ANALYSIS OF PHARMACEUTICAL INTERVENTIONS RELATED TO HIGH-RISK-DRUGS IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Medication errors are frequent in the Emergency Department (ED) and the most common drugs involved are high-risk-drugs (HRD), which are drugs that are more likely to cause serious or even fatal harm to patients when used incorrectly.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE

✓ Describe the evolution of pharmaceutical interventions in the ED related to HRD in two comparable time periods.
✓ Evaluate the acceptance degree.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Design

Retrospective observational study.

Interventions were recorded

Through the electronic prescription program and were communicated to the responsible physician.

Primary endpoint

% of interventions related to HRD and their acceptance percentage.

RESULTS

Percentage of interventions and acceptance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HRD Interventions</th>
<th>HRD Interventions acceptance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33,4% 165/494</td>
<td>2019 66,5% 108/165</td>
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<tr>
<td>32% 234/731</td>
<td>2020 73,9% 173/234</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of interventions and acceptance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heparin and anticoagulants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oral anticoagulants</td>
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<td>Opioids</td>
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</tbody>
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Primary endpoint

% of interventions related to HRD according to therapeutic group*

- Their acceptance percentage.
- The main reasons for intervention (>15%).

CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE

• The percentage of interventions related to HRD was similar in both periods. However, there was an increase in acceptance degree in the 2020 period.
• More than a half of HRD interventions were performed on parenteral heparin, insulins, oral anticoagulants, and diuretics.
• The most prevalent reasons for intervention were the need for additional treatment and medication reconciliation.