

# PHARMACEUTICAL INTERVENTION IN THE PARENTERAL NUTRITION AREA IN A TERTIARY HOSPITAL



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## BACKGROUND

The clinical pharmacist's role in parenteral nutrition(PN) present clinical content. It's main functions are to ensure the quality and security of the formula and to verify that the composition of the nutrition is the appropriate according to the type of patient and his/her clinical situation. In order to perform their functions they use as a tool the pharmaceutical intervention(PI).

## PURPOSE

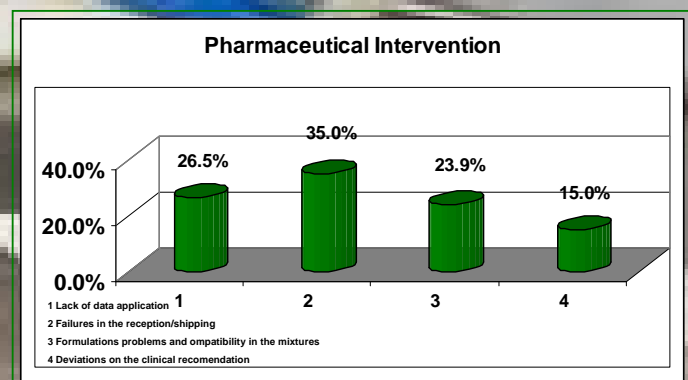
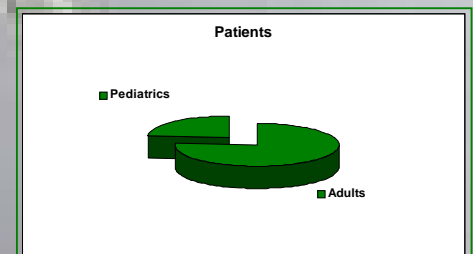
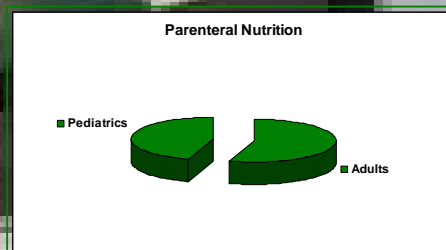
The objective is to describe and to analyze the PI made about the prescriptions of parenteral nutrition(PN) in tertiary hospital.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

A prospective research of the intervention of PN has been made(January-June 2011). The PI were classified into five categories: time of the intervention, type of patient (adult/pediatric, beginning/continuation), lack of data on the application, mistakes in the reception/shipping of the request, problems of formulation and/or compatibility and deviation of the clinical recommendations.

## RESULTS

1420 PN(780 adults and 640 pediatrics) were registered for 250 patients(191 adults and 59 pediatrics). 99 interventions were registered for 65 patients. 35,2% were made at the beginning of the prescription. 55,3% of the FI were made about pediatrics interventions corresponding to 33 patients. Depending on the kind of pharmaceutical intervention, 26,5% were made due to lack of data in the application, 35% in failures in the reception/shipping, 23,9% in solving formulations problems and compatibility in the mixtures and in 15% deviation of the clinical recommendations were detected, corresponding 11% to the detection of deviations in the composition of the formula with respect to the previous day without any justification and 4% to the detection of deviations in the maximum contributions of some nutrients.



## CONCLUSIONS

The pharmaceutical interventions allow the detection of errors of prescription observed with a higher frequency in the applications of pediatric PN(55,35%). A high percentage(23,9%) of the FI were intended to solve mistakes in the circuit of reception-shipping.