

IMPLEMENTATION OF A MEDICATION RECONCILIATION PROGRAM AS A PATIENT SAFETY STRATEGY

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BACKGROUND

Medication errors (**ME**) are especially frequent in Hospital Emergency Departments (**ED**). In order to minimize these ME, medication reconciliation programs are stablished, which analyze and resolve the discrepancies detected in the medication regime of the patient.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To evaluate the implementation of the reconciliation program in the ED of a second-level General Hospital.

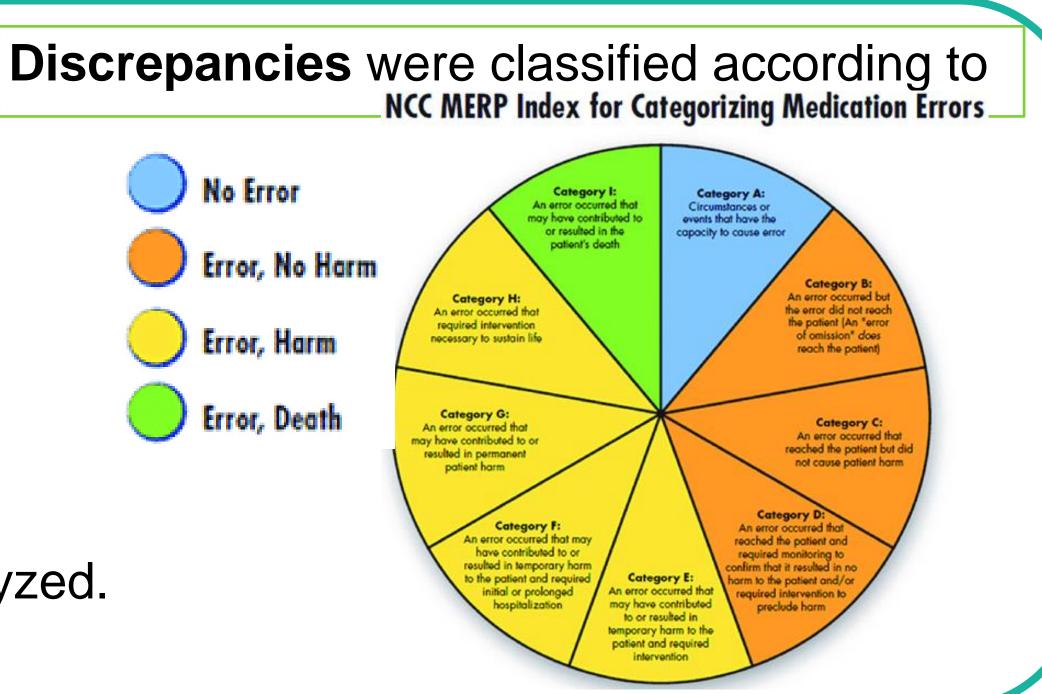
MATERIALS AND METHODS

Observational retrospective study of patients admitted to the ED (January-2018 to March-2019).

The information related to their chronic medication was collected from:

- The hospital medical records
- The primary care prescriptions
- Interview with the patient

The pharmacotherapeutic groups involved in these ME were also analyzed.



RESULTS

The 26.7% of patients admitted to the ED was reconciliated with a mean of 10.14 medications and 1.6 discrepancies per patient.

> 2/3 resulted from the omission of chronic medication.

72.15% of ME reached the patient but did not cause harm.

The **40.52%** were **ME**

From the total amount of pharmaceutical interventions performed, 49.25 % were accepted by the physicians.

The drugs involved in a higher proportion of ME were cardiovascular disorder treatment drugs

CONCLUSIONS

Due to the high average chronic drug intake of patients attending the ED and, therefore, the potential risk of ME, the collaboration between physicians and pharmacists is crucial in order to assure a reconciled medication of patients, as a patient safeguard strategy and a standard of quality within health system.