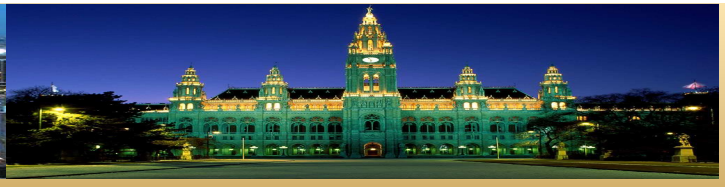

ANALYSIS OF PHARMACEUTICAL INTERVENTIONS IN THE ONCO-HAEMATOLOGY AREA IN A TERTIARY LEVEL HOSPITAL

PS-058

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Introduction: Chemotherapy prescriptions validation by the Oncology pharmacist often requires interventions to optimize some aspects of the treatment. Our Pharmacy Department has developed an initiative to register those interventions, in order to characterize possible areas of improvement in the prescription validation process.

Material and Methods: During a period of two months, we collect data from interventions in a database which included the following information: date of intervention, medical record number, involved drug, reason / type of intervention and result of the intervention (accepted / not accepted). The sociodemographic, clinical and laboratory data were obtained from medical records. Statistical analysis of results was performed using Microsoft Excel®.

Results: 44 interventions (43 accepted) were recorded. The department on which more interventions were recorded was Medical Oncology (64%), followed by Hematology(29%), Pediatrics(4.8%) and Radiotherapy Oncology (2.4%). Median age of the patients included in the database was 58.5 years (2-87), and a 72% of patients were women.

Reasons of intervention were due to:

- "Prescribing errors" (47.7%)
- "Pharmacotherapeutic recommendations" (22.7%)
- "Consultations/requests for information" (15.9%)
- "Adverse events" (6.8%)
- "Others" (6.8%)

Types of intervention were:

- "Dose modification due to an adverse event (AE)"(34%)
- "Resolution of consultations regarding prescription/medication administration" (18%)
- "Treatment recommendations" (9.1%)
- "Dose adjustments based on renal function"(6.81%)
- "Changes in prescription" (4,5%)
- "Dose adjustments based on an AE" (4,5%)
- "Dose adjustments based on pharmacotherapeutic recommendations" (4,5%)
- "Changes in route of administration" (4,5%)
- "Changes at dosing schedule" (4,5%)
- "Changes in the regime of administration" (2,3%)
- "Treatment interruption" (2,3%)
- "Pharmaceutical compounding" (2,3%)

Conclusions: Oncology pharmacist participation in the patient care multidisciplinary team is essential. One of the most important aspects of pharmaceutical validation is to identify errors in the prescription and medication administration process, as well as the participation in the individualization of patient therapy through pharmacotherapeutic recommendations, ensuring effectivity and safety of treatment.