

HOW PHARMACISTS CAN IMPROVE PATIENTS CARE MANAGEMENT IN SUBCUTANEOUS ANTIPSORIATIC BIOLOGIC THERAPY

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Subcutaneous antipsoriatic biologic therapy (SCABT) facilitates ambulatory care. However, it requires a therapeutic education of patients (TEP) to enable patients to acquire the necessary skills for the proper use of medications and to ensure safe administration.

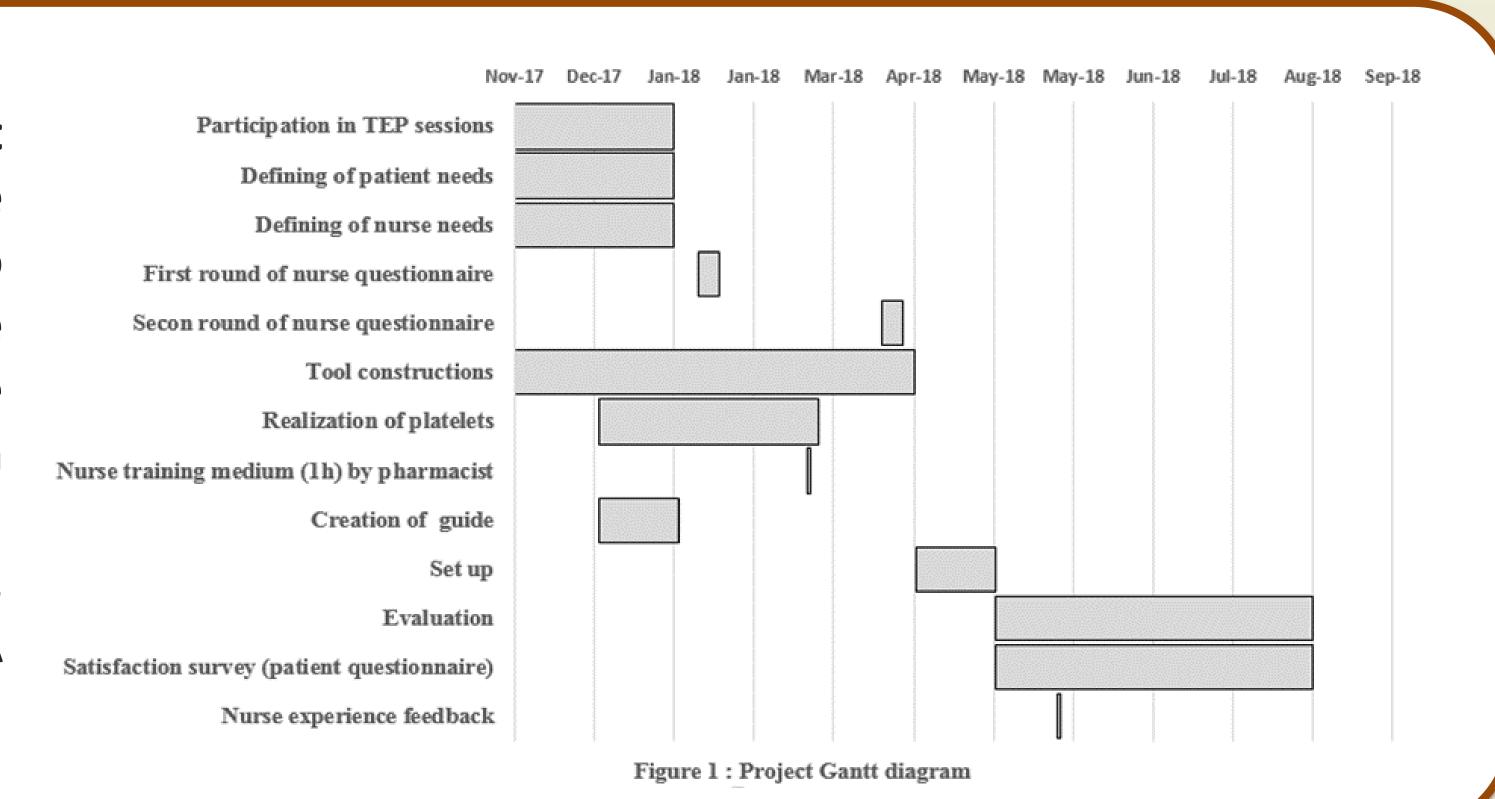
Objectives

The aim of this study is to improve patients care management on SCABT

Methods

This project (figure 1) took place in the dermatology unit (10 beds) of a University Hospital. A patient and nurse survey was conducted during TEP sessions in order to identify needs. TEP sessions take place directly after the dermatological consultation and are dedicated to one patient. A questionnaire evaluating nurses' knowledge on SCABT was distributed to each nurses (n = 10).

Following the implementation of pharmacist led actions, a second round of the questionnaire was realized. A feedback session of the nurse and a patient satisfaction survey were also done.



Results

- The survey led on 6 patients showed that 100% do not read or still lose information supports from pharmaceutical companies -> inadapted tools
- Nurse survey (n = 6) has highlighted their need for adapted tools.
- The first round of the nurse (n = 10) questionnaire showed less than 10% of correct answers regarding each SCABT characteristics.
- A nurse training course of one hour made by pharmacists was presented to nurses available (n = 5).

Leaflets of all SCABT were carried out in a multi-disciplinary approach to remind patients all key points on SCABT.

(Figure 2)

A poster "Guide SCABT" was elaborated in order to sum up all informations.



Figure 2: example of leaflet for one SCABT

The results of the nurse post-training questionnaire (n = 4) are as follows: 100% of nurses knew methods of preservation, 100% dispensing modalities, 100% waste management and 50% SCABT characteristics. The 2 month-feedback showed a general satisfaction of all patients (n = 10) and all caregivers (n = 7/10).

Conclusions

This multidisciplinary approach help to meet patients' expectations and create a dynamic thorough TEP approach.

It confirms that clinical pharmacy services help answer patients and caregivers needs.

