

# ANALYSIS OF PHARMACEUTICAL INTERVENTIONS IN THE EXCHANGE OF THERAPEUTIC EQUIVALENTS

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## Background and importance

The therapeutic equivalents are drugs with different chemical structure, but with similar therapeutic and adverse effects profile when equivalent doses are administered.

## Aim and objectives

To analyze the pharmacotherapeutic interventions of proposing therapeutic equivalents (PIPTE) for prescribed not-included-in-the-pharmacotherapeutic-guide medications (NIGM), as well as their degree of acceptance.

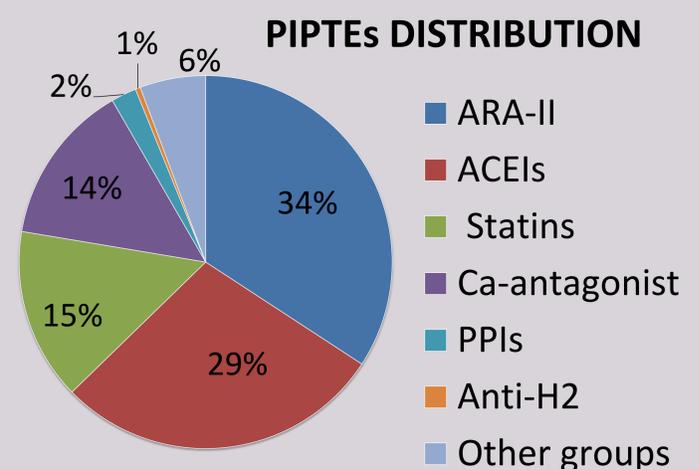
## Material and methods

Retrospective observational study carried out during a period of two months. The PIPTEs were realized during pharmaceutical validation. The following items were collected: age, sex, prescribed NIGM, acceptance of the PIPTE (it was considered accepted those that generated changes in the prescription), measure adopted by the doctor (change to the proposed equivalent, change to another equivalent, patient contribution or suspension of treatment) and the medical service.

## Results

| PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS |           | INTERVENTIONS |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Number                  | 211       | Total         | 2.197                 |
| Men                     | 112 (58%) | NIGM          | 1.294 (59%)           |
| Mean age                | 76        | PIPTEs        | 228 (18% of the NIGM) |

**79,82% of the PIPTEs accepted**



| DEGREE OF ACCEPTANCE |        |
|----------------------|--------|
| ARA-II               | 79,49% |
| ACEIs                | 89,23% |
| Statins              | 73,53% |
| Ca-antagonists       | 75%    |
| PPIs                 | 40%    |
| Anti-H2              | 100%   |
| Other groups         | 69,23% |

| TYPE OF ACCEPTANCE              |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Changed to the proposed TE      | 52,19% |
| Drug contributed by the patient | 25,82% |
| Drug suspended                  | 14,84% |
| Changed to a different drug     | 7,14%  |



## Conclusions and relevance

The majority of the interventions performed by pharmacist are in relation to NIGM. ARA-II and ACEIs are the groups with the highest number of PIPTEs.

More than 75% of the PIPTEs caused a change in the prescription, which resulted in more than 50% of the cases in the substitution of the NIGM for the equivalent proposed by the pharmacy service. This reflects the great contribution of the hospital pharmacists with therapeutic exchange programs.