PHARMACEUTICAL CARE SYSTEM FOR LIVER TRANSPLANT PATIENTS USING ELECTRONIC CONSULTATION

CP-002

Fernández-Megía, MJ[1]; López-Andujar, R[2]; Font-Noguera, I[1]; Montero-Hernández, M[1]; Puchalt-Escribano, I[1]; Poveda-Andrés, JL[1].

[1]Pharmacy, [2]Hepatobiliopancreatic Surgery and Transplantation Unit. Hospital Universitario i Politècnic La Fe. Valencia, Spain.

Brackground

Information and education for transplant patients can improve their health outcomes. Communication between health professionals through the electronic medical record is used in the management of hospitalized patients.

Purpose

To evaluate a pharmaceutical care program in liver transplantation patients through electronic consultation.

Materials and Methods

Setting: tertiary hospital of 1,000 beds. Design: observational prospective study. Population: 90 liver transplant patients during 2013. System: the physician requests the pharmacist consultation via the electronic medical record. The pharmacist delivers the documentation and training to the patient in collaboration with the medical and nursing team. At discharge, the pharmacist gives education about drugs by an informative newsletter and planning schedule. One week after discharge, he telephones the patient to complete a survey on the training level and satisfaction.

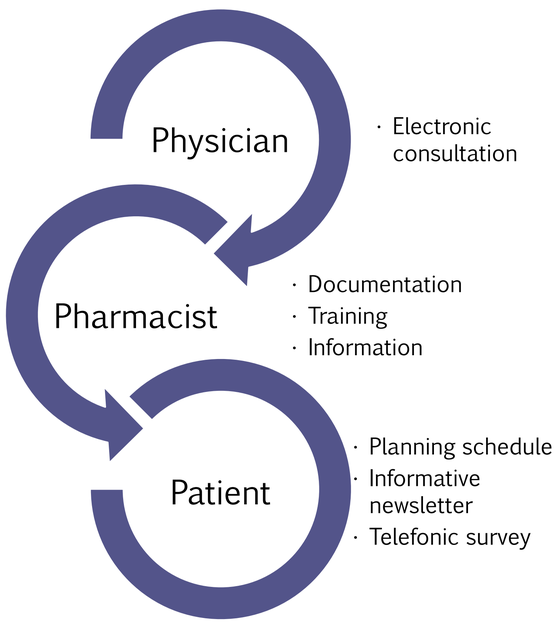


Fig.1. Pharmaceutical care system for liver transplant patients.

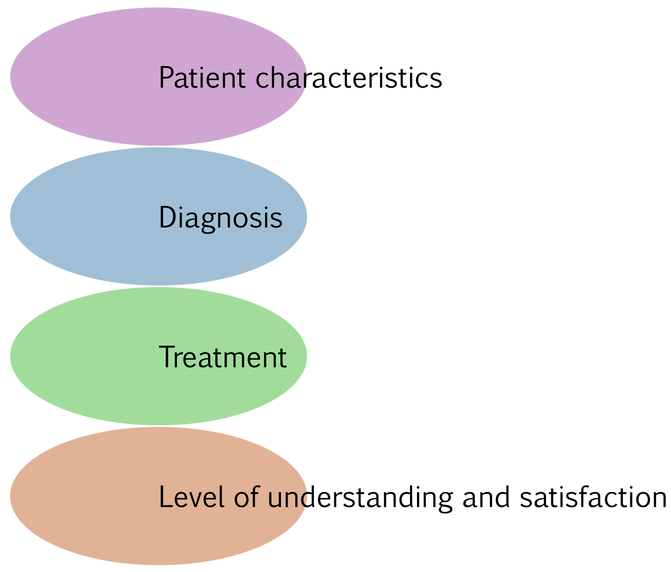


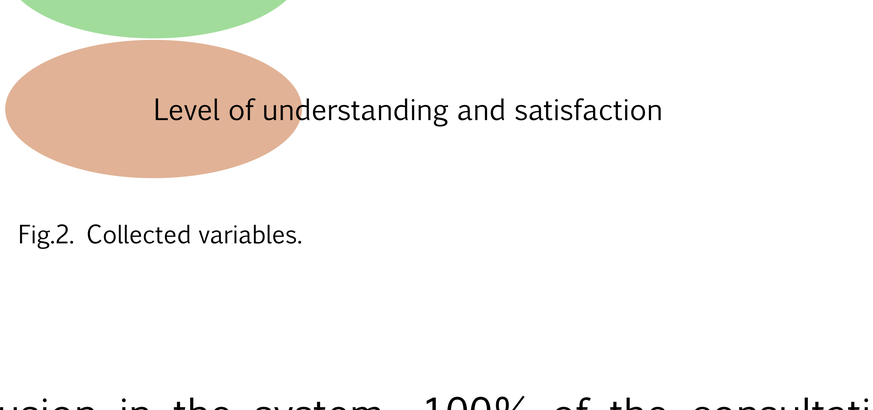
Fig.2. Collected variables.

Results

During the study period, 63 patients met the criteria for inclusion in the system. 100% of the consultations were performed and recorded. The collected variables are shown at chart 1. Thirty-one surveys were obtained with a level of understanding 4.8 out of 5. Ninety percent of patients used the schedule delivered. 58% claimed to know what it was for each drug, 90% were not confused with taking the medicines and 97% did not forget to take their medicines. Finally, 97% said they were satisfied with the information received.

Chart 1. Analized variables.

VARIABLE	MEDIAN	RANGE
Age	57	26-69
Sex	80% male	
	20% female	
Stay (days)	14	8-60
Number of diagnostic	2.5	1-9
Number of drugs at admission	5.5	0-14
Number of drugs at discharge	10	5-10



Conclusions

The participation of a pharmacist in this system can contribute to a better understanding of the treatments by the transplant patient. Electronic consultation has proved a useful and efficient tool for coordinating activities among professionals involved.

No conflict of interest