

4CPS-167. EVALUATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL INTERVENTIONS. IMPROVEMENT PLANS

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Medication errors are very frequent in the hospital setting, increasing the morbidity and mortality of patients. The pharmacist detects medication errors, preventing the appearance of medication-related problems through pharmaceutical care and pharmacotherapeutic follow-up.

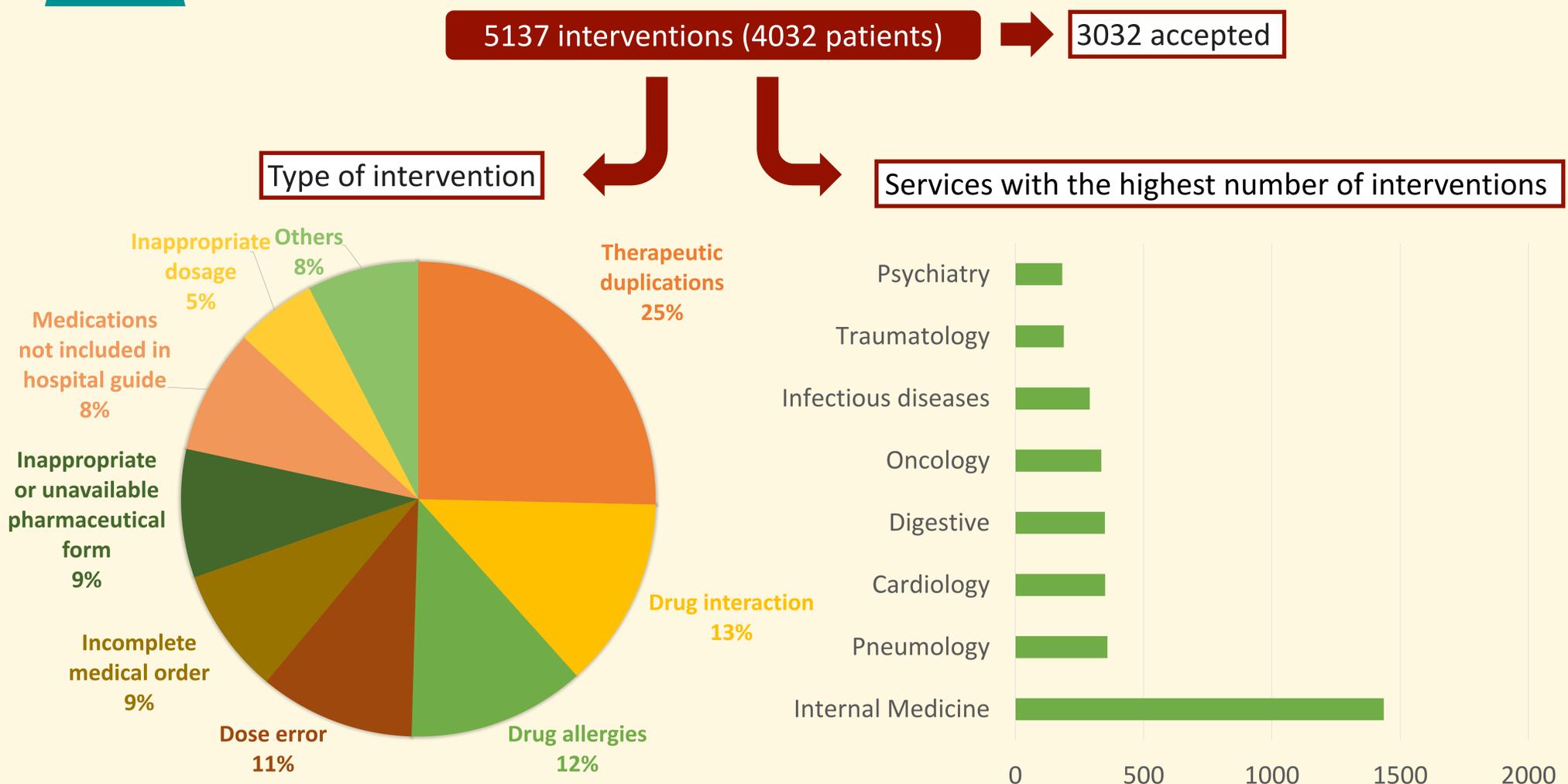
AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To evaluate pharmaceutical interventions and the degree of acceptance. Evaluate the quality of interventions and optimize the process.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Descriptive retrospective study of 3 years duration of the interventions performed (October 2016-September 2019). After reviewing and validating the electronic medical prescriptions, and communicating to the responsible physician any possible medication errors detected by electronic messaging or by telephone, the pharmacist recorded the interventions performed daily in a database, classifying for further analysis.

RESULTS



The degree of acceptance of interventions in the Internal Medicine service was 49%; Digestive (79%); Pneumology (76%); Neurology (73%); Cardiology (75%).

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

Pharmaceutical interventions improve the quality of care and patient safety by reducing medication errors. The Service with the highest number of interventions was Internal Medicine, although the degree of acceptance of them was not very high. These results highlight the importance of pharmaceutical interventions and suggest the need to implement an automatic registration system for the interventions performed, integrated into the electronic prescription program, in order to facilitate interventions and promote their acceptance.

