PATIENTS’ PERSONAL TREATMENT MANAGEMENT IN A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

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Background

Patient’s Personal Treatment (PPT) management in a hospital is a problematic potentially responsible for incidents. Incidents encountered are, among others, medical duplications that can lead to serious consequences (especially with oral anticoagulants), treatments omissions, dosages errors, etc. The management of PPT is not subject to legal / national regulation in Belgium or institutional regulation in our hospital.

Objective

The primary objective is to establish an inventory of management practices of PPT in our hospital by conducting interviews with inpatients and nurses.

The secondary objective is to propose an institutional regulatory for the control and administration of PPT.

Material and method

The state of play was realized in 22 care-units from 5th October to 4th November 2016. The PPT management was evaluated by a pharmacist with a survey (inpatient/responsible nurse) based on a review of literature. Data collection systematically follows this pattern:

Target care unit

- List of inpatients
- Medical File (MF) / Nurse Record (NR) consultation for exclusion criteria

List of included inpatients

Interview with the patient

Interview with nurse

MF/NR consultation

Exclusion criteria:

- Unit care : Operative ward - Neonatology - Pediatrics – intensive care
- Patients : dementia, speech disorders (hearing)

Results

65 %

patients brought their own drugs into hospital

The detail of the PTT is known for 68 % of inpatients:

PPT management at admission

- Nursing staff asks the inpatient:
  - if he brought his PPT in 71 % of cases
  - to give them their PPT in dan 21 % of cases

- Patients entrust their PPT to nurses in 17 % of cases

- PPT are identified in 19 % of cases:
  - By the room number (17)
  - Other (2)

- A note relating to the management of the PPT is present:
  - In nurse record in 65 % of cases
  - In the medical file in 1 % of cases

PPT management during hospitalization

- Location of PPT:
  - According to the patients:
    - Home (2)
    - Room (82)
    - Nurse (17)

  - According to the nurses:
    - Nurse cart (17)

- Administration of PPT by the patient:
  - Yes (64)
  - No (17)
  - Sometimes (3)

- If PPT is available, nurses take the drugs in:
  - Nurse cart (17)
  - Patient room (78)
  - Not applicable (6)

Conclusion

PPT management in a hospital is a problematic in terms of safety, quality and concerns an important part of patients as confirmed by this study. Communicate the results to the different stakeholders is a first step in this process of continuous improvement of quality. An institutional regulatory standardizing and securing PPT management practices must be drafted taking in account the field reality. Other proposals are under study: verification of compliance by nurses, identification of PTT, information to the patient to prevent the use of PPT in parallel with treatment administered by nursing staff, sensitivity of patients and visitors to these practices.

References

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