PHARMACEUTICAL INTERVENTIONS IN A THIRD-LEVEL HOSPITAL

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PURPOSE

Analyse the pharmaceutical interventions performed in a hospital and quantify the degree of their acceptance.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

✓ Prospective study lasting 2 months in a county hospital
✓ All patients admitted with medical validation and subsequently pharmaceutical were included
✓ Pharmaceutical interventions were codified as informative: clarification of the drug (CD), therapeutic equivalent (TEQ), low therapeutic usefulness (LTU) and medication not included in pharmacotherapeutic guide (NIG); and safety: incorrect dosage (ID), interaction between drugs (INT), therapeutic duplicity (TDUP), duration of incorrect treatment (DT), administration (AD), dose adjustment by age (AE), sequential therapy (SEC) and safety (SAF)
✓ The variables collected were: age, sex, prescribing service, type of intervention and degree of acceptance
✓ Sources used: digital clinical history and electronic prescription program FarmaTools v. 1.9.

RESULTS

• 244 pharmaceutical interventions
• Mean age 46.5 years (range 2–92)
• 51% females

The prescribing services:
- traumatology (29.09%)
- internal medicine (24.18%)
- surgery (14.34%)
- urology (6.97%)
- digestive and neurology (4.10%)
- cardiology (3.69%)
- mental health (3.28%)
- pneumology (2.87%)
- intensive care unit (1.64%)
- otorhinolaryngology and pediatrics (1.23%)
- nephrology, haematology and obstetrics (0.82%)
- gynaecology and the palliative care unit (0.41%).

CONCLUSIONS

✓ The results of the series studied show the highest degree of acceptance of pharmaceutical interventions, emphasising safety
✓ Hence the importance of the work of the hospital pharmacist.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Acknowledgments to the Congress. No conflict of interest