



UNIVERSITAT DE BARCELONA



UTILITY OF SOCIAL MEDIA



Germans Trias i Pujol Hospital

AS A SOURCE OF PAEDIATRIC

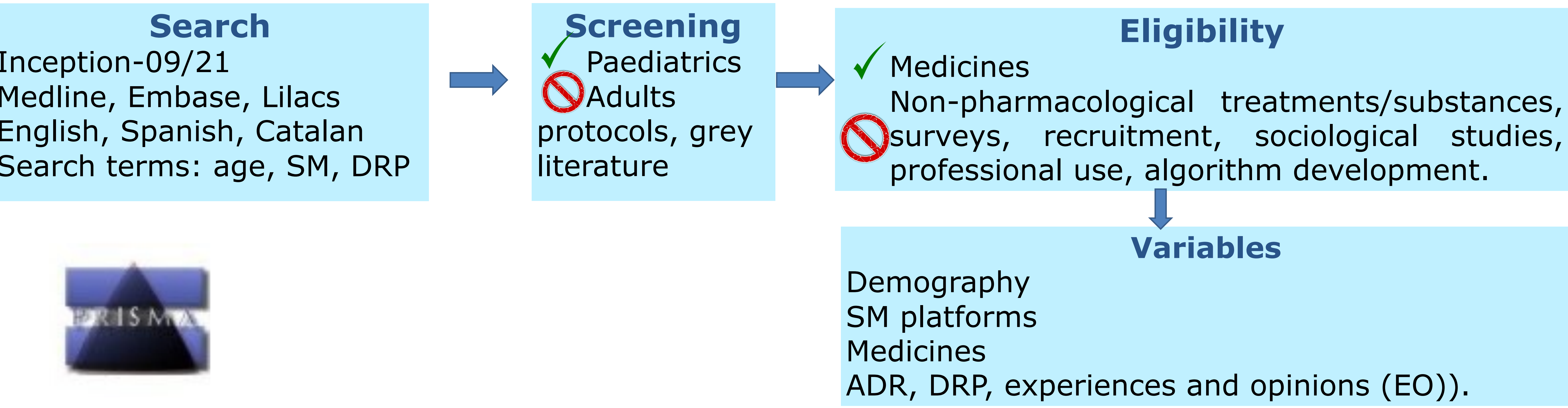
DRUG SAFETY, A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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BACKGROUND: Children are susceptible to adverse drug reactions (ADR) and drug related problems (DRP). Social Media (SM) could be a source of paediatric pharmacovigilance.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES: Assess ADR and DRP evidence reported in SM.



RESULTS



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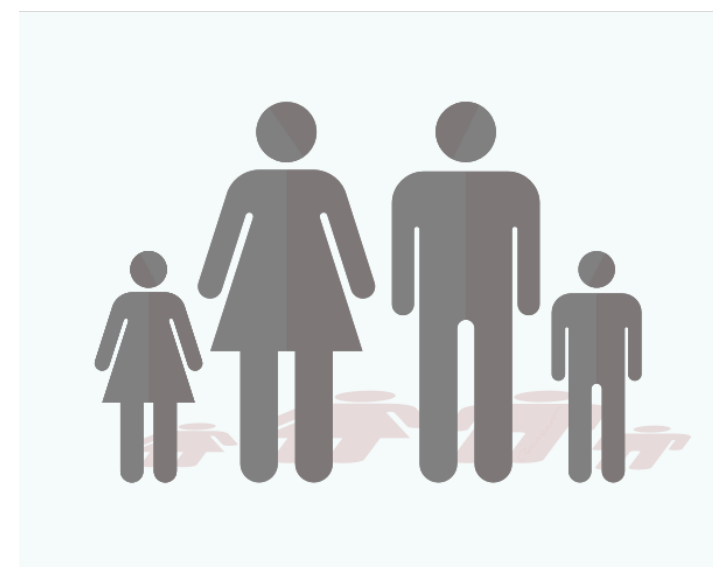
Elegible

28 (0,4%)

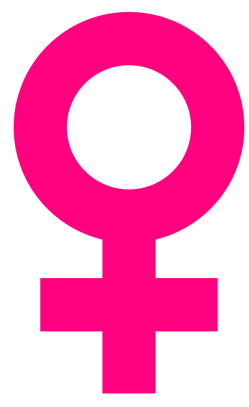
Qualitative (19; 68%)

Quantitative (10; 36%)

POPULATION



Parents/caregivers (10;36%)
Adolescents (2;7%).



Not systematically reported;
7(25%) articles most active in SM.

MEDICINES



17 (61%) vaccines
3 (11%) asthma
8 (28%) other medicines.

SM PLATFORM



13;46%



5;18%



6;21%

- **Adherence (4;14%)**
- **Administration difficulties (3;11%)/doubts (2;7%):**
 - Asthma inhalers (2;7%)
 - Epinephrine auto-injector (1;4%)
 - Antibiotics (1;4%)
 - Oral (1;4%)
 - Ophthalmic (1;4%)
 - Topical (1;4%).

ADR: 8 (28%); severity 1 article.
EO: 25 (89%)
DRP: 10 (36%)

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

Articles evaluating paediatric medicines focused on EO.

Scarce data on ADR, DRP.

More studies required to use SM as a potential tool for paediatric pharmacovigilance



Poster 5PSQ-100, no ATC code

