

CHRONIC COMPLEX PALLIATIVE PAEDIATRIC PATIENT AT-HOME CARE UNIT: PHARMACOTHERAPEUTIC PROFILE AND ANALYSIS OF SIALORRHEA TREATMENT

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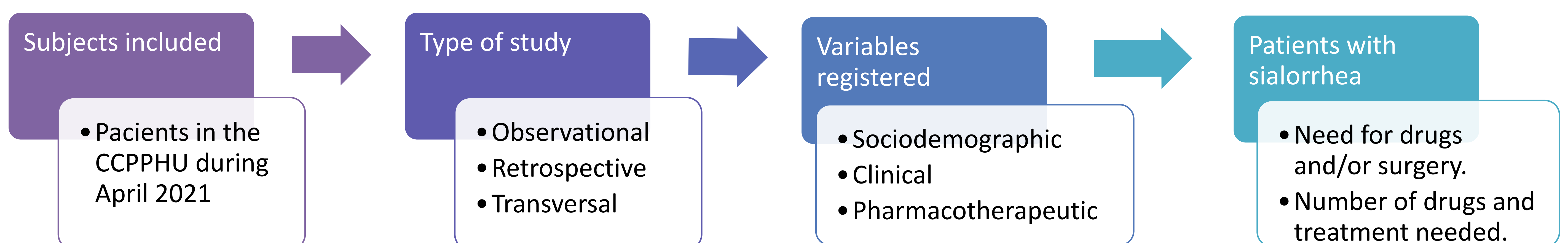
1. BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

- Analysing the patients' characteristics in one paediatric palliative care unit is significant, as there are few of those units in our hospitals.
- Sialorrhea is one of the commonly associated symptoms in those patients and its treatment frequently implies a challenge for healthcare professionals.

2. OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To describe the characteristics of patients followed in a Chronic Complex Palliative Paediatric Patient at-home Care Unit (CCPPHU) of a University Hospital.
- ❑ To analyse sialorrhea's treatment.

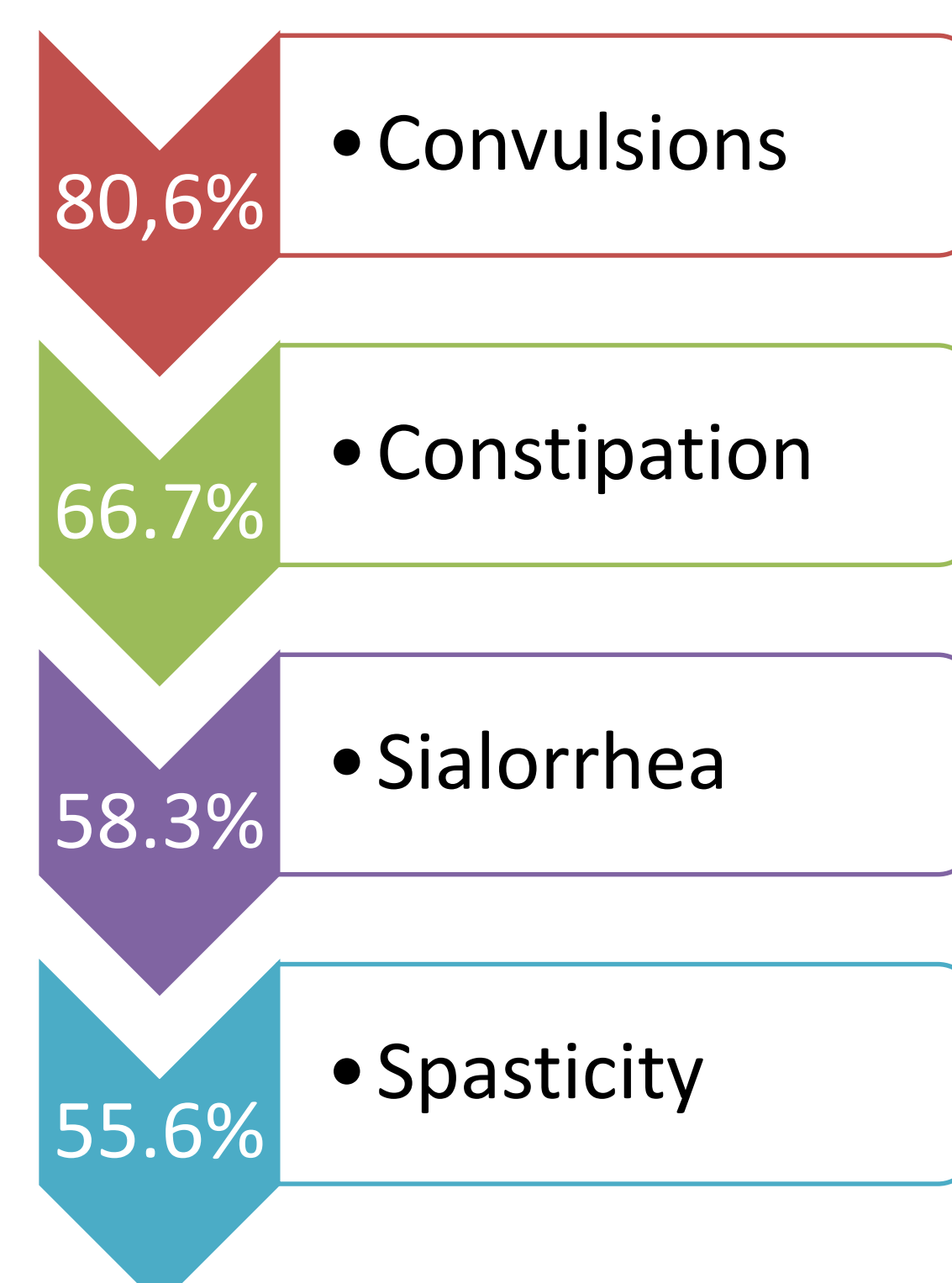
3. MATERIALS AND METHODS



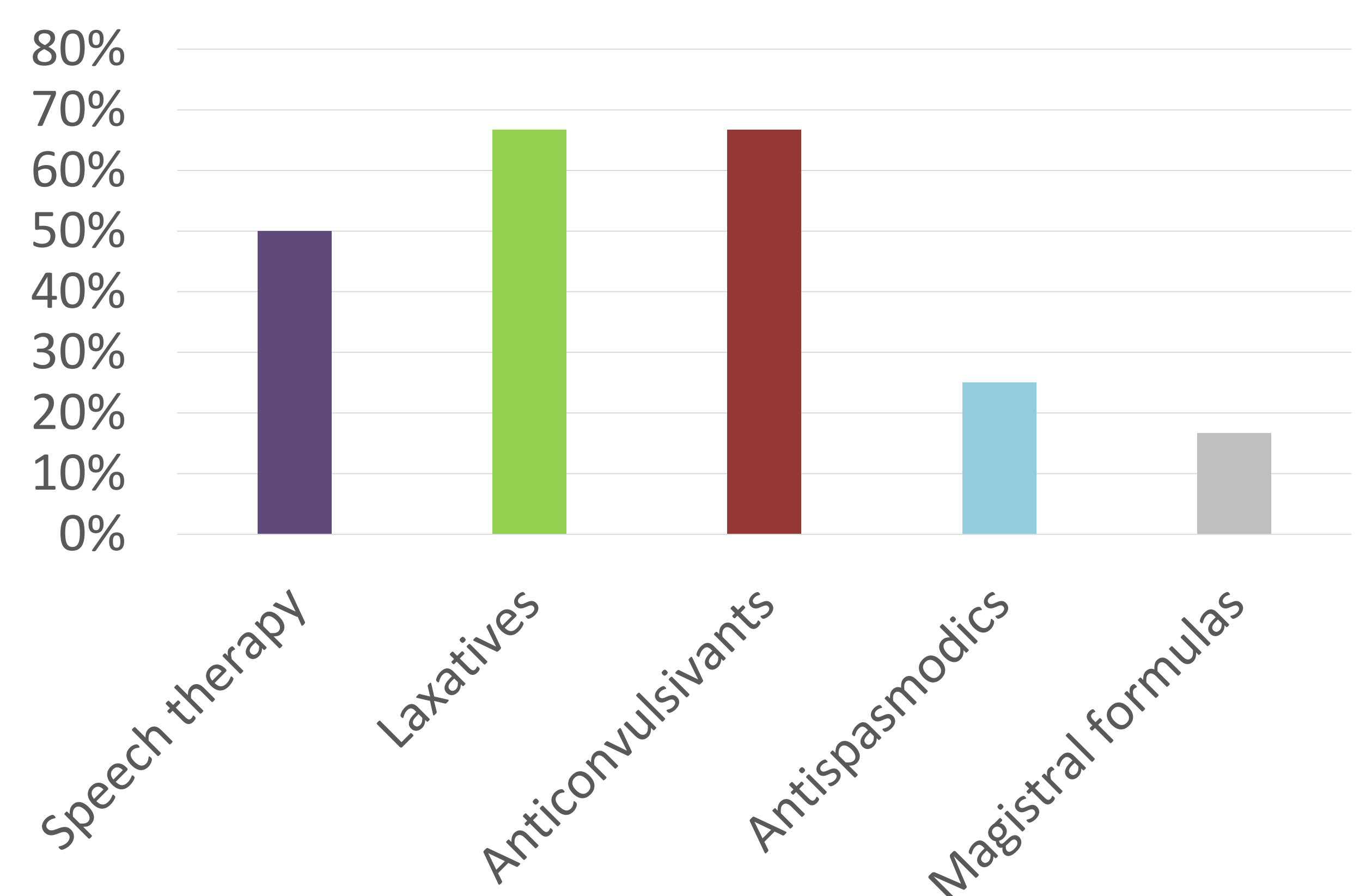
4. RESULTS

Total Patients	36
Mean age	9.5 years (± 5.5) (7 months - 19 years)
Sex	20 males (55.6%)
Rare illness as main diagnostic	33.3%
Mean time in CCPPHCU	22.5 months (± 14.5)
Mean number of drugs	6.9 (± 3.9)

Common symptoms



Other therapies needed

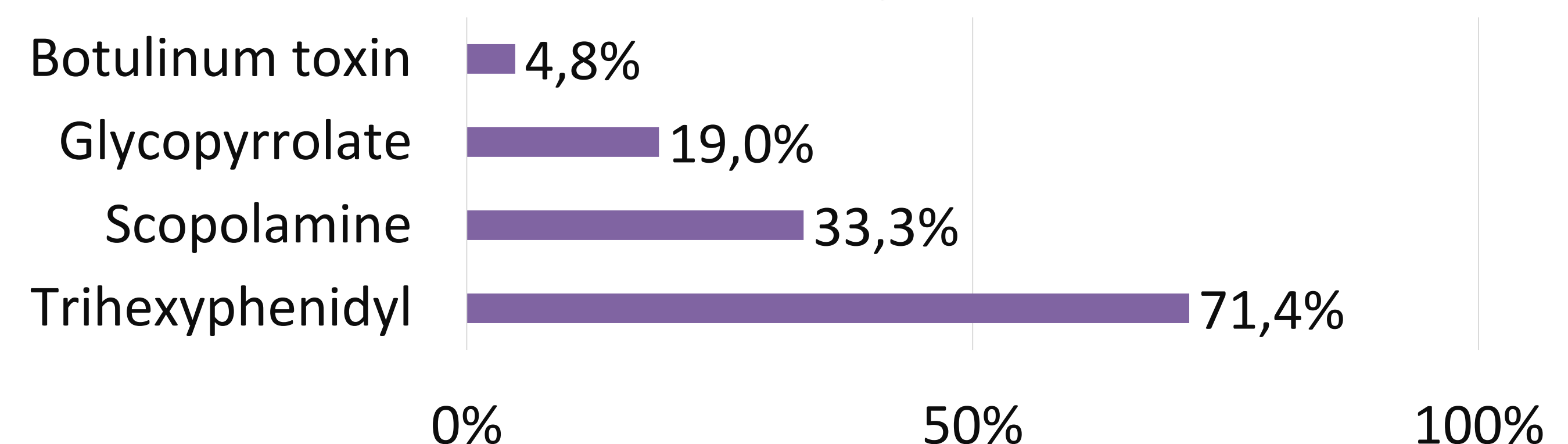


Patients with sialorrhea

Type of therapy needed	
Drugs	81%
Only speech therapy	19%
Surgery	0

Number of different drugs needed	
1	52.4%
2	9.5%
≥3	19%

Which drugs?



Which ones used in first line?

Trhexyphenidyl	82.4%
Scopolamine	11.8%
Glycopyrrolate (magistral formula)	5.9%

5. CONCLUSIONS

- Seizures, constipation, sialorrhea, and spasticity are common symptoms in our CCPPHCU, often requiring medication.
- Patients with sialorrhea commonly require pharmacological treatment. Trihexyphenidyl is the most used as first-line, followed by scopolamine and glycopyrrolate.