CPS5715

PREPARATION OF A COMPATIBILITY CHART IN "Y" FOR AREAS OF CRITICALLY ILL PATIENTS

G. ROMERO CANDEL1, E. Domingo Chiva1, J. Marco del Rio1, A. Escudero Jimenez1, L. Rodenas Herraez1, C. Urbano2, N. Cuenca Cano3, M.J. Sanchez Cuenca4, A. Valladolid Wals1.
1Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Albacete, Farmacia, Albacete, Spain. 2Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Albacete, Emergency, Albacete, Spain.
3Hospital de Hellin, Phamacy, Albacete, Spain. 4Hospital deHellin, Pharmacy, Albacete, Spain

Background

Stability and physical-chemical compatibility of the used intravenous drugs in "Y" is important in the areas of critical patients, affecting directly the safety of patients and the therapeutic efficacy of medicinal products

Purpose

Develop a table of compatibility of drugs in "and" for the most commonly used drugs in the area of critical patients in our hospital in a way to facilitate the work and to reduce the errors of administration due to the pharmacological and instability of the drugs administered in "Y" improving the therapeutic efficacy and clinical safety.

Compatible	
Precaución varias concentraciones. Llamar a Farmacia	
Incompatible	
Sin datos	

Results

A total of 33 drugs, from which was extracted the figure of 544 mixtures or pairs of possible to analyse drugs were selected. These mixtures analyzed, be compatible 257(green), incompatible 69(yellow), unproven 127(white) and 46 of them remained the indication of unit and consult your pharmacist(orange)

Conclusion

The elaboration and implementation of this table will provide a consultation quick, visual and safe practitioners of nursing before the administration of intravenous drugs, to reduce or eliminate those errors of Administration IV in quality health care and improve in safety aspects.

Material and methods

Specialist was formed a work team composed of a critical care specialist doctor, a nurse in the area and two pharmacists in hospital pharmacy. The drugs most used intravenously in these areas were selected. Obtained the list of drugs most consumed and those most relevant and specific for the area were selected in a second step. Object of the study was to make a table where the header of the rows and the columns were the list of drugs. Finally, was carried out a systematic search with the Micromedex® application compatibility in "Y" of each drug with the remaining and completed the table with colors of a visual code: (compatible) green, (incompatible) red, white (not tested) and orange (attention to existence of various dilutions, consult your pharmacist).