



PHARMACIST INTERVENTION TO IMPROVE THE SAFETY OF PATIENTS TREATED WITH PROTON PUMP INHIBITORS

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A02 - Drugs for acid related disorders

BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

The use of proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) to treat acid-related disorders is increasing worldwide and this raises concerns. Accumulating evidence supports the increased risk of long-term adverse events such as fractures, chronic kidney disease (KD), hypomagnesaemia, *Clostridium difficile* infections, all associated with chronic PPI use.

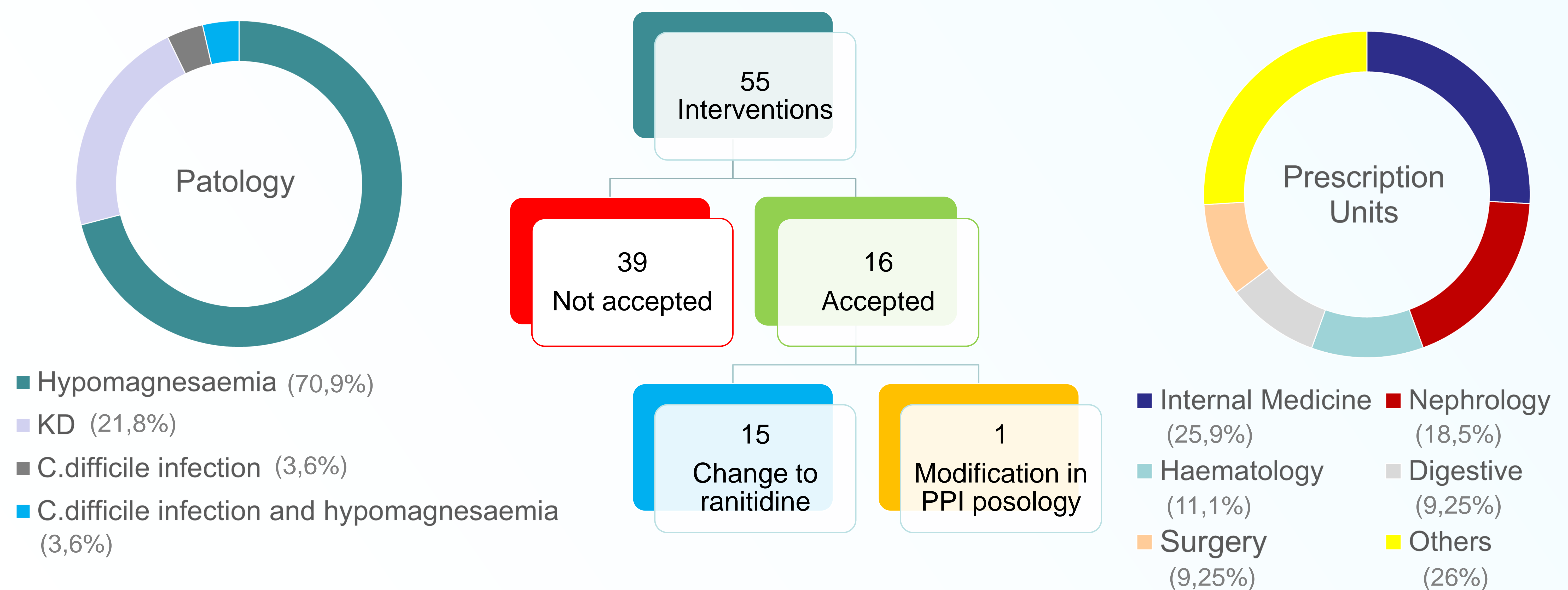
OBJECTIVES

The aim of the study was to describe the results of a pharmacist intervention to improve the safety of hospitalized patients in treatment with PPIs.

METHODS

A prospective study was conducted from July to September 2019 in a tertiary care hospital. We included all hospitalized patients with active prescription of PPIs and presenting hypomagnesaemia, KD and *C. difficile*-associated diarrhoea. In those cases, a message containing a safety note from the “Agencia Española de Medicamentos y Productos Sanitarios” was reflected in the electronic prescribing software application. The following data were collected from electronic health records: sex, age, Hospital Unit, adverse events associated with PPIs use, pharmacist intervention acceptance (Yes/No) and subsequent modification in the prescription by physicians.

RESULTS



CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

Most patients identified were hospitalized in Internal Medicine Unit and, hypomagnesaemia was the most common event adverse. The acceptance rates for this pharmacist intervention was moderate. It is necessary to continue with the diffusion of safety notes and medication review in order to avoid potential adverse effects.



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