

PHARMACEUTICAL INTERVENTION IN CONCILIATION PERFORMED IN AN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT



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BACKGROUND

Medication errors are common in the hospital setting and especially in emergency departments, leading to an increase in mortality, morbidity and economic costs. It is recognized that the role of the pharmacist in the conciliation process at the emergency departments improves this situation.

In our hospital, with the aim to reduce the number of medication errors, a pharmacist reviews the medication of patients who stay more than 24 hours in the emergency room and who are pending of admission or are admitted to a short stay ward within the emergency department.

PURPOSE

To describe the pharmaceutical interventions (PI) made during the conciliation process, the drugs involved and the degree of acceptance of the intervention by the prescriber.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Retrospective descriptive observational study of data collected from May to September 2017.

The pharmacist spends in the emergency service from 1 to 2 hours from Monday to Friday to perform the conciliation. The PI performed are registered in a database and communicated to the responsible physicians.

Data collected: type of PI, drugs involved and acceptance of the recommendation by the prescriber.

RESULTS

345 PI were recorded in 220 patients (124 men, 80.4 ± 9.3 years mean age). The mean of PI for patient was 1.56.







Most commonly involved	Drugs
Anticoagulants	46 (13,3%)
Hypolipemiants	33 (9,6%)
Antidepressants	31 (9,0%)
Respiratory drugs	22 (6,4%)
Antigout drugs	19 (5,5%)
Antibiotics	17 (4,9%)
Antiepileptic drugs	17 (4,9%)
Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia drugs	16 (4,6%)
Antiplatelet drugs	15 (4,3%)
Antiglaucoma drugs	15(4,3%)
Corticosteroids	14 (4,1%)
Antihypertensive drugs	13 (3,8%)
Supplements	12 (3,5%)
Other drugs	75 (21,8%)

CONCLUSION

The most frequent PI performed were related to indication.

The most commonly involved drugs were anticoagulants.

The degree of acceptance of the PI by the prescribers was high.

The conciliation process carried out by the pharmacist helps to reduce medication errors.