CLINICAL INTERVENTIONS IN THE AREA OF INPATIENT PRESCRIPTIONS PERFORMED BY A HOSPITAL PHARMACY RESIDENT

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Pharmaceutical validation of inpatient treatments is a fundamental activity in clinical practice of the hospital pharmacist. Thanks to it, many prescription errors are detected, promoting patient safety.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To describe the interventions performed by a hospital pharmacy resident in the area of pharmaceutical validation, supervised by consultant pharmacists, and to evaluate their acceptance degree.
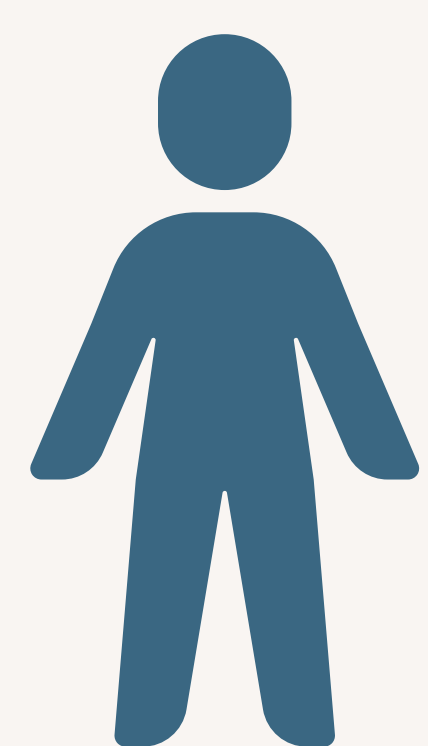
MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Prospective interventional study conducted during September 2021. Adult inpatients, whose hospital treatment was reviewed, were included.
- Variables: Demographic (sex and age), clinical (clinical judgement (CJ) and inpatient clinical service) and pharmacotherapeutic [number of chronic medicines and polymedication ($\geq$6 drugs)]
- Patient lists was obtained daily by the electronic prescription software. Data collected through medical records and electronic prescribing software, processed using Excel 2020®.
- Interventions were reported to the clinician via electronic prescribing software.

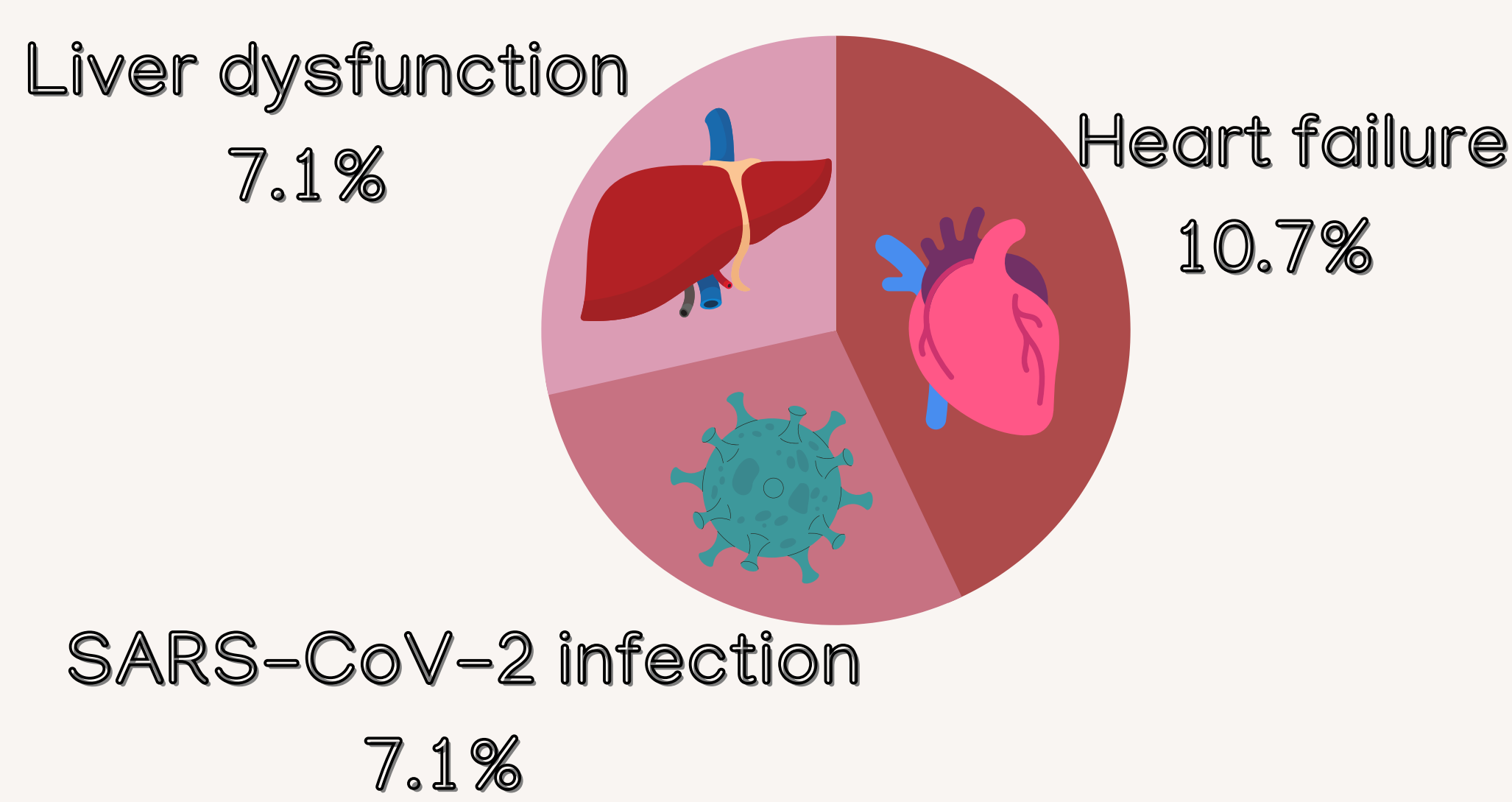|	INTERVENTIONS WERE CLASSIFIED AS:
Activity	Reconciliation on admission (1), Information to the clinician (2)
Adequacy	Detection of prescribing error (3), Therapy reconciliation error(4)
Change	Therapeutic exchange (5)
Initiation	Usual treatment not prescribed (6), Need for additional treatment (7)
Modification	Dosage Form (DF) or Posology (8)
Suspension	Duplicity (9), Unnecessary medication (10), Allergy (11)

RESULTS

Interventions were performed in 56 patients.

63.2% male
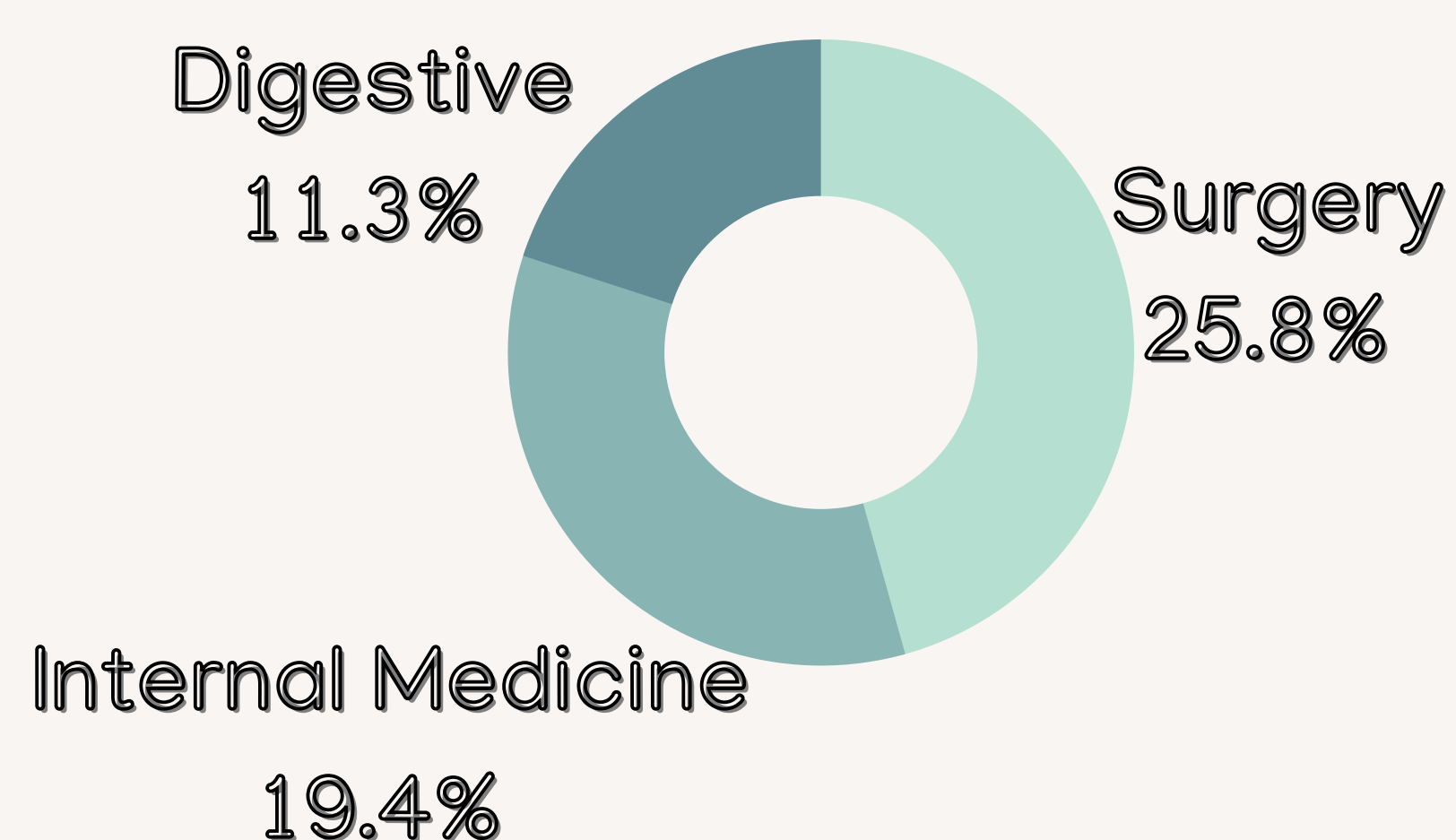median age 73 years
(IQR)=61-80

Polymedication in 71.4%
Median number of chronic
medicines: 8 (IQR)=5-12.

THE MOST FREQUENT CJ

Liver dysfunction
7.1%

Heart failure
10.7%

SARS-CoV-2 infection
7.1%

SERVICES WITH MOST INTERVENTIONS

Digestive
11.3%

Surgery
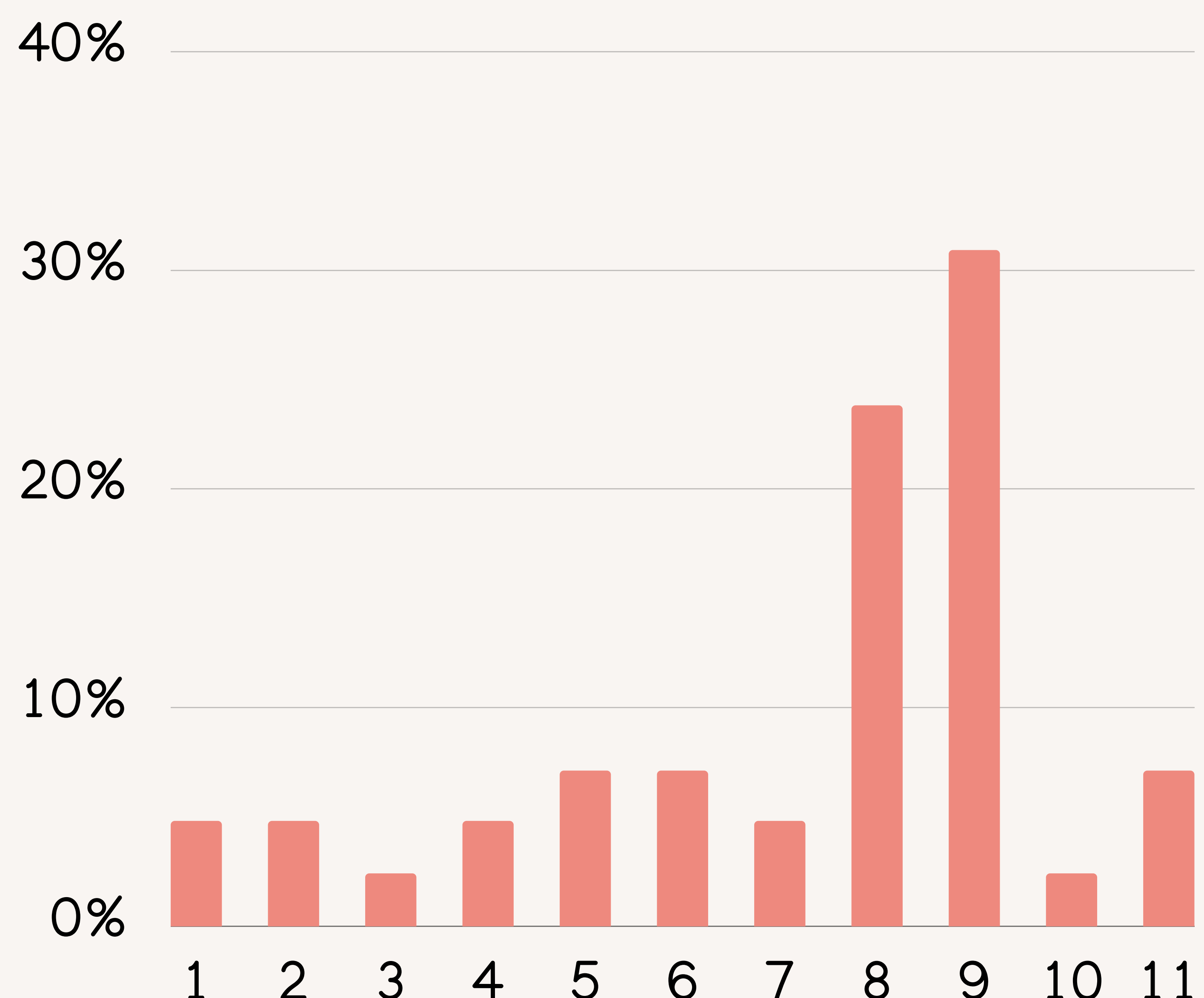25.8%

Internal Medicine
19.4%

62 interventions were performed.
12.9% were "not evaluable".
Of the evaluable, 77.8% were accepted.
The percentages were:

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

The data obtained demonstrates that clinical interventions performed by the hospital pharmacy resident have a high degree of acceptance, increasing the quality and safety of healthcare and avoiding medication errors.