

PS-083

MEDICATION REVIEW AND MEDICATION RECONCILIATION: MOST FREQUENT ERRORS IN ELDERLY POLYMEDICATED PATIENTS

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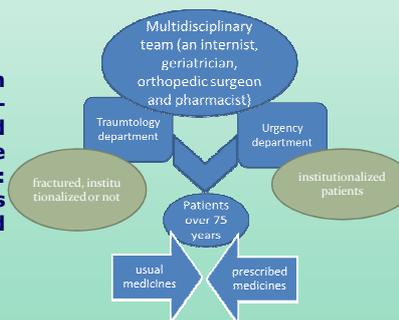


BACKGROUND ▶ Medication errors are currently a health problem of great magnitude, which causes the appearance of problems related to drugs and adverse drug reactions, an increase in morbidity and mortality and healthcare costs derivatives.

PURPOSE ▶ To analyse the impact of pharmaceutical intervention in Traumatology and Emergency services in a tertiary hospital.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Retrospective, descriptive study conducted from June 2016 to July 2016. We identified newly-hospitalised patients aged over 75 years and compared patients usual medicines with the prescribed medicines. Data collected were: number of patients reconciled, number of drugs evaluated, number and kind of discrepancies and medicines errors identified.

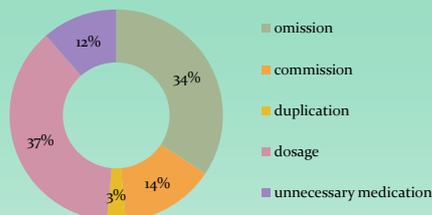


RESULTS ▶ Demographics: 68 patients (53 women); mean age: 86,5 years; mean of drugs per patient: 9,7.

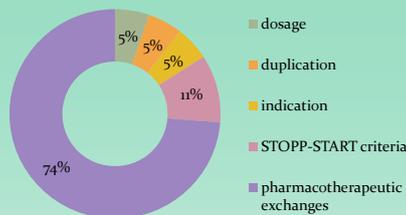
A total of 81 recommendations were made. This corresponds to an average of 1.2 recommendations per patient (0-8).

Of the total recommendations, 70 corresponded unjustified discrepancies, and 19 accounted for prescription errors

Unjustified Discrepancies



Prescription Errors



Of the 68 patients reconciled at admission, 37 required more than 1 pharmaceutical intervention

Among the types of interventions, 33 required more than one pharmaceutical intervention corresponding to unjustified discrepancy, and 14 of the type of prescription errors.

CONCLUSIONS

Medicines reconciliation is important in Emergency and Traumatology service because of the proportion of elderly patients and the amount of drugs for chronic treatment, and numerous discrepancies requiring clarification.

The omission of a medicine was the most common unjustified discrepancy. The pharmaceutical intervention is important in order to avoid possible medications errors that could cause damage to patient. We should improve communication with clinical teams to encourage patient safety.

No conflict of interest

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