

EVALUATION OF A TOOL TO DETECT EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS DUE TO ADVERSE DRUG EVENTS

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Background and Importance



Adverse drug events (ADEs) are a frequent cause of visits to emergency departments (EDs). The utilisation of tools designed to enhance detection of ADE, represents a valuable strategy for prioritising interventions aimed at optimising pharmacotherapy and preventing further visits due to ADEs.

Aim and Objectives



To evaluate the **utility of a tool based on localization of trigger diagnoses related to ADE** in order to **detect** these events in patients attending the ED.

Materials and Methods

Prospective, observational,
descriptive study



Trigger diagnoses were obtained from the **ICD-10 diagnosis list**.



***including all patients attended in the ED** and reviewed by the emergency pharmacist according to institutional protocols.



The efficacy of the tool to detect ADEs was determined by calculating the **positive and negative predictive values (PPV, NPV)**.



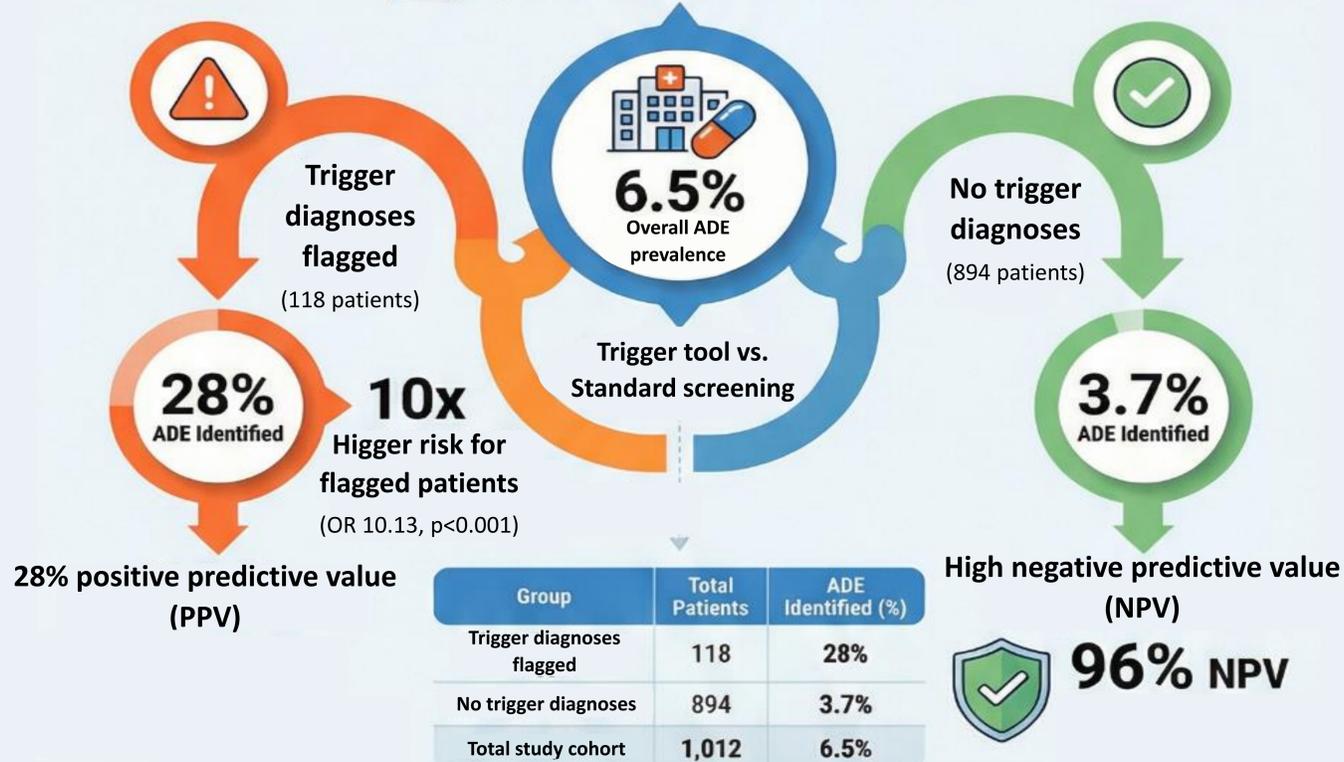
Data were analysed using **SPSS version 24**.

Results

Study population demographics



1012 patients (52.5% male; mean age 72.7 ± 17.7 years)



Conclusion and Relevance



The implementation of a trigger diagnoses detection tool in the ED allows **more effective detection of ADE-related visits**, with a high negative predictive value.



This approach could enable **early identification** of patient with ADE in high-pressure care environments such as emergency services.

