

Eligibility for self-administration of medication for admitted patients: a flash mob study in Dutch hospitals (4CPS-092)

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Introduction

- Numerous changes can occur during hospital admission, for instance changes in medication management
- Self-administration of medication improves knowledge, self reliance and patient satisfaction
- In the current situation the proportion of hospitalised patients that is eligible for self-administration of medication is unknown

Objective

To assess the proportion of hospitalised patients in Dutch hospitals eligible for self-administration of medication and to identify which patient and clinical factors are associated with eligibility

Methods & Materials

Setting:

- A multicentre, cross-sectional study with a flash mob design
- All 69 hospitals in NL were invited to participate
- Nurses filled in a seven-item questionnaire
 - When all answers were YES, a patient was deemed eligible for self-administration of medication

Population:

Patients on predefined wards were included:

- In all hospitals
 - * Cardiology
 - * Orthopaedics
 - * Geriatrics
- Assigned to hospitals
 - * Internal Med.
 - * Pulmonary
 - * Neurology
 - * Chirurgial Dept.
 - * Haematology
 - * Psychiatry
 - * Intensive Care
 - * Nephrology
 - * Oncology

Outcome measures:

- Eligibility of patients for self-administration of medication
- Factors associated with eligibility
 - * Age
 - * Gender
 - * Education level
 - * Number of drugs in use
 - * Type of hospital
 - * Opioids in use
 - * Type of ward
 - * Medication dispenser in use

Results

35 participating hospitals → 2,311 patients included

Primary outcome:

60.7% of the participating patients was eligible for self-administration of medication

Secondary outcomes:

		Eligibility (%)	Adj. Odds Ratio
Gender	Male	53.8	1.00
	Female	63.5	1.35 (1.12-1.62)
Age	18 – 67	70.6	1.00
	68 – 80	62.1	0.87 (0.70-1.09)
	> 80	46.0	0.59 (0.46-0.77)
Medication Dispenser	No	66.1	1.00
	Yes	37.7	0.46 (0.36-0.59)
Type of ward	Non plannable	61.4	1.00
	Plannable	74.5	1.75 (1.40-2.19)
	High Care	31.3	0.37 (0.28-0.49)

Conclusion

The majority of admitted patients in Dutch hospitals is eligible for self-administration of medication (60.7%)

Females, People with younger age, patients without a pill dispenser and patients on elective wards were more eligible for self-administration of medication

These results support broader implementation of self-administration programmes in hospital settings and provide direction for tailoring self-administration of medication implementation to patient groups most likely to benefit

