



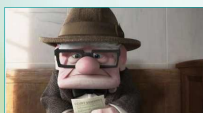
PHARMACY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR FRAILS

PATIENTS WITH NASOGASTRIC TUBE

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BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

A frail patient is an immobilized person and/or a nursing home resident and/or in a terminal stage.



This hiper-frequent population is common in primary health care (PHC) centers and hospitals.

This group generates important expenses in drugs and they usually need a nasogastric tube (NGT).



PURPOSE

To evaluate the implementation of a pharmacy assistance program for frail patients with NGT after hospital discharge.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

STUDY PERIOD: JUNE TO SEPTEMBER 2014

Sequence of activities:

- Physician or nurse liaisons selected the patients that require pharmaceutical intervention to guarantee the correct use.
- Drug administration via NGT.
- Compatibility with enteral nutrition and stability of solid solutions or dispersions of drugs.
- A report with recommendations, substitutions and interruptions of treatments was issued to the patient.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

- Electronic medical history (DIRAYA®).
- Electronic prescription program (APD - ATHOS®)
- Specialized bibliography.

Data was analyzed using SPSS software, version 15.0

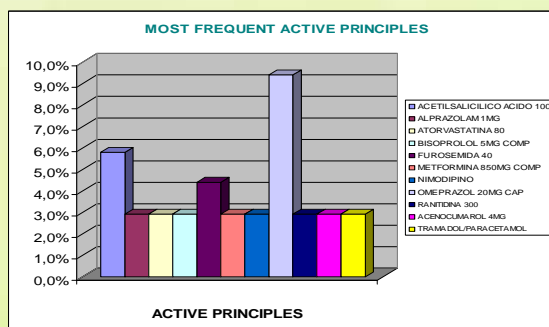
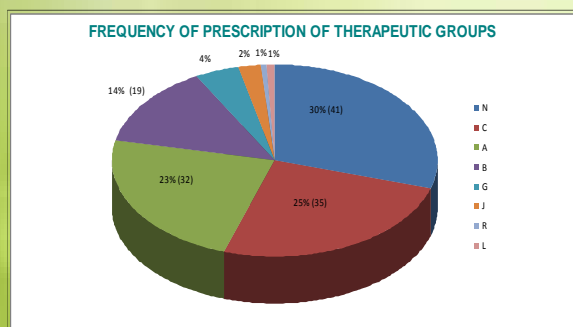


RESULTS

PHARMACY ASSISTANCE



23 requests were received. The mean age of the patients was 81.65 (± 8.97) years. The mean of prescribed drugs per patient was 8 (2-19). 75% (138/184) of the patients required specific recommendations (a mean of 6 drugs per patient).



100% of the recommendations were accepted.

CONCLUSIONS

- This program guarantees a constant information flow between PHC centers and hospitals that will avoid problems and guarantee a correct drug administration.
- Future studies will show the economic impact and the improvement of the quality of life with the reduction of visits to PHC centers and hospitals.



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