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Food and drink management as part of medicaton administration safety

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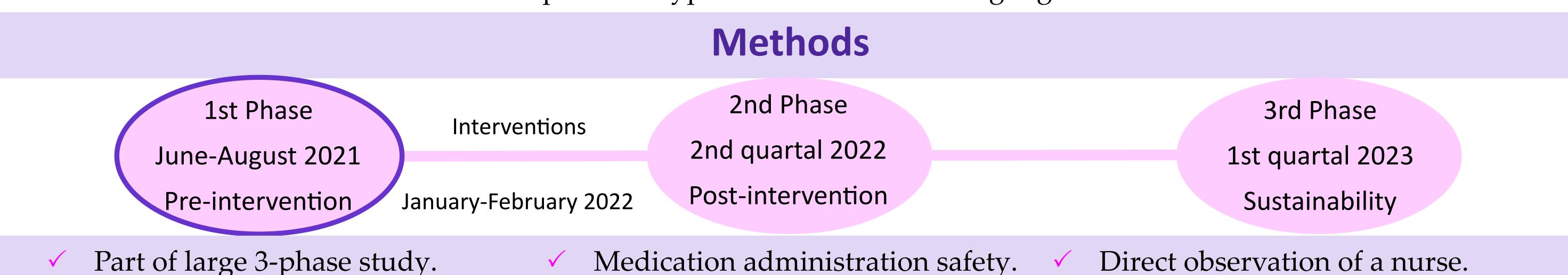
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Background

Food or drink could affect a therapeutic value of a drug, but little is known about food and drink management in order to drug administration in a professional health care setting such as a hospital in the Czech Republic and its potential consequences for drug administration safety, efficiency and efficacy.

Objectives

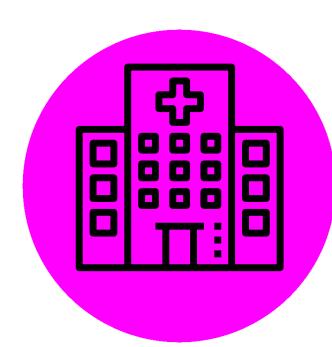
- 1. To explore food and drug administration timing.
- 2. To explore the type of drink used for drug ingestion.



- Part of large 3-phase study.

- 4 hospitals of South Bohemia.
- Detailed web database form.
- Multidisciplinary team of observers.

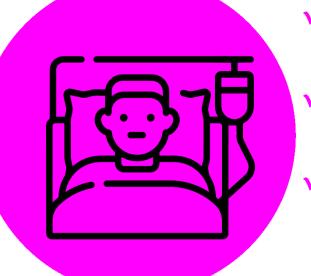




- 4 hospitals.
- 3 ward/hospital: internal, surgical
- & follow-up.



- 58 nurses.
- ✓ 94,8 % female.
- ✓ Mean age:
 - 35.8 ± 11.67 years.



- 334 inpatient
- 55,4 % female.
- Mean age:
- (%) O O

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- 6535 prescribed doses.
- 85,0 % oral solid form.
- No. doses/pacient/day:
- $72,2 \pm 13,63$ years. $8,69 \pm 6,17$.

Medication administration errors

✓ 6,84 % at least one error

- ✓ 28 wrong drug (0,43 %)
- ✓ 132 wrong dose (2,62 %)
- ✓ 3 wrong patient (0,05 %)
- ✓ 78 wrong time (1,19 %)

- 68 omissions (1,04 %)
- ✓ 15 unordered dose (0,23 %)
- ✓ 106 inappropriate use (1,62 %)
- ✓ 29 deteriorated drug (0,46 %)

Potential unsafe practices

- ✓ 40,49 % no patient identification
- ✓ 50,59 % inappropriate hand hygiene
- ✓ 7,93 % generic drug substitution
- ✓ 22,82 % no drug usage check
- 27,38 % splitting or crushing error

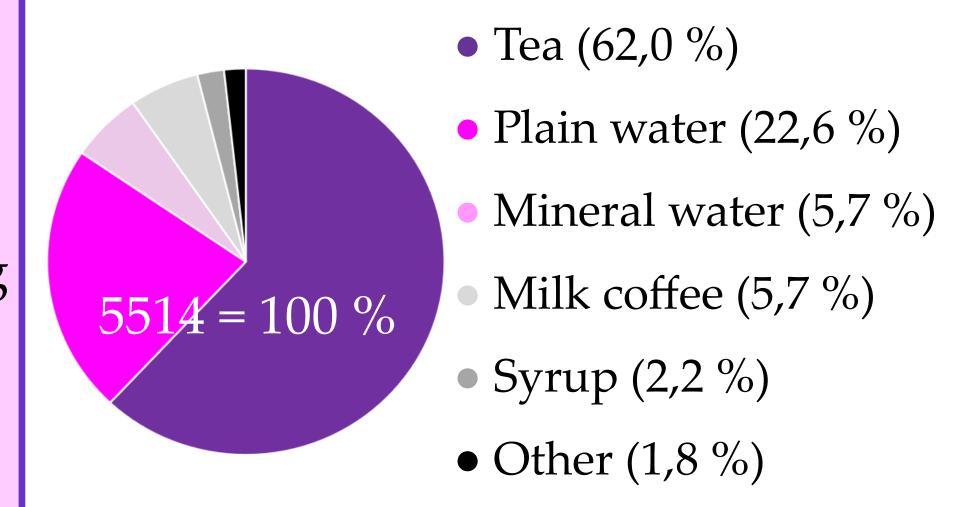
1. Food & Drug timing Doses 4000 • Right 77,6 % Wrong 22,4 % 3000 5514 = 100 % 2000 1000 with without before food food food

Conclusion

- Insufficient attention & non-systemic approach to food and drug timing.
- No attention to drink type at all.
- Minimal attention to potential food-drug or food-drink interactions.

Interventions were implemented and will be evaluated in next two study phases.

2. Drink type



Dedication

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