## SURVEY OF THE CURRENT SITUATION HJ23 IN OUR COUNTRY'S HOSPITAL PHARMACY SERVICES' DISPENSATION AREAS

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## **Objectives**

The increase in the total number of **drugs dispensated** at the pharmacy hospital **dispensation area** (DA) requires broader knowledge and new methodologies for **pharmaceutical care** (PC). The purpose is to study the type of PC that is applied and in which pathologies this resource is being more used at the moment.

## Methods

GM-015

A **survey** about the different aspects related to the organization, the human and physical resources assigned to this area and the type of assistance received by the outpatient was conducted.

Number of pharmacist in

charge of PC

1

2

3

>4

94% of the hospitals performed PC

Results

% Hospitals

49%

29%

2.8

14

| % Hospitals | Average<br>number of<br>beds | Average number of pharmacists |
|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 9%(10)      | <100                         | 1                             |
| 42%(44)     | 101-300                      | 4                             |
| 25%(26)     | 301-500                      | 6                             |
| 17%(18)     | 501-1000                     | 9                             |
| 7%(7)       | > 1.000                      | 12                            |

Pharmaceutical care and pathologies Personnel dispensing medication Phatology Nº Hospitals 50% **HCV** 92% Oncologic-hematologic diseases 92% 45% HIV 88% 40% Rheumatoid arthritis 81% 35% Multiple sclerosis 81% 74% HBV 30% 25% 94% of the hospitals performed PC at the 20% beginning of the treatment 15% Monthly (26%) 10% 55 hospitals did 5% Quarterly (28%) follow-up visits 0% of PC Higer-degree Pharmacy Nurse's Nurses Semi-annually assistants technicians technicians (10%)The pharmacist dispensed the medication in 90 of the 105 hospitals

## Conclusions

Variability has been observed at hospitals DA concerning both human and physical resources. Not all hospitals did PC in the same pathologies, nor did it with the same frequency. A prevalence of the PC on HCV, oncologic-

hematologic diseases and HIV has been shown in this study if we compare it with other pathologies.

The differences observed in terms of outpatient dispensation PC models make us think that guidelines on how to develop the activity and on how to distribute the resources are necessary.