OHP007

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SAFETY OF PRESCRIBED CHEMOTHERAPY AND ADHERENCE TO BREAST CANCER GUIDELINES IN A LEVEL THREE HOSPITAL

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◘ BACKGROUND:

Some studies suggest that compliance with clinical practice guidelines (CPGs) for breast cancer is related to an increase in patient safety.

◘ PURPOSE:

To analyze the compliance of chemotherapy prescriptions in a third level hospital with the breast cancer Integrated Care Process (ICP) and the protocol established by the Spanish Society of Gynaecology and Obstetrics (SEGO), and to analyze the relationship between safety and compliance with each protocol.

◘ MATERIAL AND METHODS:

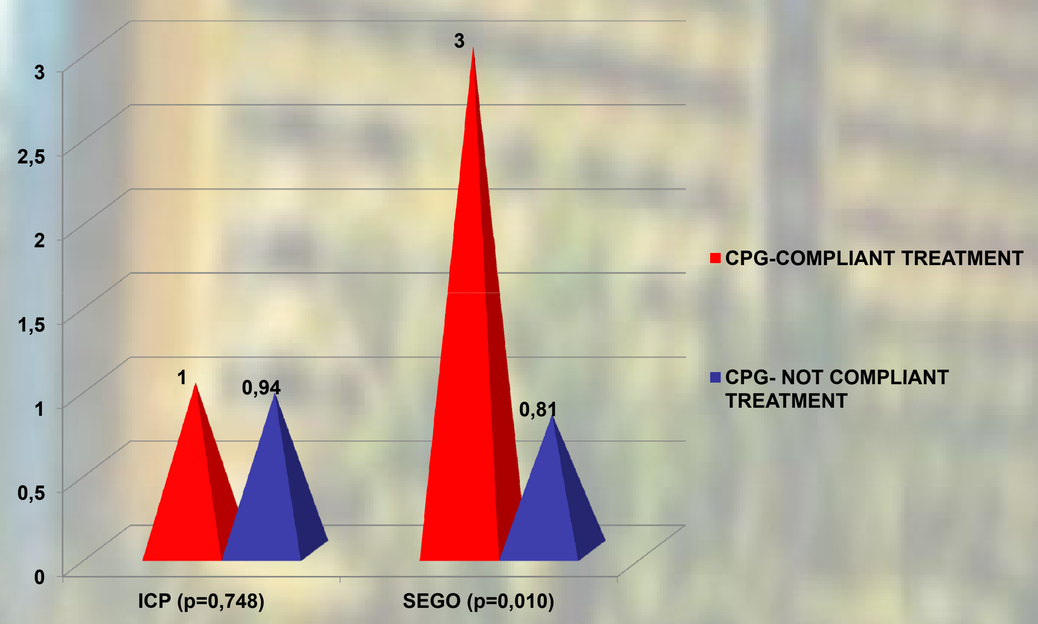
Retrospective observational study of patients diagnosed with breast cancer in 2006 and subsequently treated with chemotherapy; patients were followed up until December 2010. "Compliance" was defined by the fulfilment of all recommended criteria: indication, regimen, dose, number and frequency of cycles. Toxicity was assessed as the number of admissions for this reason and as the number of chemotherapy-induced adverse reactions (ARs). Both the regional ICP and the national SEGO protocol were published in 2005.

◘ RESULTS:

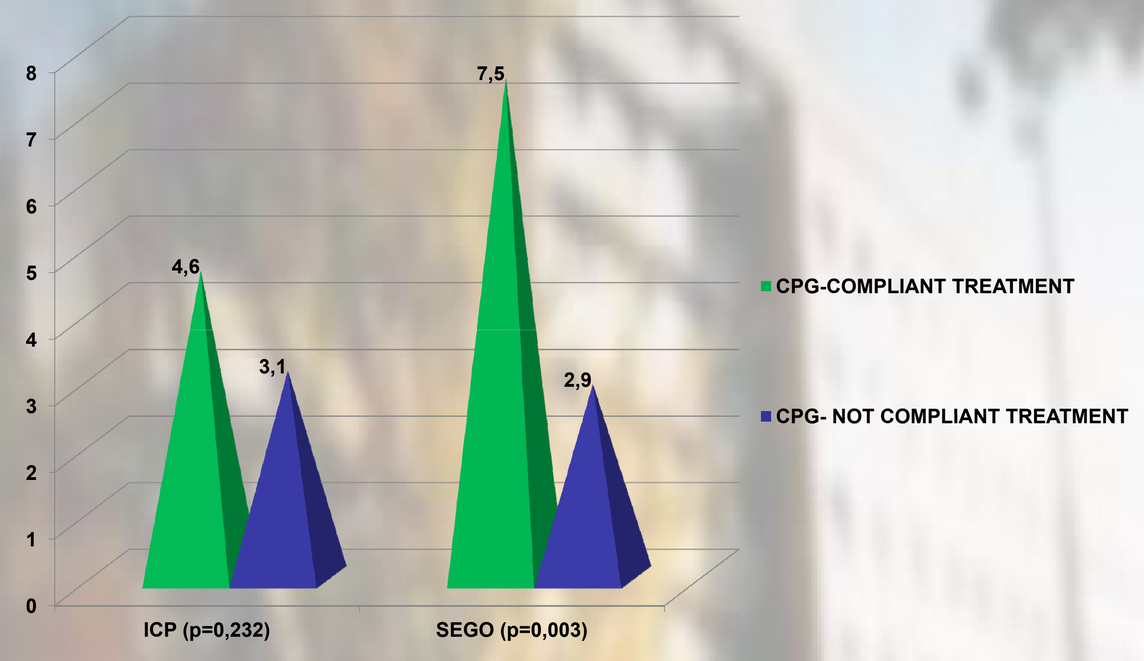
The study included 131 patients, who received a total of 189 treatments.

Compliance with the ICP was observed in 27% of cases and with the SEGO protocol in 21.7%.

ARs were recorded in 61 patients and admittances for toxicity in 34.



Graphs 1. Treatment related admissions for toxicity per patient (mean) according to CPGs-compliance.



Graphs 2. ARs per patient (mean) according to CPGs-compliance.

◘ CONCLUSIONS:

Compliance of prescriptions to ICP and SEGO guidelines is low and does not appear to be directly related to a reduction in chemotherapy-induced toxicity in breast cancer.