DRUG RELATED PROBLEMS IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT PATIENTS: ROLE OF CLINICAL PHARMACIST

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BACKGROUND

• Drug-related problems (DRP) are relatively common in hospitalised patients and can result in patient morbidity and mortality.
• It has been shown that pharmacists, as members of an inpatient care team, reduce the number of these problems.

PURPOSE

• To analyze DRP detected by the clinical pharmacist in the emergency department observation unit (EDOU).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

• The study was conducted in september 2016.
• The activity of a clinical pharmacist in the EDOU was assessed.
• The pharmacist held its clinical activity from Monday to Friday in the morning, selecting patients at increased risk of having a DRP:
  ✓ over 65 years
  ✓ Polypharmacy
  ✓ pluripathological
  ✓ home treatment with high-risk medications.
• The pharmacist interviewed the patient/caregiver and reviewed electronic medical records to develop the home medication list, and checked the prescribed treatment.
• With that information, the pharmacist revised:
  ✓ medication reconciliation
  ✓ dose regimens
  ✓ adaptation to the guidelines
  ✓ adjustment drug dose in the setting of renal failure
  ✓ allergies
  ✓ interactions and other DRP
• The pharmacist provided information to the physician to optimize the treatment prescribed in the EDOU.

RESULTS

142 patients in EDOU
42 patients selected
7.6 ± 5 medicines/patient

DRUG RELATED PROBLEMS: 74 (1.8 ± 1.5 per patient)

14.3% urinary infection
11.9% congestive heart failure
9.5% chest pain
7.1% angina
7.1% atrial fibrillation

• 90.5% of the interventions made by the pharmacist were accepted.

CONCLUSIONS

• Physically locating of pharmacist in the EDOU improve the quality of care, obtaining a high percentage of acceptance by physicians.