

Background

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted notably on clinical care and led to numerous challenges in the conduct of clinical trials (CT).

New procedures and strategies have had to be developed in order to ensure pharmaceutical care, availability of treatment and patient safety.

Aim and objectives

To analyse the activity in a clinical research oncology pharmacy unit during the COVID-19 period.

Material and methods

Retrospective study from January to September 2020

- Variables collected:
 - Number of site initiation visits (SIV)
 - Pharmaceutical care visits (screening visits, Cycle 1 Day 1 (C1D1) visits, follow up visits, medical queries or patient's queries)
- Three phases have been differentiated:
 - "Pre-state of emergency": 1st January - 13th March
 - "State of emergency": 14th March - 21th June
 - "Post-state of emergency": 22nd June - 30th September

Results

- "PRE-STATE OF EMERGENCY" **273** pharmaceutical care visits
- "STATE OF EMERGENCY" **206** pharmaceutical care visits
- "POST-STATE OF EMERGENCY" **365** pharmaceutical care visits

In this phase, remote pharmaceutical care was implemented:

- 34 screenings
- 33 queries (drug interactions and drug instructions)
- Medication delivered to 139 patients
- 4 chemotherapy regimens were modified, extending in time administrations of pembrolizumab and cetuximab.
- 28 SIV were performed remotely (10 phase I CT, 7 phase II CT and 11 phase III CT).

