Paediatric patients need follow-up during discharge as they are at higher risk of medication errors and adverse drug events owing to complex medical care. This is a vulnerable period which requires vigilance from healthcare professionals. The expanded role of clinical pharmacists like active participation in clinical activities can help to secure patients’ management.

To assess pharmacist medication review at paediatric discharge

**Objectives**

- Time to pick up outpatient treatment after discharge
- Comparison of patients’ understanding and their need of further information before and after pharmacist medication review
- Patients’ satisfaction (anonymous feedback questionnaire)
- Pharmacists intervened in discharge counselling
- Work tools were created to help pharmacist during discharge counselling:
  - Information sheet about medicines
  - Personalised therapeutic plan (> 3 prescribed drugs)
- Comparison of patients’ understanding and their need of further information before and after pharmacist medication review:

**Methods**

**Assessment of pharmacist medication review:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patients characteristics:</th>
<th>Before interview, n (%)</th>
<th>After interview, n (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>49 patients</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Ratio: 0.88</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Median age (y) (range): 6.0 (0 - 17)</td>
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<tr>
<td>51% with 2 - 4 prescribed drugs</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>29% off-labelled prescriptions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Pharmacist interventions (Pls):**

- Type of Pls using « Société Francaise de Pharmacie Clinique » (SFPC) French notation [1]
- Frequency
- Clinical impact using Hatoum’s scale graduated from 0 (no clinical impact) to 3 (vital clinical impact) [2]
- Paediatric acceptance rates

**Results**

- 49 patients (60% of patients’ discharges)
- 25 pharmacist interventions (Pls)
- 100% of Pls accepted by Paediatric

**Discussion - Conclusion**

- This pilot study was focused on few diseases, but inclusion criteria will be increased. Undertaking the research at a single hospital may limit the generalisation of the results. Time spent to this pilot study represented 50% of hospital pharmacist’s activities. Time to prepare for and conduct each encounter and follow-up was not recorded.
- Pharmacists can provide a valuable service in patients’ management during children discharge process by detecting prescription errors, optimizing administration and counselling patients. Facilitate the discharge process satisfy patients and can help to provide continuity of care.
- Development of interprofessional pharmacist-paediatric-nurse team provided various skills to take care of paediatric patients. There are opportunities for community and hospital pharmacists to realise follow-up interviews according to the place of picking up medications. Efforts to assist patients with adherence might improve the benefits of prescribed medication. This program is a part of ongoing improvement of professional practices relating to better patients’ management and quality of life.

**Notes:**


**References:**

[1] University Hospital of Besançon, Pharmacy Department, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Besançon, F-25000 Besançon, France
[2] University Hospital of Besançon, Paediatric Unit, F-25000 Besançon, France

**Key Points:**

- Children already included in therapeutic monitoring
- Patient who didn’t speak French or English
- Discharged prescription different from initial prescription
- Failure to follow-up patients
- ▶️ To assess pharmacist medication review at paediatric discharge

**Contact:**

- **Before interview, n (%)**
- **After interview, n (%)**

**Understanding**

- Number and drug name
- Indication
- Dose/frequency
- Treatment duration

**Further information needed**

- Preparation/Administration
- Indication
- Treatment duration
- Therapeutic drug
- Monitoring

**Adverse effects**

- 22 (45%) 3 (6%)

**Patients’ satisfaction**

- Treatment occurring
- Clarity of explanation
- Provided document
- Identifying appropriate person
- Identifying and managing adverse effects

**Drugs pharmacokinetics in children**

- Off-labelled prescriptions
- Inappropriate dosage form
- Transition from hospital to home