious diseases, including tuberculosis.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

Evaluate the analysis record and vaccination schedules in patients with anti-TNF α treatment in our hospital.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We have reviewed clinic history of all outpatients of the Pharmacy Service in a regional hospital who are currently administering subcutaneous anti-TNF α (adalimumab, certolizumab, golimumab and etanercept). The informatics programs Farho and HCl are used to review if tuberculin test or Quantiferon assay, recommended vaccination schedule by the Prevention Service of the hospital and hepatitis serology have been requested (hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV) and hepatitis A (HAV)).

RESULTS

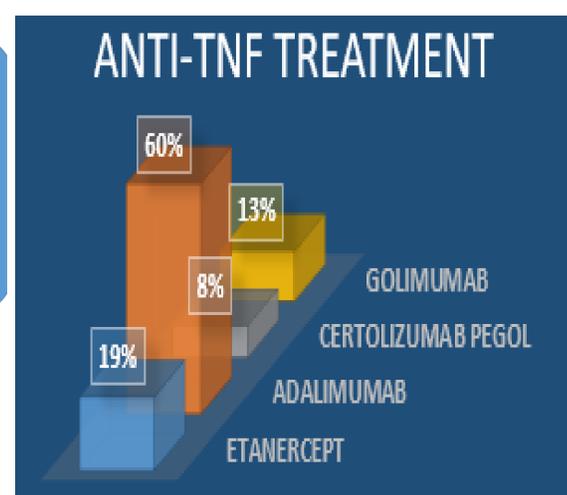
N=147 patients with anti-TNF α

- mean age: 49 (14-84)
- n=78 (53%) men

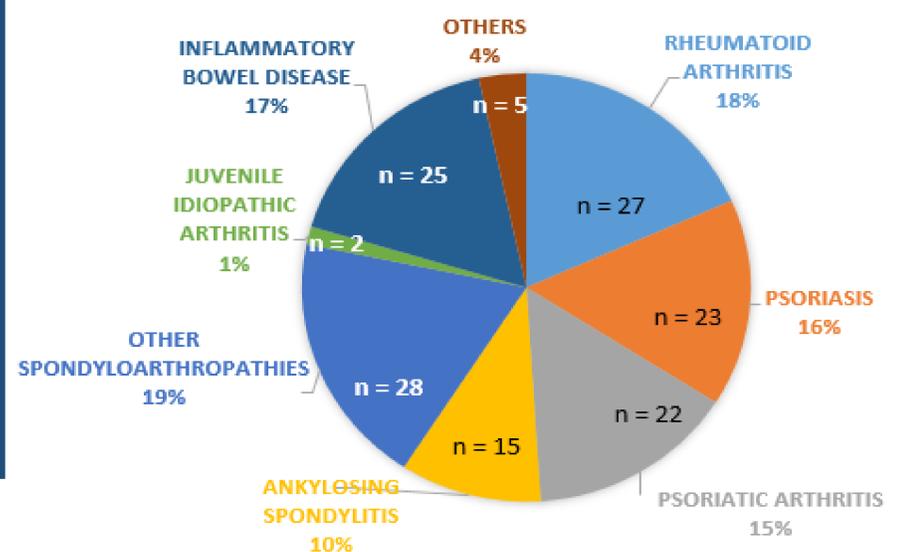
✓ Tuberculin/Quantiferon testing

was completed in 87.07% of patients; 12.50% were positive and received isoniazid for 9 months.

✓ **Serological markers** have been recorded in 93.20% and 91.16% of patients for **HBV** and **HCV** respectively, all of which were negative.



IMMUNE-MEDIATED INFLAMMATORY DISEASES



Vaccination data recorded in medical history:

- ✓ **HBV vaccine:** 41.50% of the patients received four doses, because Anti-HBs <10 mUI/ml.
- ✓ **HAV vaccine:** 10.88% of the patients received two doses with an interval of 6 months.
- ✓ **Pneumococcal vaccine:** 81.63% of patients were vaccinated.
- ✓ **Flu vaccine:** 51.02% of patients have annually been vaccinated.

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

Regarding the safety guidelines, the recommended screening and vaccination schedules are completed and recorded in the majority of patients (>85% patients). Nevertheless, it would be necessary to reconcile the way of registering data in order to simplify the recording of tests performed and the monitoring of administered vaccines.

Abstract number: **3PC-020**

ATC code: **L04- IMMUNOSUPPRESSANTS**

