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BACKGROUND

- ❖ Oncological patients have an associated risk for QT prolongation due to hydroelectrolyte disturbances associated with their pathologies and the treatment received

PURPOSE

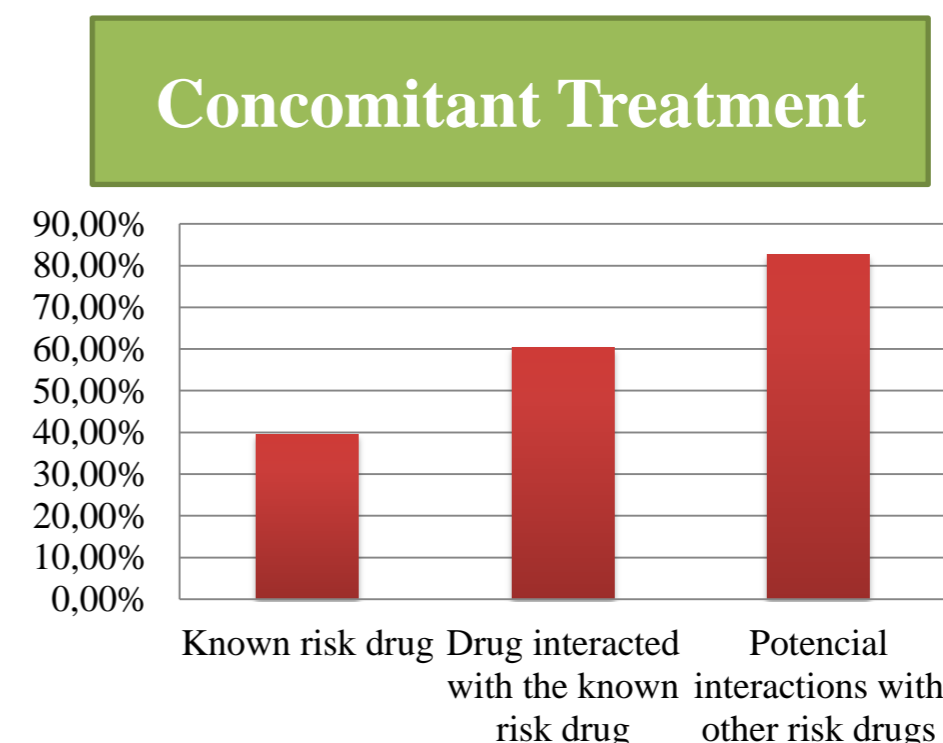
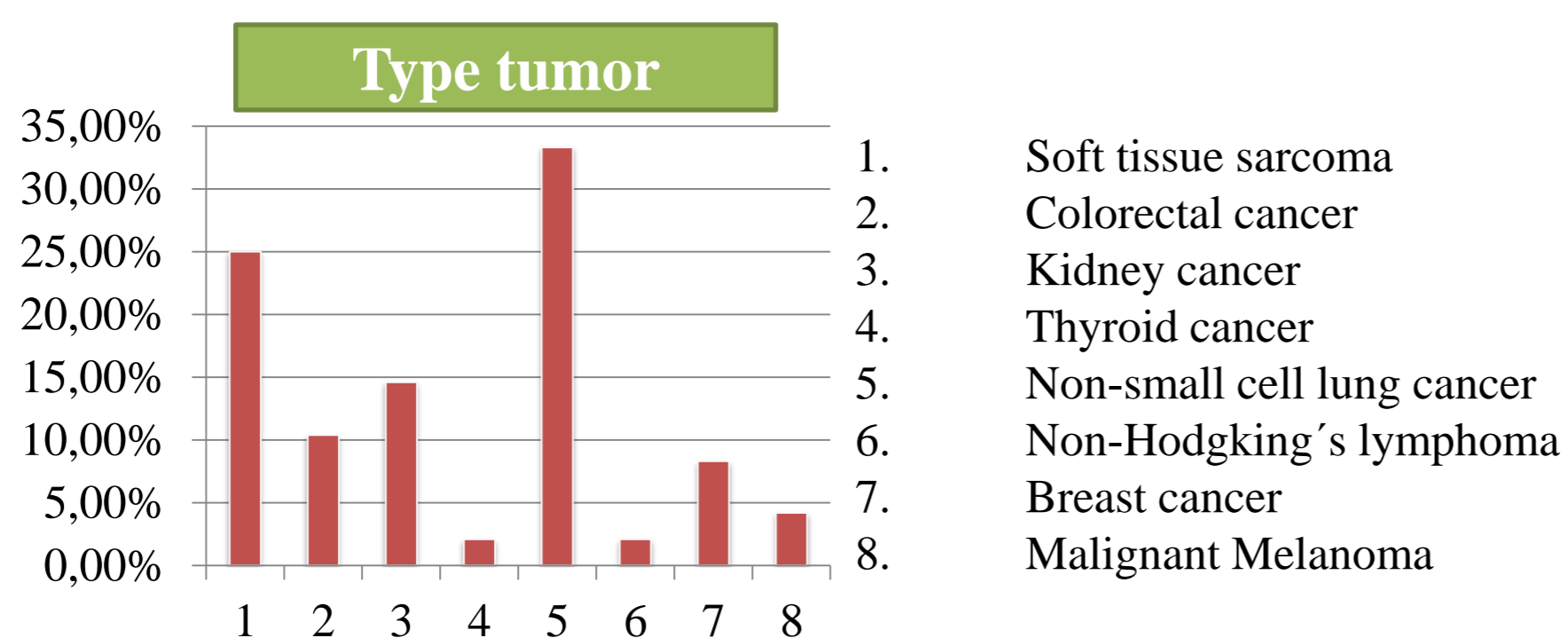
- ❖ To evaluate the prescription of drugs with a known risk for prolonging the QT interval in cancer patients.
- ❖ Propose treatment alternatives that improve patient safety

MATERIAL AND METHODS

- ❑ Oncological patients under treatment with a **Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor (TKI)** were included.
- ❑ We collected the following variables:
 - ✓ Sex
 - ✓ Age
 - ✓ Type of tumor
 - ✓ Analytical disturbances
 - ✓ History of heart disease (LVEF)
 - ✓ Current oncological treatment
 - ✓ Concomitant medication

RESULTS

Patients	n= 48 (29 men; 19 women)		
Age	Mean= 60± 12,9 years		
Oncological Treatment	TKI		
Most commonly prescribed drugs	Antiemetics (22,9%)	Neuroleptics (8,3%)	Antidepressants (8,3%)



CONCLUSIONS

- ❖ Our results are similar to those of other published studies
- ❖ The prevalence detected in the prescription of drugs that prolong the QT interval is relevant

REFERENCES