

ADDING VALUE: PHARMACIST INTERVENTIONS IN ONCO-HAEMATOLOGICAL OUTPATIENTS

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BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE

- ✓ The continuous launch of new **oral antineoplastic agents (OAA)** is changing the management of chemotherapy.
- ✓ **Onco-haematological outpatients** have acquired more autonomy and responsibility since OAA require self-administration by patients at home.
- ✓ Therefore, hospital pharmacists are the latest health professionals in touch with patients and should **detect the problems related to these drugs (DRP)**.

The objective of this study was to assess a pharmaceutical care program based on pharmacist interventions with the aim to increase the effectiveness and safety of OAA.

METHODS

- ✓ The pharmaceutical care program, performed in November 2012, was evaluated in outpatients who started treatment with OAA during 2013.
- ✓ Pharmacist interventions took place during pharmacist interviews at *the beginning* of the treatment, *after one* and *six months*.
- ✓ Other recorded variables were: demographics, ECOG, type of tumor, OAA and concurrent medication.

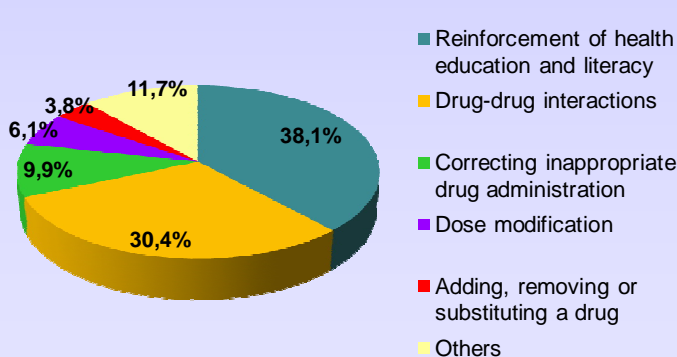
RESULTS

- **134 patients** (mean age=68.5 years old, 63.4% male) were included.
- 10.8% of patients had ECOG \geq 1 and were taking a mean of 5 drugs concurrently.
- Renal cancer (20.1%), prostate cancer (19.4%) and multiple myeloma (17.9%) were the most prevalent tumors.
- Abiraterone (20.1%) and lenalidomide (15.7%) were most frequent OAA.

362 pharmacist interventions were performed during 2013:

- 111 at the beginning of the treatment
- 173 after the first month
- 78 after six months

TYPES OF INTERVENTIONS



Management of side effects and improvement of healthy lifestyle
-Mainly with omeprazole and antihypertensives
- 30.3% were type D or X according to the FDA

84.3% of interventions were performed to patients and 15.7% to doctors

The percentage of acceptance was 87.6% (range 62-100%)

CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ Pharmaceutical interventions and follow-up have achieved to detect DRP and improve the treatment of onco-haematological outpatients with high acceptance.
- ✓ The most frequent interventions consisted on improving the management of side effects and identifying drug interactions.