

RISK OF QT INTERVAL PROLONGATION IN OLDER PATIENTS

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OBJECTIVES

Analyze the **interventions** carried out regarding the prescription of medications in elderly patients who prolong the **QT interval**.

MATERIAL AND METHODS



Transversal **descriptive observational** study.

Institutionalized Patient Care Unit of the Emergency Department



The study period was from **January to March 2017**.



- Demographic data (age, sex)
- Number and type of interventions
- The drugs involved

RESULTS

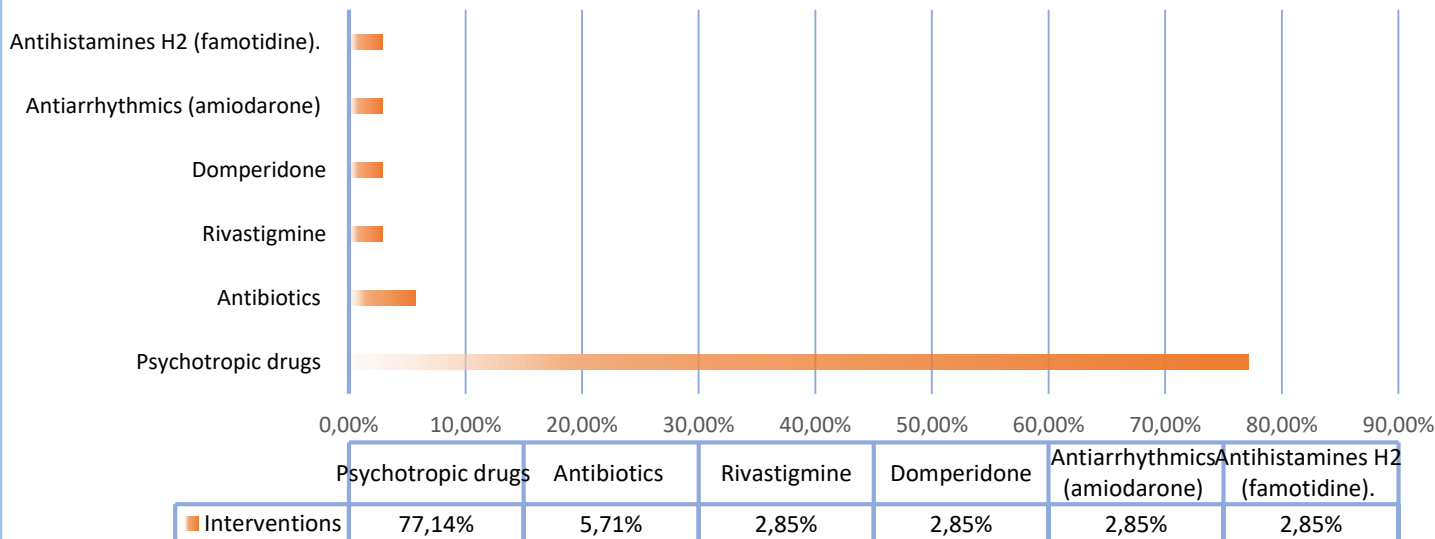


64.17% women



9.5 drugs/patient.

The treatment of **134** patients was reconciled and reviewed, of which **105** required some type of intervention on the usual treatment prescribed.



CONCLUSION

Most drugs involved in QT prolongation are **psychotropic drugs**, very commonly prescribed in this population. The polypharmacy of the elderly predisposes to the association of drugs whose profile of adverse effects may be enhanced, as is the case of the prolongation of the QT interval.