

STUDY OF THE USE OF TAPENTADOL

4CPS-167 ATC: N02-ANALGESICS

MT López Mancha, R Sánchez del Moral, MB Contreras Rey, E Rodríguez Molins, J Estaire Gutiérrez, MM Romero Alonso.

Infanta Elena Hospital. Servicio Andaluz de Salud. Hospital Pharmacy. Huelva (Spain)



http://www.eahp.eu/2 4-4CPS-167

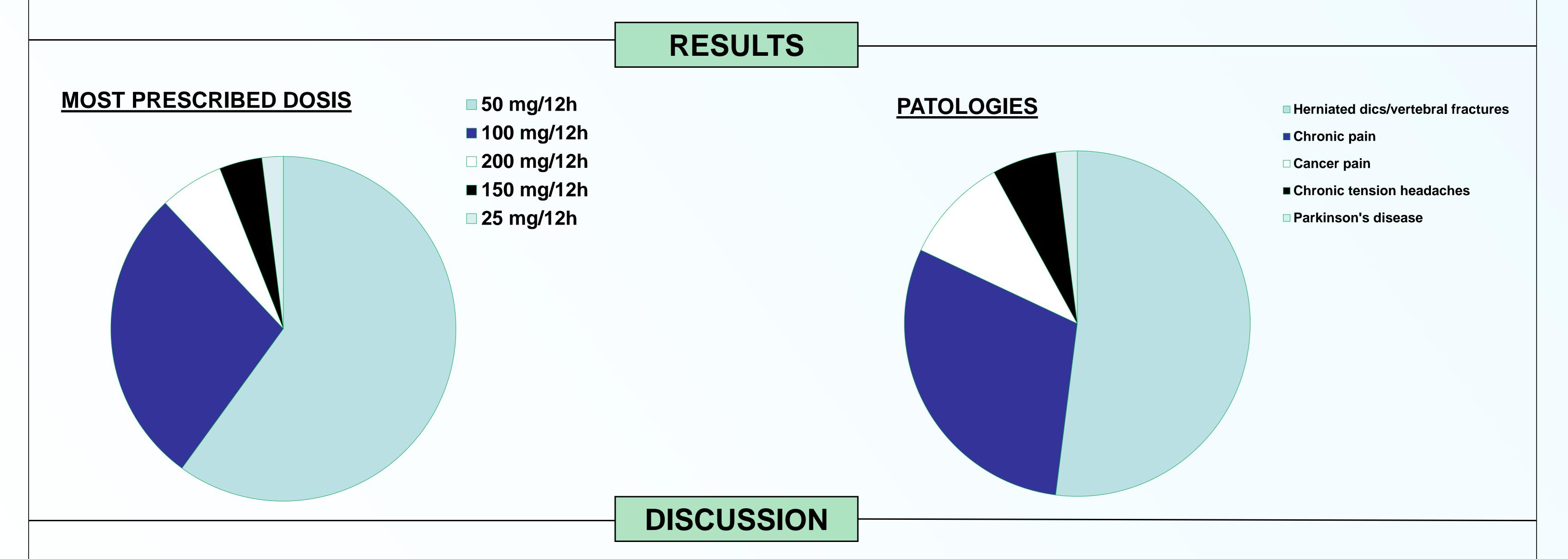
OBJECTIVES

To analyze and evaluate the use of tapentadol in a second-level hospital and describe the characteristics of patients who

have been treated.



- Observational, descriptive study.
- All episodes of treatment with tapentadol in the hospital since 2017 (date of its introduction in the pharmacotherapeutic guide) until the present day were included.
- Data were retriered from the electronic medical records (Diraya®) and all tapentadol posologies were reviewed through Silicon ®, the electronic prescription program.
- The basal variables recorded were: sex, age, dose, indication and service in which they were admitted.



- During the period of our study 50 patients were treated, 44% men with an average age of 66.9 [44-86] years and 56% women whose average age was 66.7 [29-87] years. The most prescribed dose was 50 mg/12 hours (60%), followed by 100 mg/12 hours (28%), 200 mg/12 hours (6%), 150 mg/12 hours (4%) and finally 25 mg/12 hours (2%).
- Regarding the prescription of tapentadol in terms of pathologies, emphasize that 52% of patients suffered herniated discs and/or vertebral fractures, 30% chronic pain, generalized polyarthritis and fibromyalgia, 10% cancer pain, 6% chronic tension headaches and/or migraines, while only 2% suffered from advanced Parkinson's disease.

• The medical services that made these prescriptions were: 44% internal medicine, 38% orthopedic surgery and

traumatology, 12% neurology, 4% urology and 2% palliative care.

CONCLUSIONS

- The use of tapentadol is more frequent in women than in men. Respect to the ages they are very similar in both sexes.
- The highest doses belong to patients with oncological pains.
- The prescription of tapentadol was mainly for non-oncological pain (90%) and within it, the pathologies mainly treated were spinal injuries (herniated discs and/or vertebral fractures).
- Orthopedic surgery, traumatology and Internal medicine were the main prescribers.