

ANTIDOTES NETWORK BETWEEN PHARMACY DEPARTMENTS IN SPAIN

European Statement: Selection, Procurement and Distribution

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What was done?

A virtual network was designed in order to have a tool that allows Pharmacy Departments to locate antidotes: to know in which centers they are stocked, how much there is of each drug and when it would expire. It also facilitates communication between centers and loan movements in case they are needed.

Why was it done?

Antidotes are drugs used in emergency situations. Some of them often present availability issues due to shortages, high cost, complex acquisition (foreign drugs importation) or short validity periods. This tool was implemented in July 2015 to improve availability of antidotes.

How was it done?

A web-based application was developed (**Image 1**: www.redantidotos.org) It includes a public site with general information, an updated antidotes guide and a section where non-urgent toxicological consultations could be submitted. In addition there is a private site (accessed through username and password) where each Pharmacy Department might introduce the stock they have of 18 selected antidotes (**Table 1**)

Image 1: www.redantidotos.org



Each Hospital has two key users: a “farmatox” (Pharmacy Department) and an “urgetox” (Emergency Department). Their participation has been crucial for the success of the project.

Table 1: Selected antidotes

Anti-digoxin antibodies	Fomepizole
Anti-vipera serum	Glucagon
Botulism antitoxin	Glucarpidase
Dantrolene	Hydroxocobalamin
Deferoxamine	Idarucizumab
Defibrotide	Pralidoxime
Dimercaprol	Physostigmine
Calcium disodium edetate	Silibinin
Ethanol	Uridine triacetate

What has been achieved?

Currently there are 63 Spanish hospitals included in the Antidotes Network. It has been used 49 times to locate an antidote that was needed and to request a loan between centers. Thirteen antidotes were involved in these movements. The most requested drugs are represented in **Image 2**. Additionally, recommendations were published about stock availability and use of antidotes according to hospital complexity (Emergencias 2016; 28: 45-54).

What next?

The network was first implemented in Catalonia and now the project is being extended to other Spanish regions (currently it has been implemented in three out of 17 regions). We aim to continue improving communication between professionals involved in intoxication management, sharing knowledge and improving the care we offer to our patients.

Image 2: Most requested drugs

