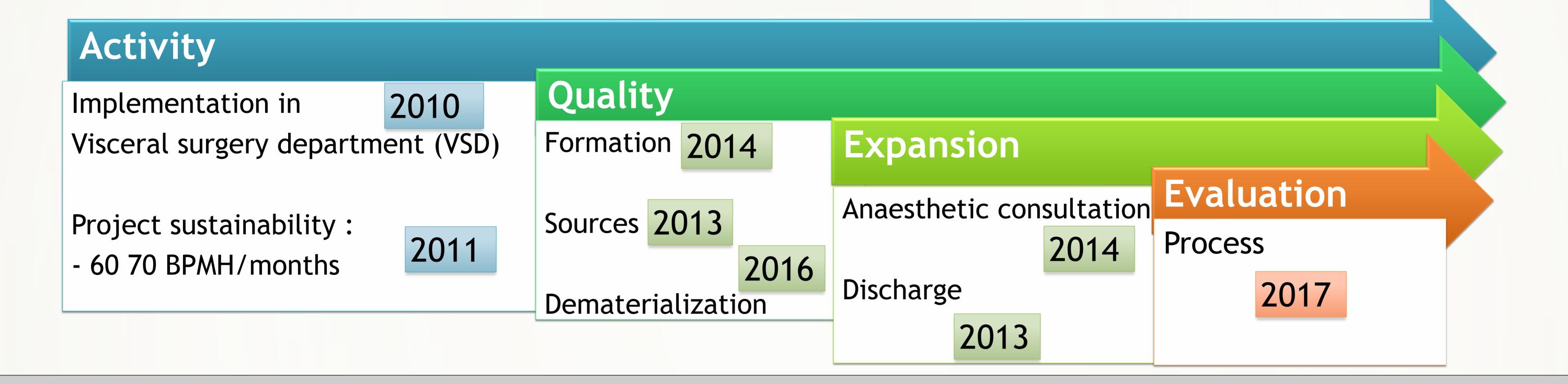


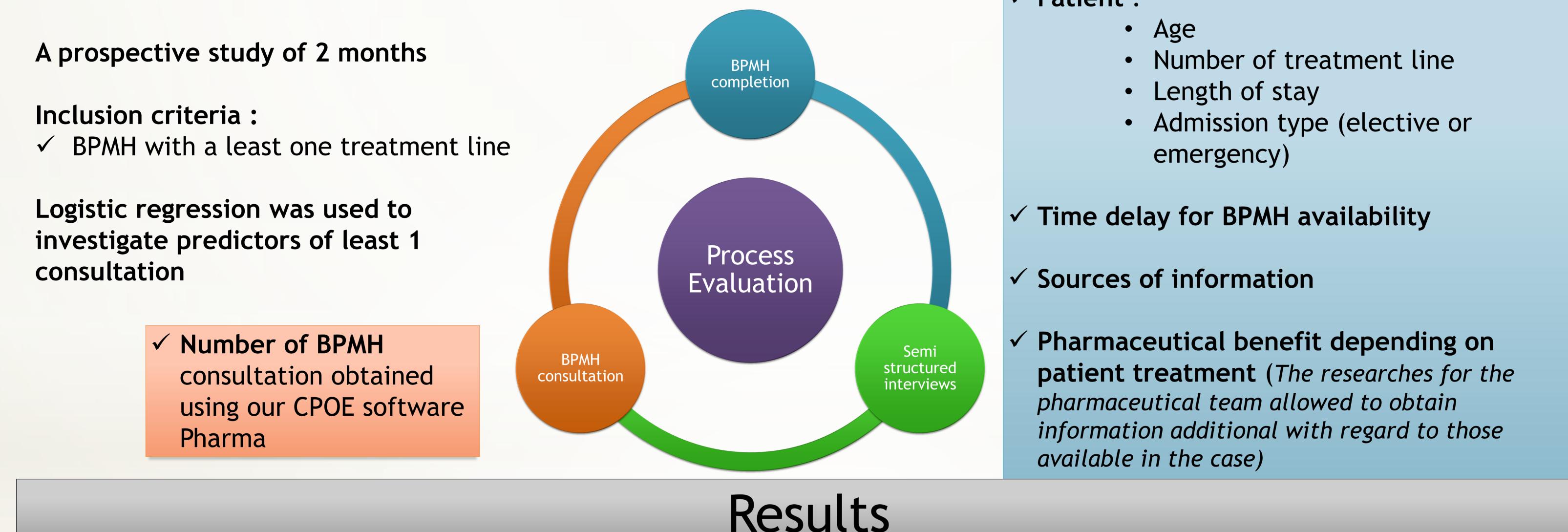
Medication reconciliation in a visceral surgery department : is it useful for surgeons?

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Background and Purpose



Material and methods



 \checkmark Patient :

Emerand

european association of hospital pharmacists

Description of population : 47 patients were included

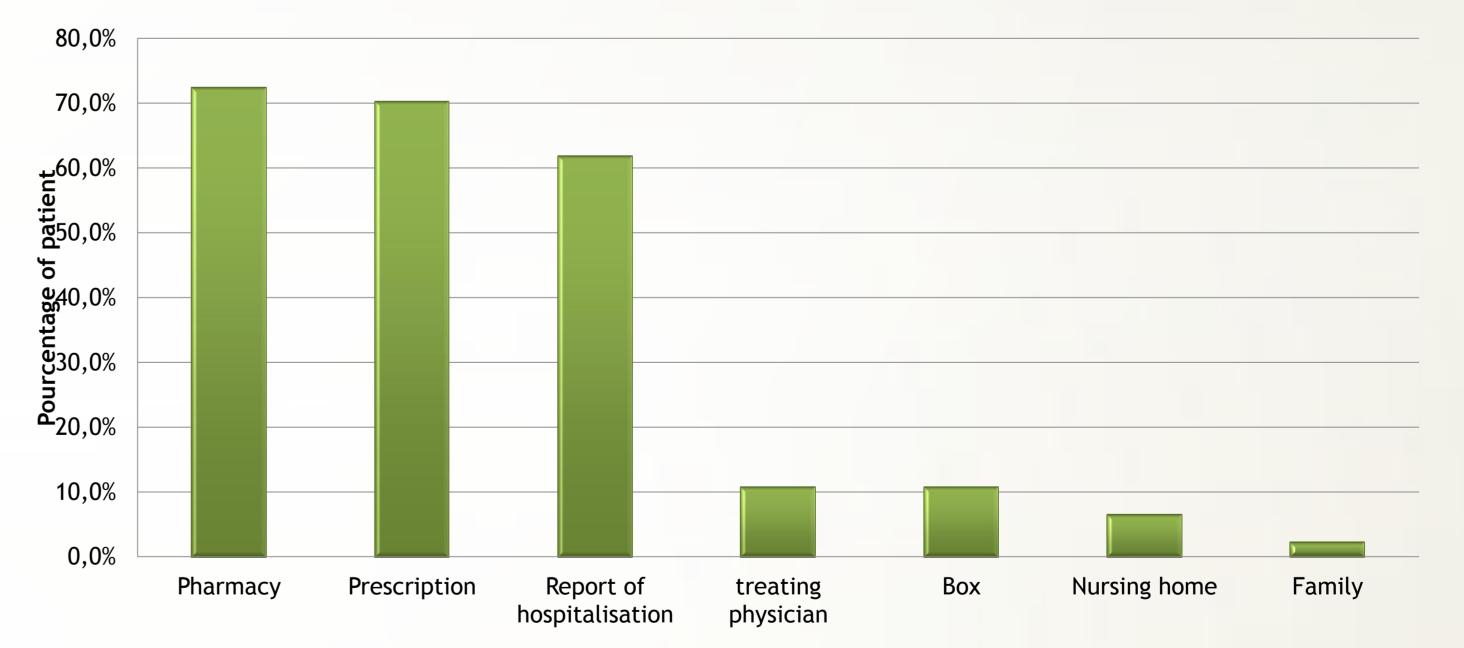
	Mean ± sd
Age (years)	67,9 ± 14,2
Number of treatment line	$6,1 \pm 3,8$
Lenght of stay (days)	$7,1 \pm 5,3$
Admission type (elective/emergency)	30/17
BPHM consultation number*	$2,1 \pm 2,0$
*BPMH consultation number was mainly done by pharmacis	t. Only 7 BPMH (14.9%

consultation number was mainly aone by pharmacist. Unly / BPMH (14,9%) were consulted by surgeon residents.

The lenght of stay was a weak predictor of BPHM consultation (OR=8,1 IC 95% [1,5;42,3])

Sources of information :

- ✓ 2,9±0,7 sources/patient
- ✓ 28 patients were questioned
- ✓ A pharmaceutical benefit was described for 55% of patients





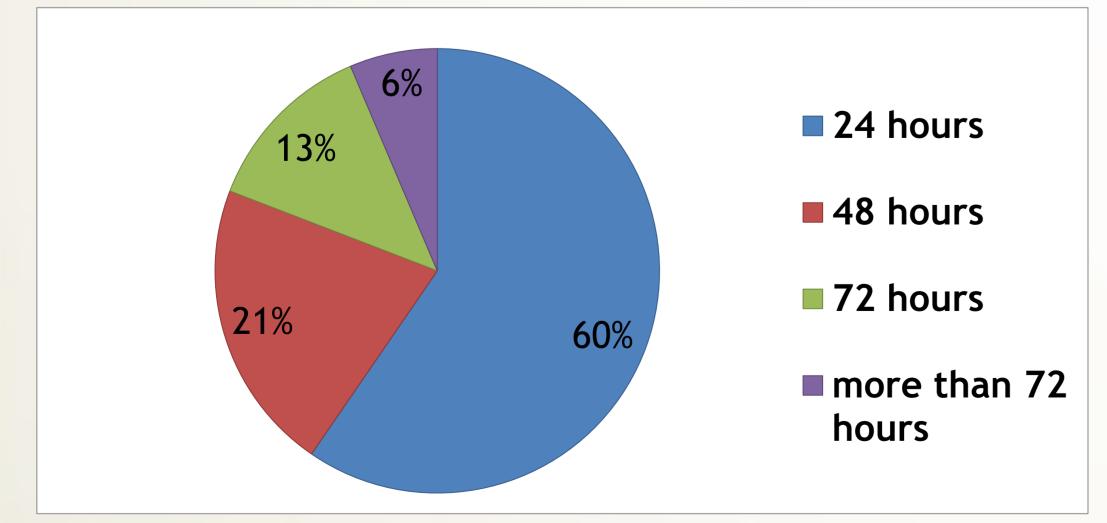


Figure 2 : Distribution of BPMH availability delay

Figure 1 : Distribution of sources except patient's interview





✓ Low interest for some patients \checkmark Time delay

Conclusion

We observed a low interest for the BPMH among visceral srugeons. A study on unintended medication discrepancies (UMD) between BPMH and medical prescription is warranted. We assume indeed that a high discrepancy rate combined with a high clinical impact migth enhance BPMH use in the department. Conversely, if we find a low discrepancy rate combined with a low clinical impact, we migth be considering redeploying our activity in another department.

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