

EVALUATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL INTERVENTIONS IN HOSPITALISED PATIENTS RECEIVING HIGH RISK MEDICATIONS

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

- **High-risk medications** are closely associated with **patient safety incidents**
- **Dosing or administration errors** may lead to **severe adverse outcomes**
- Pharmaceutical validation should **prioritise these treatments to minimise harm**

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

- To **evaluate pharmaceutical interventions (PIs)** related to high-risk medications in chronically ill patients
- To **determine their acceptance rate** by prescribers

MATERIAL AND METHODS

- **Prospective interventional study** (July-October 2024)
- **Hospitalised patients with high-risk medication prescriptions and detected prescribing errors** were included
- **Variables analysed:**
 - Demographic:** sex, age
 - Clinical:** inpatient services
 - Pharmacotherapeutic:** high-risk drugs (ATC classification)
- **Data sources:** Diraya® and Athos Prisma®
- **Statistical analysis:** SPSS

PI Classification

Reconciliation PIs

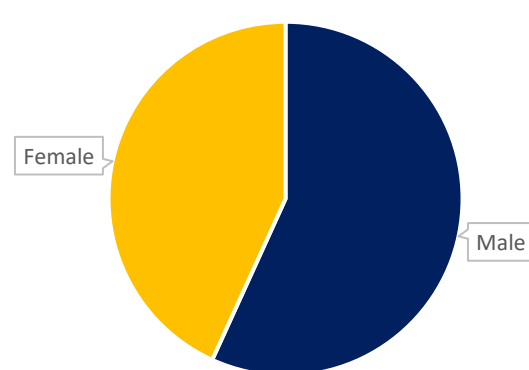
- Dosage discrepancies
- Omission

Adequacy PIs

- Duplicity
- Prescription errors
- Analytical monitoring
- Allergies

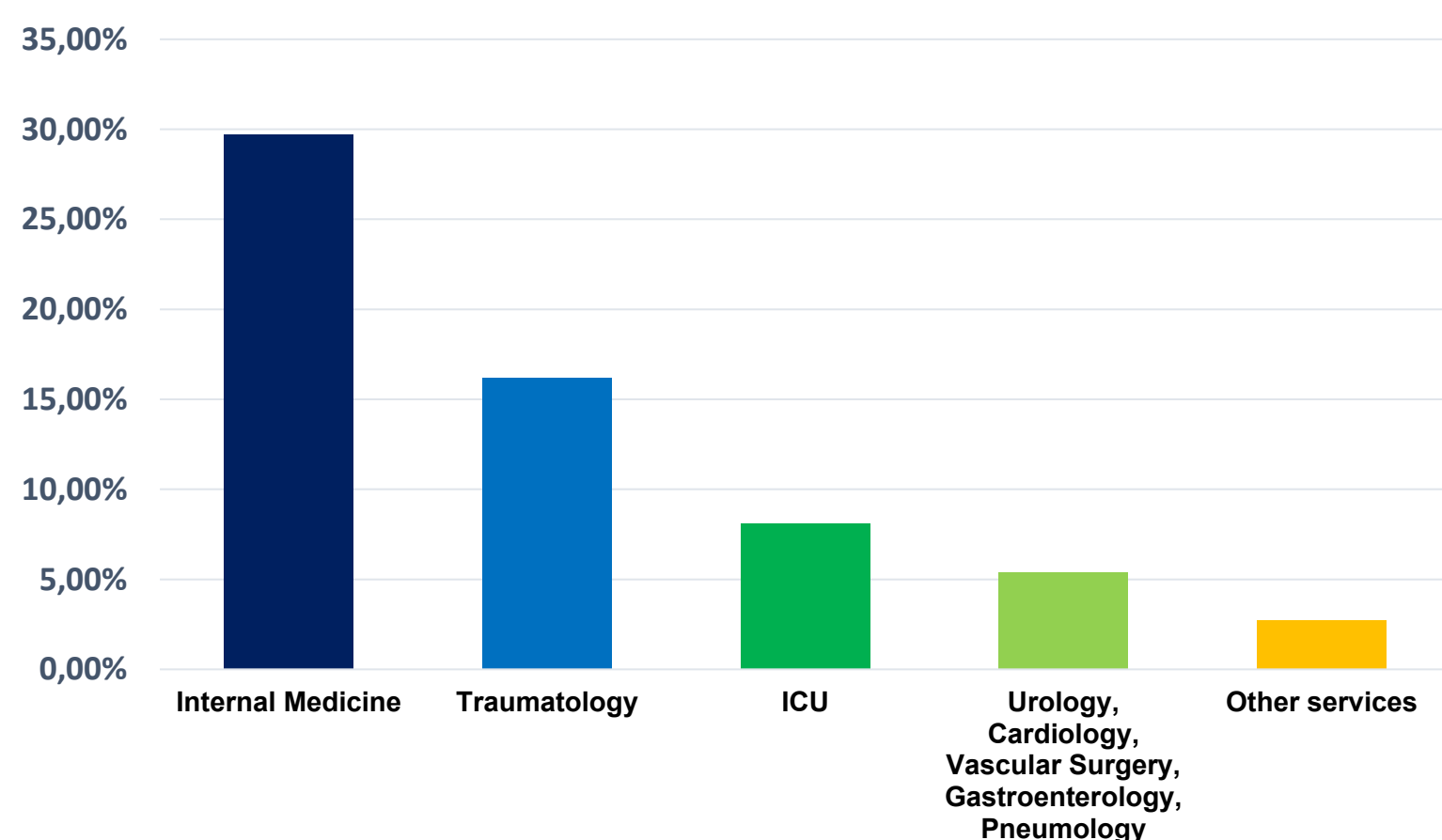
RESULTS

Patients n= 37

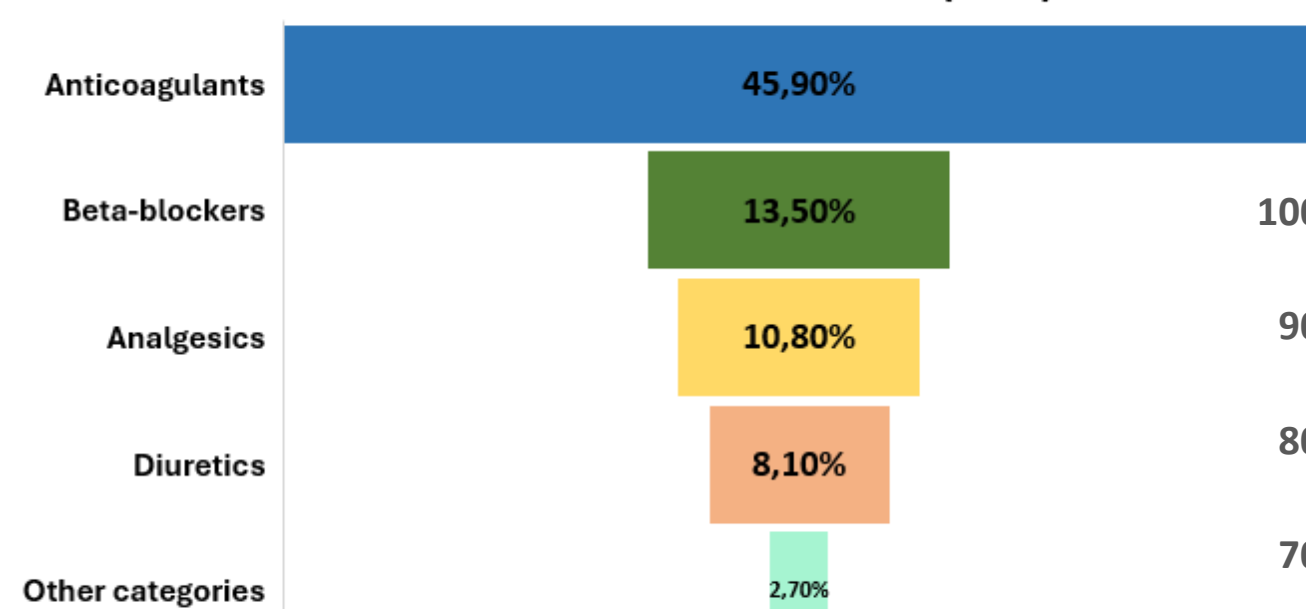


Median Age:
69.1 Years
IQR 63 -78.5

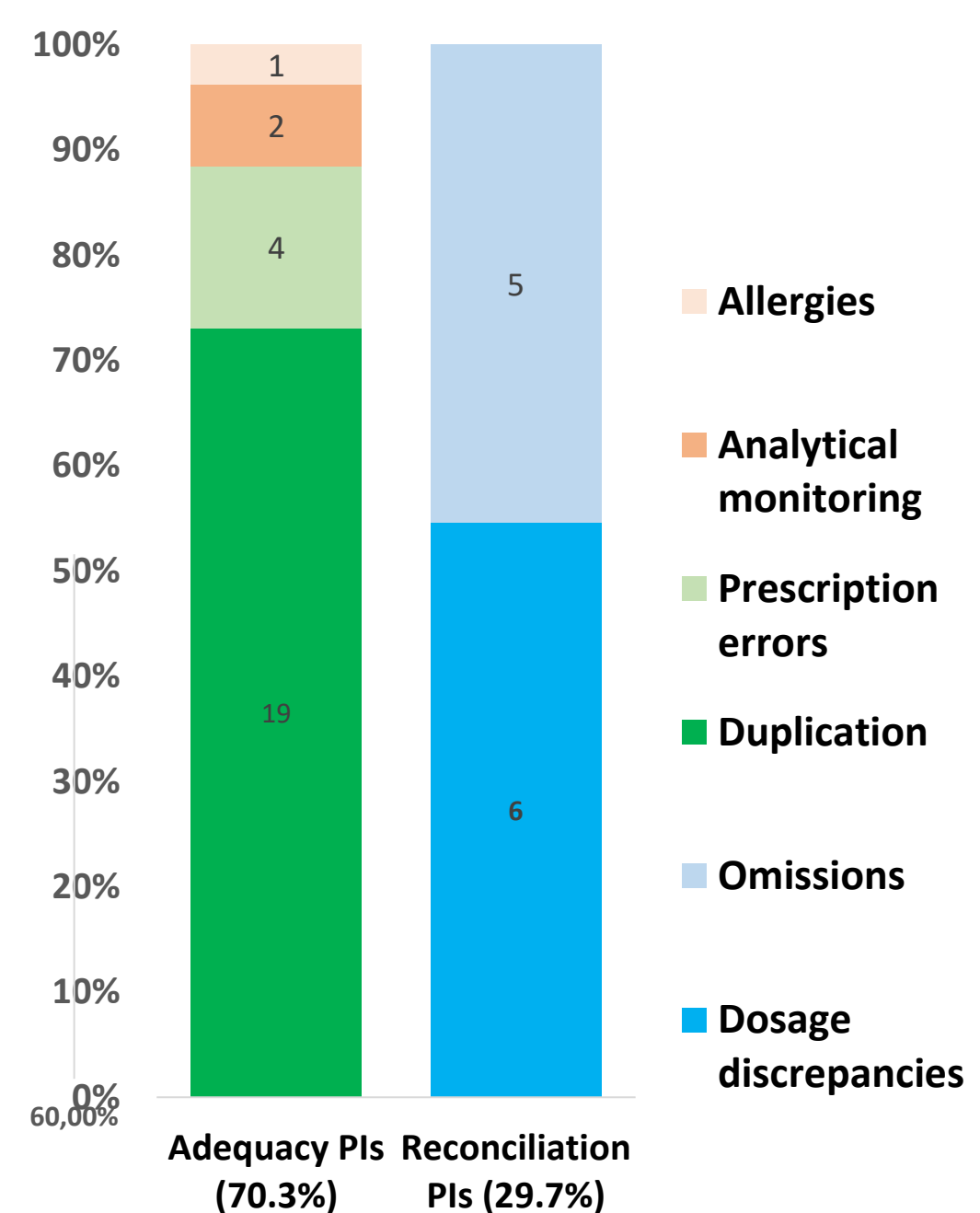
CLINICAL SERVICES INVOLVED



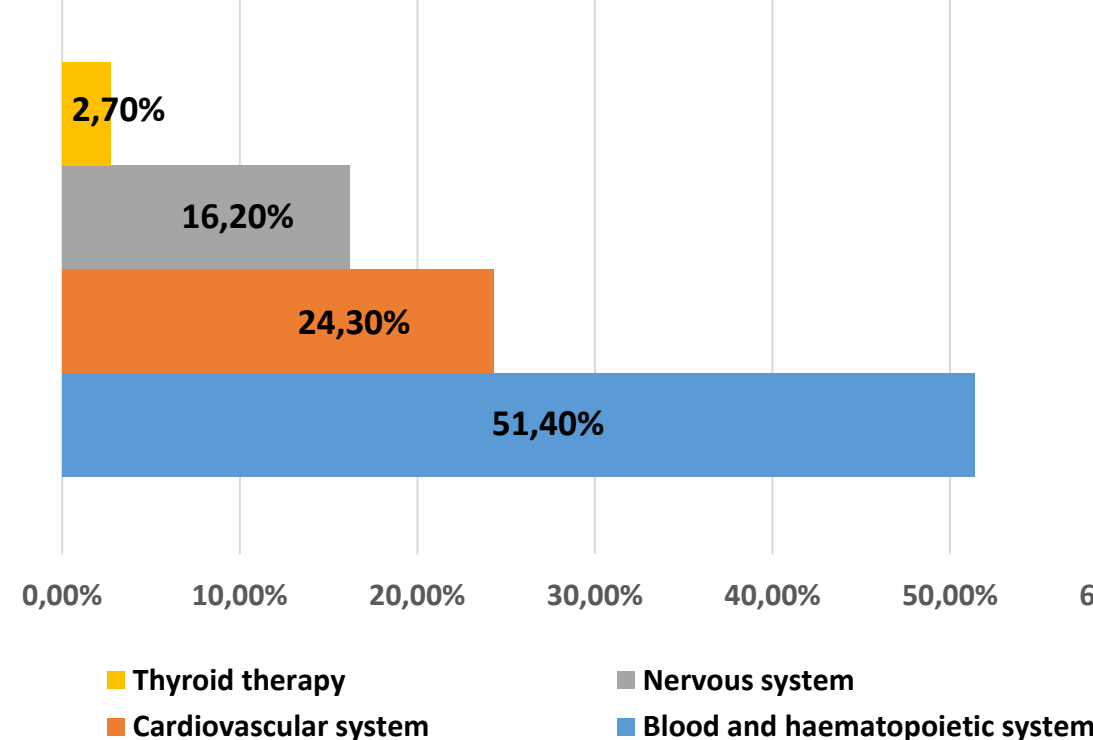
HIGH-RISK DRUGS INVOLVED (ATC)



TYPE OF PHARMACEUTICAL INTERVENTIONS



THERAPEUTIC GROUPS AFFECTED



CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

- Pharmaceutical interventions **mainly targeted blood and cardiovascular high-risk medications**
- **Very high acceptance rate** by prescribers
- Routine **pharmaceutical validation** may contribute to **safer and more effective medication use** in hospitalised chronically ill patients



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