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Background

Currently, drug shortages are becoming more common. The group of anti-infectives is one of the most affected, and may involve a reduction in pharmacotherapeutic efficacy and increased medication errors.

Purpose

To analyse the impact of shortages of anti-infectives and to describe the different actions carried out by the pharmacy department.

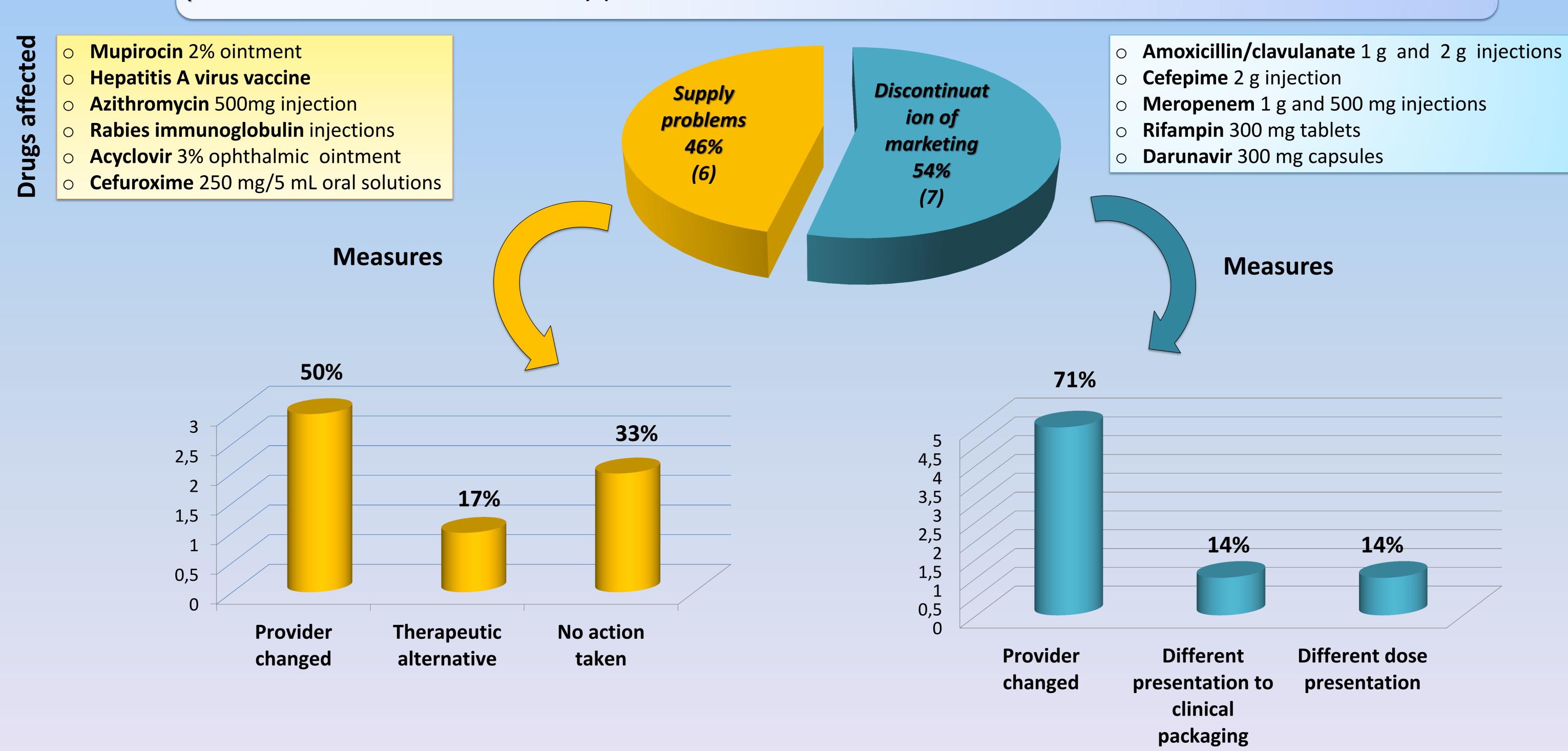
Material and Methods

A prospective descriptive study was carried out from *October 2014 to March 2015* in a tertiary hospital. We included drugs from the J group of the Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) classification system and anti-infectives included in other groups. The data collected were:

- ✓ Affected drug
- ✓ Duration of the shortage
- ✓ Measures implemented

Results

During the study period, there were 7 drugs affected by discontinuation of marketing and 6 with supply problems. The measures taken by pharmacist were as follows:



CONCLUSION

Shortages imply increased workload for hospital pharmacists due to the administrative formalities, determining of therapeutic alternatives with medical specialists in infectious diseases and the need to keep all healthcare providers informed, in order not to compromise continuity of therapy.

Drugs affected