

# ANALYSIS OF USE OF PROTON PUMP INHIBITORS IN PATIENTS BEFORE HOSPITAL ADMISSION AND AT HOSPITAL DISCHARGE

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**BACKGROUND:** The use of proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) has increased significantly since they were introduced in therapeutics. However, concerns have been raised regarding the appropriateness of these prescriptions.

## Methods:



- ✓ Retrospective observational study.
- ✓ Data were obtained during March 2017, by reviewing patient's discharge reports, Electronic Clinical Records (Jimena) and the pharmacological prescription program in Primary Care (Medora) of all hospitalized patients.

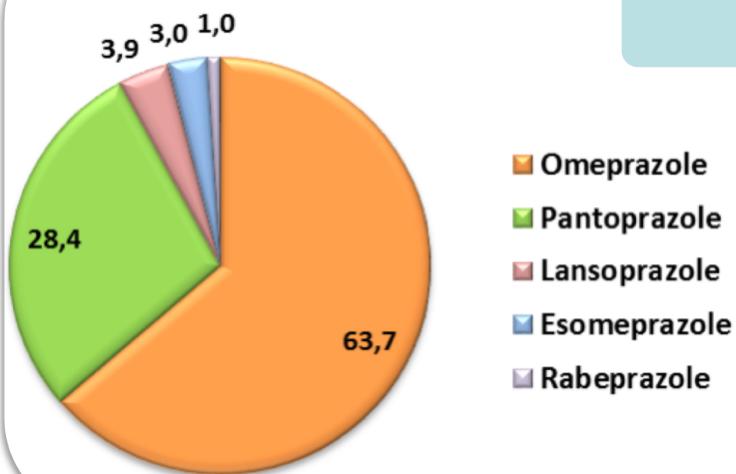
### ✓ Data analyzed:

- Use of PPIs before admission and at discharge.
- Type of PPI.
- The reason for its prescription.
- Whether it was correct or not based on the label indications and the uses recommended in clinical practice guidelines.
- Epidemiological data and concomitant treatments.
- ✓ All statistical analysis was performed in an excel database.

## Results:

A total of 634 patients belonging to both, medical and surgical services were included. The mean age was 71.8 (SD = 15.2) years; 58.4% were men. At admission, the patients were taking a mean of 6.4 (SD=3.9) drugs chronically.

### Type of IBP (%)



61.2% of the patients took PPIs prior to their admission

388



29.4% of these patients PPIs were not indicated

114



Of these, 82.2% maintained treatment with PPIs at hospital

94



At hospital discharge, 65 patients (84.6% omeprazole and 15.4% pantoprazole) initiated a new treatment

In 26.2% of these patients, PPIs were not indicated.

**CONCLUSIONS:** PPIs indications should be reviewed before being prescribed because: an inappropriate use has shown no benefit and they are not without adverse effects on their long-term use. In addition, their overuse contributes to increasing polypharmacy, drug interactions and health expenditure.