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## BACKGROUND

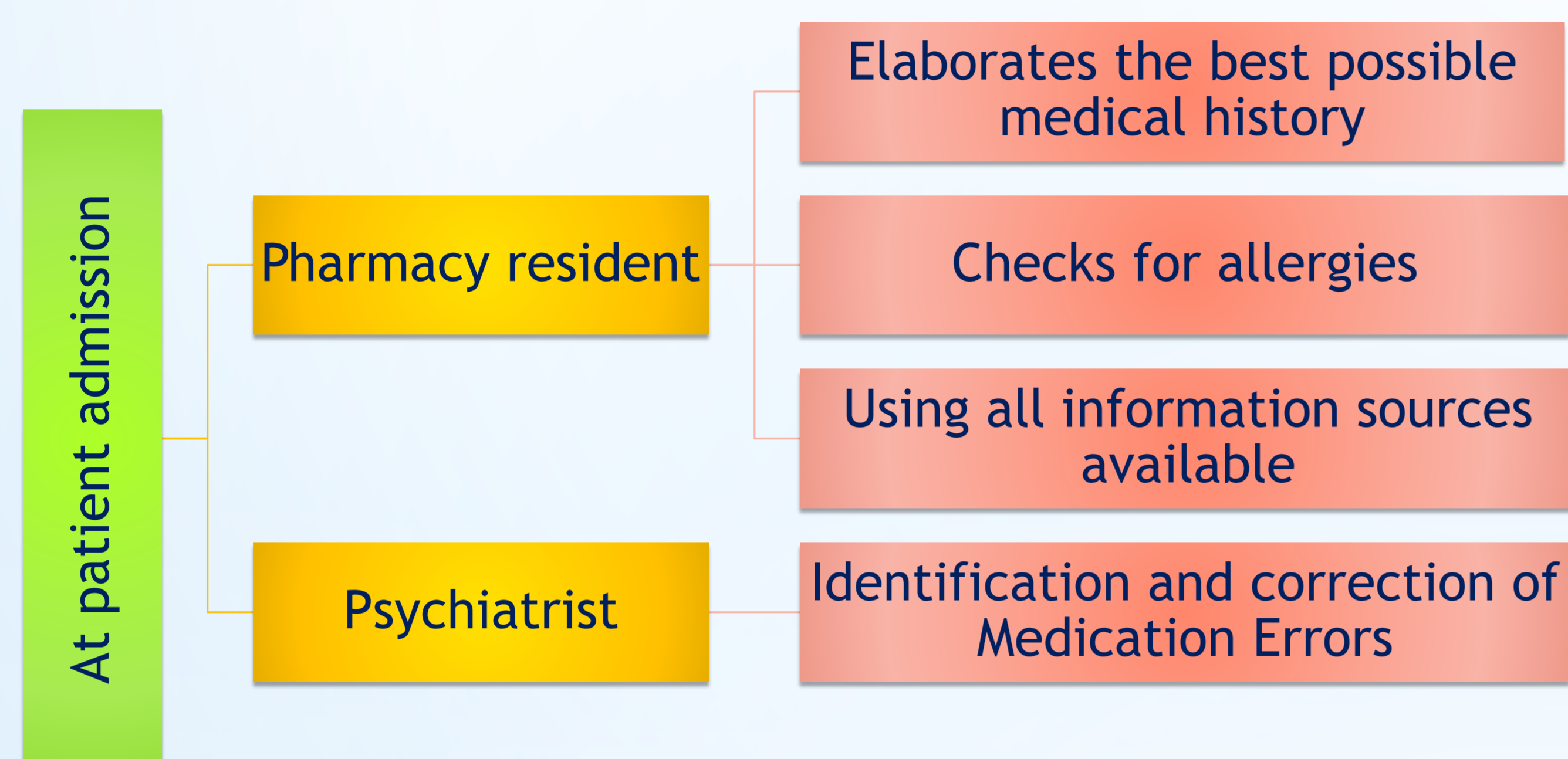
Medication reconciliation (MR) improves safety at transition of care. This time-consuming process requires patients prioritizing. MR in general hospital focuses on patients  $\geq 65$  years old (yo) admitted through an emergency department (ED). No recommendation was specifically elaborated for MR in psychiatric hospitals.

## PURPOSE

To identify patients' selection criteria among psychiatric inpatients for MR on admission.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

A 6-weeks prospective monocentric study was conducted in a psychiatric hospital ward



6 patients' selection criteria were investigated.

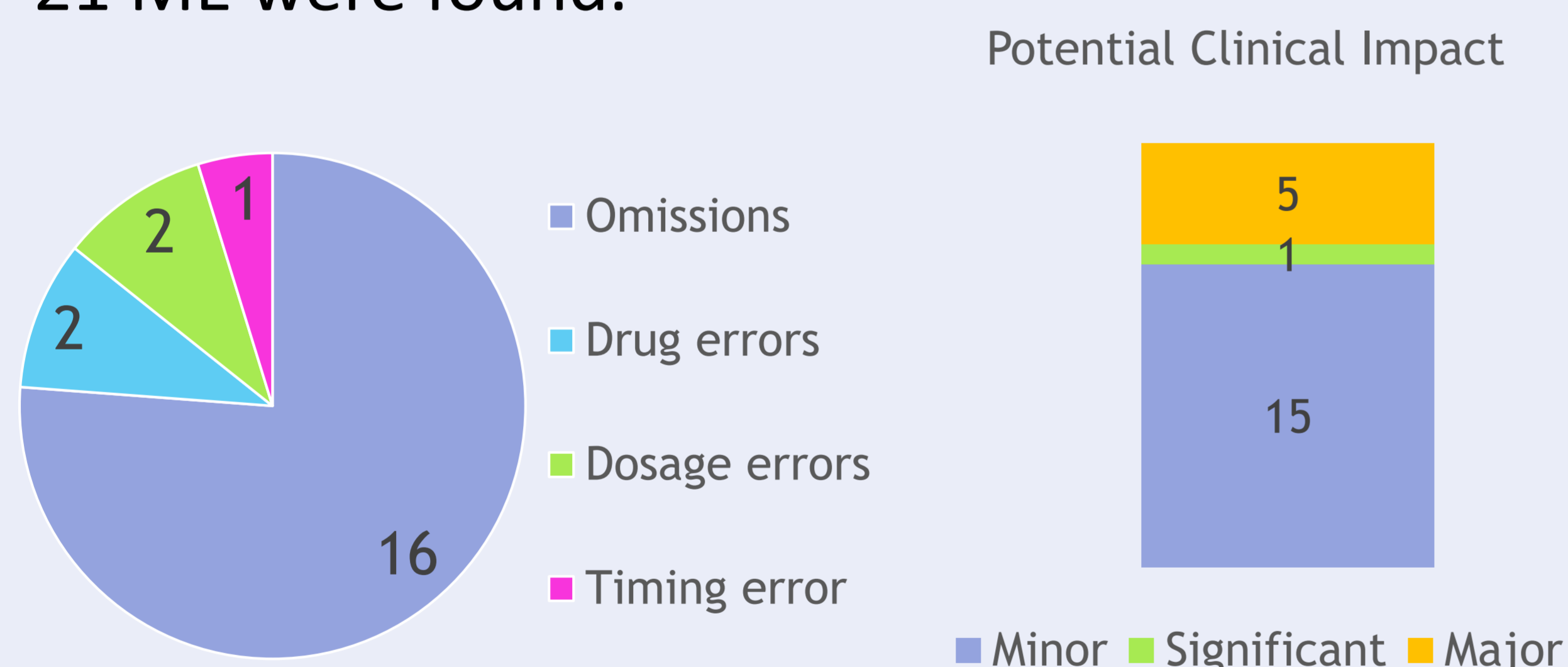
Sex	Age	Patients' origin
Hospitalisation type	Admission period	Length of Admission Medication Orders

- ❖ Estimation of the proportion of patients presenting ME under each criterion and of confidence interval (CI), to compare to that in the sample
- ❖ Comparison of average of medication prescribed on admission between patients with and without ME using an unilateral Student test.

## RESULTS

45 patients included, mean age = 51 years old  
10 patients presented  $\geq 1$  ME (22%, CI=[11,2-37,1])

21 ME were found.



Significant or major ME involved anticoagulants, antihypertensive, antidiabetic and corticosteroid omissions.

Criteria	Sample		Patients with ME
	n	N(%) [CI]	
Sex	Men	23	3(13%) [2,8-33,6]
	Women	22	7(32%) [13,9-54,9]
Age	< 65 yo	37	8(22%) [9,8-38,2]
	$\geq 65$ yo	8	2(25%) [3,2-65,1]
Patients' origin	Home	28	8(32%) [13,2-48,7]
	ED	12	2(20%) [1,9-45,5]
	Other	5	0(0%) [0,0-52,2]
Admission type	Voluntary	37	10(27%) [13,8-44,1]
	Involuntary	8	0(0%) [0,0-36,9]
Admission period	Daytime	26	6(23%) [9,0-43,7]
	Out-of-hours	19	4(21%) [6,1-45,6]

CI overlap  $\rightarrow$  Proportions of patients presenting ME under the above criteria don't significantly differ from that in the sample.

### Admission medication orders

Patients without ME	Patients with ME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6,4 medications on average</li> <li>• [Min=5;Max=15]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8,8 medications on average</li> <li>• [Min=1;Max=14]</li> </ul>

was **significantly longer among patients with ME** than patients without ME (p=0,038).

## CONCLUSION

ME didn't appear to be related to sex, age  $\geq 65$  yo, patients' origin, admission type or period. But admission prescription was longer among patients presenting ME, even though most ME were omissions.

$\rightarrow$  **The length of medication prescription on admission should be considered as a patient selection criterion for psychiatric patients' MR on admission.**