Gerencia de Atención Integrada Alcázar de San Juan

sescam Servicio de Salud de Castilla-La Mancha

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IMPACT OF THE PHARMACIST RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT IN ANTIBIOTICS PRESCRIPTION.

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Background

Antibiotic prescription has been increased over the last years. A misuse of them has led to an increasing antibiotic- resistant bacteria and side effects in patients. Thus, the goal of pharmaceutical recommendations is to avoid these important issues.

Purpose

To analyse the pharmaceutical interventions in antibiotics prescription performed in a third-level hospital and the degree of acceptance per service.

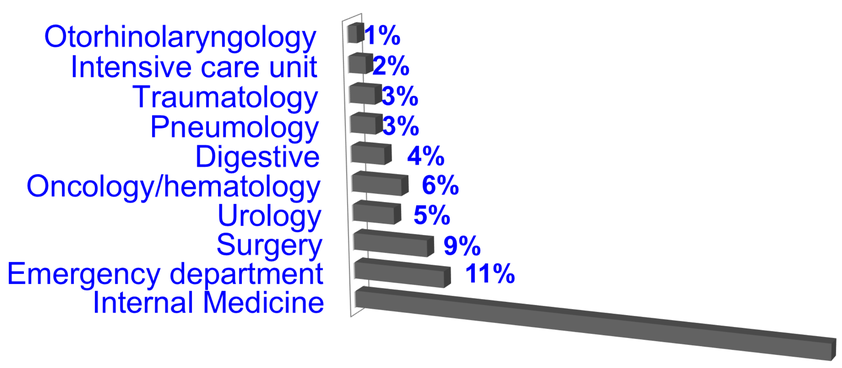
Material and methods

- **A retrospective, observational and descriptive study of the pharmaceutical interventions in antibiotic prescription in our hospital over a twelve month period has been done.**
- **Types of interventions were collected from the antibiotic prescription of patients.**
- **Pharmaceutical interventions registered were: incorrect dosage (ID), excessive duration (ED), incorrect dosage regime (IDR), pharmaceutical substitution (PS), des-escalation (DE), other interventions (OI). We also analysed the degree of acceptance of these recommendations per services.**
- **Data were collected from an electronic prescription program (Farmatools v. 2.6)**

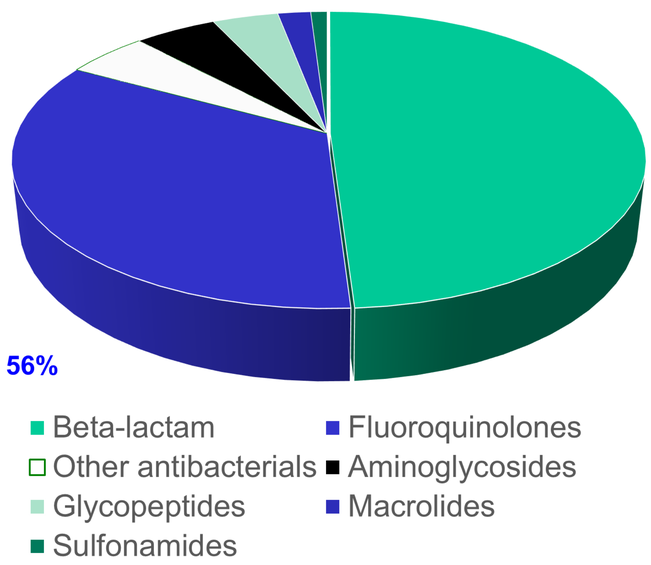
Results

✓ **312 interventions** were analysed during the study period.

Prescribing services



Prescribed antibiotics families



- **Pharmaceutical interventions: ID 40%, ED 26%, IDR 22%, OI 5%, PS 4%, DE 3%.**
- **Degree of acceptance: 42%. We could not evaluate if 58% interventions were accepted.**
- **Acceptance per service: Internal Medicine 49%, Oncology/Hematology 8%, Urology 7%, Digestive 6%, Emergency Department 5%, Traumatology 5%, Intensive Care Unit 3%, Pneumology 2%.**

Conclusion

✓ **The antibiotic familiy with the highest number of interventions was beta-lactam antibiotics. The most frequent intervention registered was ID. Internal medicine service accepted the most number of interventions.**

✓ **Data shows that the pharmaceutical role is important to achieve the correct antibiotic prescription.**

✓ **The objective of these interventions will help to avoid antibiotic-resistance and side effects in patients.**

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