THE USEFULNESS OF COMPUTER-ASSISTED PRESCRIBING OF RESTRICTED DRUGS

MT Gomez de Travecedo, R Gavira, C Cano, V González, MT Moreno, F Gómez, P Gómez, A Almendral, M Lobato
Hospital del SAS de Jerez, UGC Farmacia, Jerez de la Frontera, España

BACKGROUND
Restricted use policy is established to guarantee the proper medication use. Pharmacy and Infectious Committee agree to authorize the use indications, according to the therapeutic protocols and clinical practice guidelines; once decided these medical prescription regulations, next step is pharmaceutical validation checking use requirements. Computer-assisted prescription provides to prescribers drugs information and facilitate pharmaceutical validation.

PURPOSE
To assess computer-assisted prescription usefulness in restricted medication use in our hospital.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

1. Computer-application PRESEL was used for electronic prescribing. Restricted drugs and their authorized use indications were defined in PRESEL.
2. When prescribing these medicines it was necessary to type clinical indication; at the same time authorized indications were showed in the computer-monitor as a prescribing advice. During the validation process pharmacist accept or not prescription, and register prescribing indication in PRESEL.
3. At the time of this study, our hospital provided computer-assisted prescription for 49% of operative beds.

RESULTS

Patients: 5,210
Electronic prescriptions: 50,990
Restricted drug prescriptions: 113
None of restricted drug prescriptions was rejected.

Antimycotics posaconazole and micafungin were the most prescribed (37%), followed by antibiotics tigecycline and linezolid (28%).

The majority of prescriptions were made by Haematology (65.49%), Infectious (7.96%), Surgery (5.31%) and Neurology (5.31%) clinical services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Indication</th>
<th>Prescriptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Posaconazole</td>
<td>Complicated skin and soft tissue infections</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Complicated intra-abdominal infections</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infections caused by Acinetobacter baumannii</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linezolid</td>
<td>Complicated skin and soft tissue gram-positive infections</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nosocomial pneumonia caused by gram-positive susceptible pathogens (proven or suspected)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONCLUSIONS

- In our hospital antimycotics and antibiotics are most of restricted medication used. Haematology and Infectious clinical services are the mainly prescribers.
- Computer-assisted prescription applications are useful to define restricted medication and to check if prescriptions comply Pharmacy and Infectious Committee authorized indications.

mariat.gomezatravecedo.sspa@juntadeandalucia.es