

MEDICINES RECONCILIATION PROCESS AT ADMISSION IN PATIENTS OVER 75 YEARS OF AGE

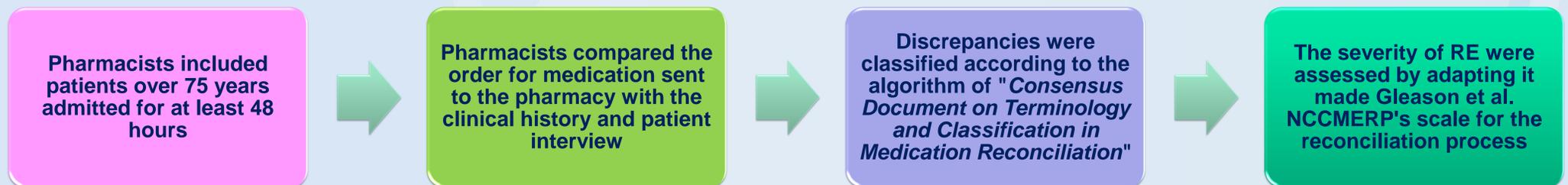
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Objectives

- ✓ To identify the type, frequency and severity of discrepancies between the medications prescribed during admission and their chronic medication
- ✓ To analyze medicines involved in reconciliation errors (RE)

Methods

Retrospective and descriptive study (November-December 2011)



Results

PATIENTS DATA		
Characteristics	Value	
n	192	
Age (mean)	84,3 years (SD: 5,7)	
Sex (%)	Male	43,7
	Female	56,3
Chronic medication (mean)	7,4 (SD: 4,2)	

RECONCILIATION PROCESS		
No. of detected discrepancies	563	
No. of patients with medication discrepancies (%)	170 (88,5)	
No. of discrepancies did not require clarification (%)	372 (66,1)	
No. of discrepancies required clarification with the physician (%)	191 (33,9)	
Reconciliation errors		
No. of reconciliation errors (%)	72 (37,7)	
Type of reconciliation errors (%)	Omitted chronic medication	80,6
	Incorrect dose, frequency or administration route	13,9
	Incorrect drug	2,8
Severity (NCCMERP's index) (%)	Category C	65,3
	Category D	30,6
	Category E	4,2
Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) classification system (%)	C = cardiovascular system	27,8
	N = nervous system	26,4
	A = alimentary tract and metabolism	18,1

Conclusions

- Reconciliation process has detected the existence of discrepancies in patients older than 75 years.
- It would be necessary to pay special attention to drugs belonging to the cardiovascular system, nervous system and the digestive system.
- Most RE probably would not have caused damage but more than 30% had category D and E.