RECONCILIATION OF WEEKLY METHOTREXATE FOR NON-ONCOLOGIC USE: RESULTS FROM A PROSPECTIVE COHORT

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OBJETIVES

To **identify and prevent methotrexate (MTX)-related medication errors** for non-oncologic use by medication reconciliation at hospital admission while analysing errors' type prevalence.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Design: **prospective cohort** performed in a tertiary hospital from **September 2021 to April 2023.**
Inclusion criteria: Inpatients with weekly methotrexate for non-oncologic use.
Intervention applied: **medication reconciliation** at hospital admission comparing inpatient's e-prescription, clinical record, outpatient medication history and **pharmacist-driven interview.**
Data analysed: demographic data (age, sex, admission cause) treatment-related data (indication, methotrexate and folic acid posology, administration route, day of the week).

RESULTS

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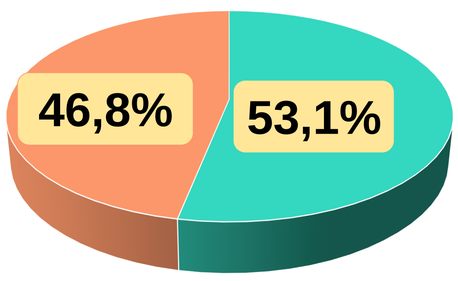
n = 79 hospital admissions

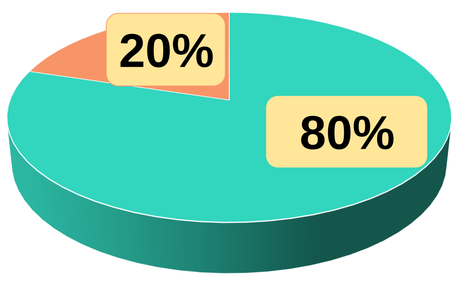
Median: 72 years

Range: 18-96 years

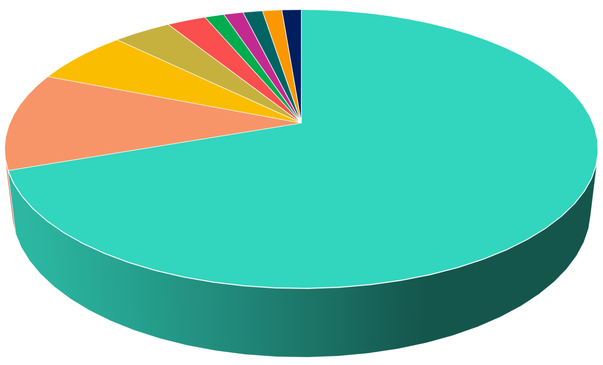
Sex distribution



Type of admission



Therapeutic indication



- Rheumatoid arthritis (69.6 %)
- Psoriatic arthritis (11.4 %)
- Chronic polyarthritis (6.3 %)
- Rheumatic polymyalgia (3.8 %)
- Pulmonary sarcoidosis (2.5 %)
- Still's syndrome (1.3 %)
- Spondyloarthritis (1.3 %)
- Pemphigus (1.3 %)
- Rheumatic fever (1.3 %)
- No indication (1.3 %)

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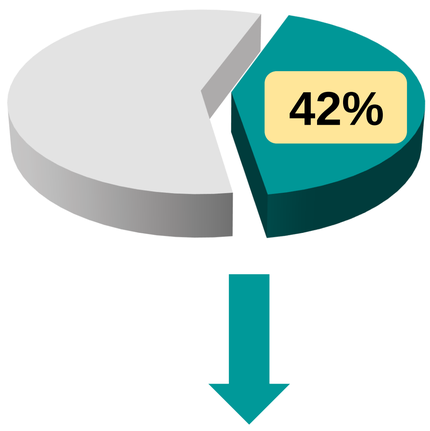
79 episodes analysed

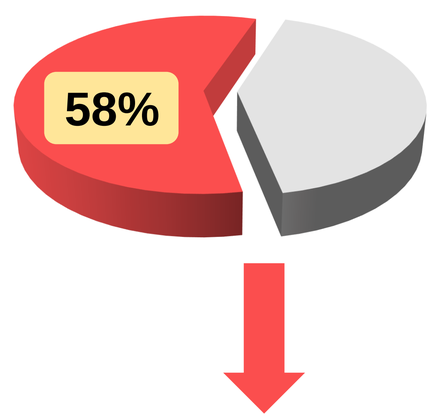
55 prescriptions with 1≤ errors (**93 total errors**)

MTX-related errors



- No indication (2.6 %)
- Administration route (2.6 %)
- Omission (10.3 %)
- Dose and administration route (10.3 %)
- Dose and day (17.9 %)
- Day (17.9 %)
- Dose (38.5 %)

Folic acid related errors



- Drug (1.9 %)
- Dose (9.3 %)
- Dose and day (16.7 %)
- Day (33.3 %)
- Omission (38.8 %)

Due to prompt medication reconciliation only one medication error reached a patient yet causing no harm

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

Medication reconciliation programs led by clinical pharmacists are effective for preventing medication errors. The present study reflects this statement since it **detected medication errors in 70% of the episodes analysed, preventing patients from their potential harm.**