PHARMACEUTICAL INTERVENTIONS PERFORMED IN A SHORT STAY EMERGENCY SERVICE

BACKGROUND

One of the objectives of the Health Department of Catalonia (Spain) is the clinical review of medication in complex chronic patient (CCP) and patient with advanced disease (PAD). The conciliation and validation of treatments in order to detect and prevent drug-related problems (DRPs) in a short stay emergency service (SSES) is among the functions of hospital pharmacist.

PURPOSE

To describe the pharmaceutical interventions (PI) implemented in a SSES and their degree of acceptance by the physician, and to analyze the PI according to the type of patients (CCP, PAD and others).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Retrospective descriptive observational study of data retrieved from January to August 2016. Interventions performed by a pharmacist in SSES (20 beds) from Monday to Friday were recorded and communicated to the responsible prescriber.

Data collected: class of patient, type of PI and acceptance of the recommendation by the prescriber.

RESULTS

A total of 344 PI in 248 patients were registered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Patients</th>
<th>PI</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PAD</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCP</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>235</td>
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</tbody>
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The detection of omission of chronic treatments was the most frequent PI recorded. The degree of acceptance of the PI by the prescriber is high. The interventions performed by the pharmacist in the SSES are key to prevent DRPs.

CONCLUSIONS

The detection of omission of chronic treatments was the most frequent PI recorded. The degree of acceptance of the PI by the prescriber is high. The interventions performed by the pharmacist in the SSES are key to prevent DRPs.