

SUSTAINING A PHARMACEUTICAL DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM WITH THE SYSTEMIC CLINICAL RISK OF DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS

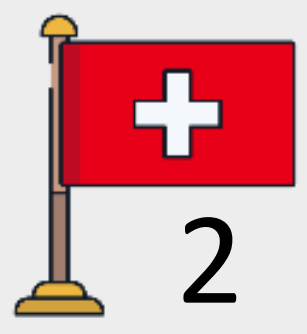
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Background

Pharmaceutical decision support system is a positive triangulation. PDSS matches with a reasoning software the patients' data and modelled situations standing for drug-related problems. To aid to decision making, the modelled situations have to be linked to a systemic well-defined risk. As consequences the pharmaceutical intervention's impact is documented and the systems's interest sustained in patients' safety.

Methods

Expert panel of 22 professionals

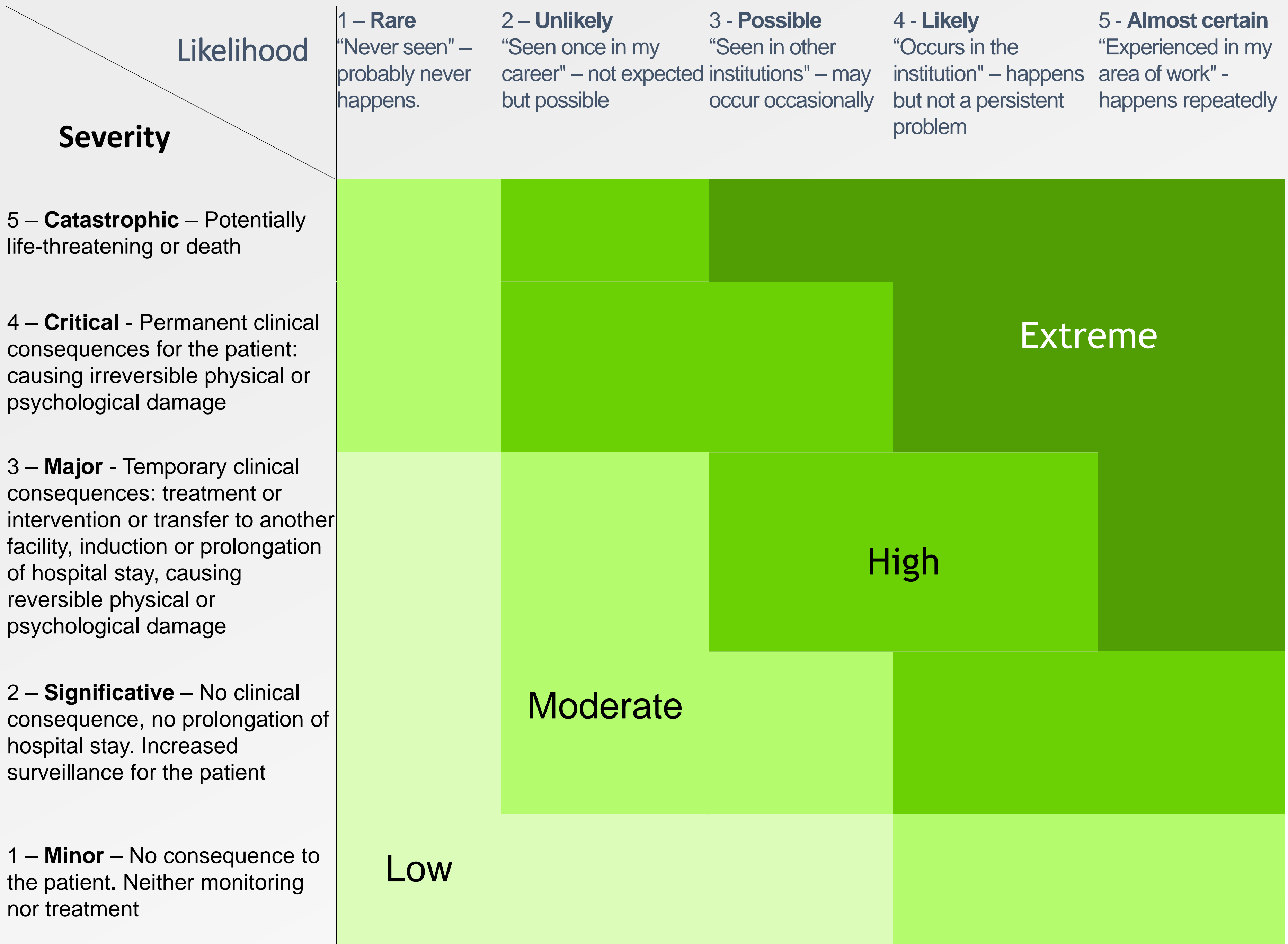


5 Physicians
17 Pharmacists



E-Delphi

- 2 rounds
- Consensus's degree about likelihood and severity: proportion in the same category as the median (Likert scale)
- Consensus obtained if $\geq 75\%$
- Risk level determination: likelihood*severity



Created design of the risk's values applied to 52 modelled patients' situations

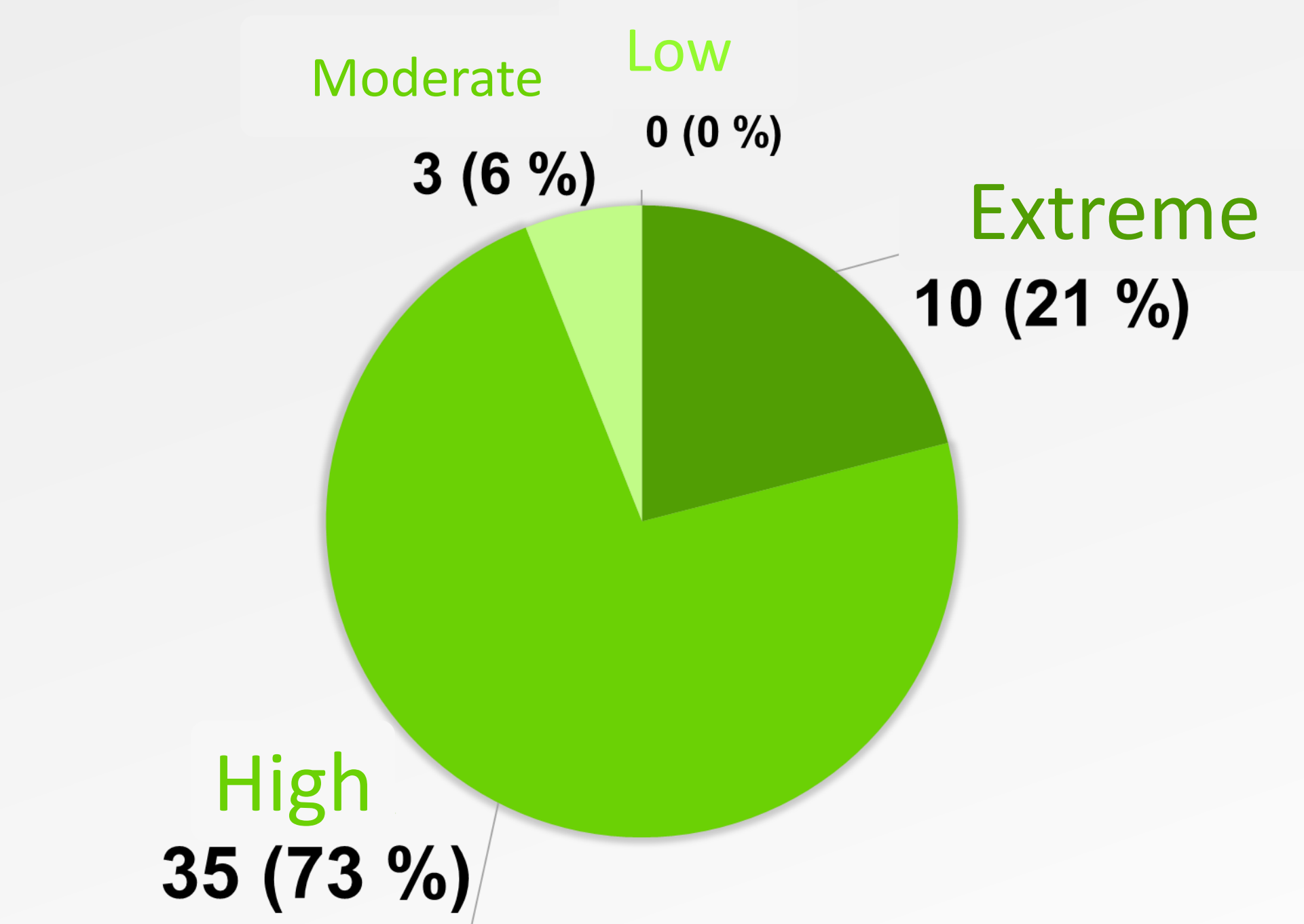
Results

Modelled situation completed by clinical risk's level

ROUND 1
 8 risk's levels with partial consensus

ROUND 2
 40 risk's level with total consensus
 4 with no risk's level identified

<i>Modelled situation</i>	Low body-weight heparin and severe/terminal renal insufficiency
<i>Drug-related problem</i>	Contraindication
<i>Clinical consequence</i>	Hemorrhage
<i>Systemic clinical risk's level</i>	Extreme



Systemic clinical risk determined by consensus for 48 situations

Objective

To sustain the interest of the PDSS in giving a systemic clinical risk's level to 52 modelled situations standing for DRP

Conclusion

The symbolic artificial intelligence uses tools as the PDSS They will be much more shared if algorithms include the systemic clinical risk

