

HOME PATIENTS

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Background and importance

Drug related problems(DRPs) are one of the main causes requiring assistance to the Emergency Department (ED) in frailty people. Many of these patients live in nursing homes (NH). Identifying the differential characteristics of patients and DRPs that cause consultation in this subgroup, can help to improve the pharmaceutical care programs implemented in our environment in NH.

Aim and objectives

To identify drugs that are associated with DRPs that causes consultation of ED in patients coming from NH and compare the drugs involved, and the characteristics and comorbidities of these patients with non-NH patients

Materials and methods

Retrospective, descriptive observational study was conducted between February 21-May 2022 in the ED of a university hospital. We included adult patients who attended ED for DRPs.

The following variables were collected and compared between NH patients and no NH patients: age, sex, chronic pathologies at admission, number of drugs prescribed in the electronic prescription, drug involved in the DRPs and diagnosis related to the DRPs.

Qualitative variables have been compared between the NH patients vs no NH patients using the Chi-Square test and quantitative variables using the independent data t-test. Bilateral significance of statistical tests will be evaluated for a level of less than 5%.

1029 patients included. **98 of them (9.53%)** were referred from NH.

	NH patients (n=98)	Other patients (n=931)	p
Age (years)	84.6 (8.9)	77.1 (15.7)	<0.0001
Women	64 (65.3%)	511 (54.8%)	0.046
Cognitive impairment	59 (60.2%)	189 (20%)	<0.0001
Severe functional dependence	68 (69.3%)	216 (23.2)	<0.0001
Severe polypharmacy	53 (54.0%)	276 (29.6%)	<0.0001
DRPs related to the ATC group C (cardiovascular system)	21 (21.4%)	310 (33.2%)	P=0.017
Gastrointestinal motility disorders	23 (23.4)	129 (13.8)	P=0.011
Confusional syndromes	5 (5.1)	17 (1.8)	<0.0001

NH= Nursing home, DRP= Drug Related Problems

Results

Conclusion and relevance

Drug related problems(DRPs) are one of the main causes requiring assistance to the Emergency Department (ED) in frailty people. Many of these patients live in nursing homes (NH). Identifying the differential characteristics of patients and DRPs that cause consultation in this subgroup, can help to improve the pharmaceutical care programs implemented in our environment in NH.