PHARMACOLOGICAL FACTORS RELATED TO HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS IN POLYMEDICATED ELDERLY PATIENS

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M. VÁZQUEZ-REAL[1], Á. ALCALÁ-SOTO[1], D.S. RUIZ-PÉREZ[1], M.D.V. SANCHEZ MATAMOROS PIAZZA[1], J.F. SIERRA-SÁNCHEZ[1].
[1]HOSPITAL UNIVERSITARIO JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, PHARMACY DEPARTMENT, JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, SPAIN.

Background

Polymedication is being common nowadays due to an increasing aged population as well as chronic conditions. Medicines are associated with enormous health benefits but also with the potential to cause illness and death. On the other hand, prescribed drugs can give a general idea of patients health status and their conditions.

Objective

To investigate if there are pharmacological factors related to hospital admissions in **polymedicated elderly patients (PEP).**

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observational retrospective case-control study.

(450,000 inhabitants area)

PEP (> 15 or more prescribed drugs and aged over 65 years) during November 2019 were selected.

Cases: patients admitted during 2020 (Sars-CoV-2-infected patients excluded)

Controls: patients who weren't admitted

Odds ratio (OR) were calculated by logistic regression analysis (Method Backwards: Wald).

RESULTS

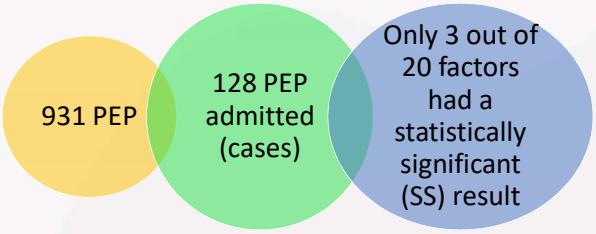

Table 1. Odd ratio results from logistic regression anaylisis

Factor	OR	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95%CI	Factor	OR	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95%CI
A02B	1,46	0,427	4,991	N02B	0,814	0,513	1,291
A10B	1,246	0,816	1,904	N03A	0,715	0,443	1,154
A11C	0,875	0,535	1,431	**N05A***	**0,353**	**0,137**	**0,91**
A12A	1,192	0,73	1,948	N05B	0,98	0,649	1,482
B01A*	**1,95**	**1,004**	**3,824**	N06A	1,002	0,671	1,497
C03C	1,088	0,72	1,642	R03A	0,997	0,628	1,583
C07A	1,206	0,8	1,818	R03B	0,881	0,541	1,435
C10A	0,988	0,626	1,561	**Total prescribed drugs***	**1,182**	**1,078**	**1,297**
H02A	0,875	0,431	1,778	Gender	1,011	0,651	1,57
M05B	1,016	0,581	1,776	Age	1,022	0,991	1,054
N02A	0,819	0,524	1,279				

CI: Confidence Interval; OR: Odd Ratio.
* p<0,05

CONCLUSIONS

In this preliminary analysis of 930 PEP, B01A (antithrombotic drugs) and number of total prescribed drugs were SS factor associated with a higher risk of admission, meanwhile N05A (antipsychotics) showed a protective trend.

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