





ANALYSIS OF PHARMACEUTICAL INTERVENTIONS IN AN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

Fernández Román A.B.¹, Mariño Martínez C.¹,. Martín López M.¹, Herrero Muñoz N.¹, García Gutiérrez M.D.M.¹,. García Gil M.¹

1.Hospital of Fuenlabrada, Pharmacy, Fuenlabrada, Spain

Purpose

To analyse the pharmaceutical interventions made during the conciliation and validation process, the drugs classified according to the Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) Classification System and the degree of acceptance of the intervention by the prescriber in a medium hospital.

Material and methods

Prospective observational study, conducted from August to September of 2018.

The **pharmacist** spent 3 hours from Monday to Friday in the **emergency department** to carry out the **conciliation** of the previous treatment and the **validation** of the treatment for the acute pathology that was prescribed in the Emergency Department.

The pharmaceutical interventions were registered in the pharmacy software and were communicated to the responsable physicians.

Results

244 pharmaceutical interventions



in 86 patients; 50% males; Median age: 73 (17-95)



186 conciliation of the previous treatment.



58 of the treatment for the acute pathology.

The drugs involved according to ATC	n
Cardiovascular system	55(22.5%)
Nervous system	45(18.4%)
Alimentary tract and metabolism	39(16.0%)
Blood and blood forming organs	28(11.5%)
Antiinfectives for systemic use	26(10.7%)
Respiratory system	13(5.3%)
Systemic hormonal preparations excluding sex hormones	11(4.5%)
Genito-urinarysystem and sex hormones	9(3.7%)
Musculo-skeletal system	6(2.5%)
Various	6(2.5%)
Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents	3(1.2%)
Dermatologicals	3(1.2%)

The degree of acceptance of pharmaceutical interventions:

73.0% accepted
22.1% rejected

√ 4.9% not valued

Conclusion

- The most frequent pharmaceutical interventions performed were related to conciliation of the previous treatment.
 - The most commonly drugs according to the ATC were Cardiovascular system.
 - The degree of acceptance of the phamaceutical interventions by the prescribers was high.

