

ANALYSIS OF PHARMACEUTICAL INTERVENTIONS RELATED TO ANTITHROMBOTIC DRUGS IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

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Background and Importance

Antithrombotic Drugs(AD) belongs to a therapeutic group considered as high-risk medication and they are a high priority in patient safety strategies.

Aim and Objectives



To analyse pharmaceutical interventions according to ADs at the Emergency Department(ED), and to evaluate the factors that could influence the acceptance of pharmaceuticals recommendations.

Materials and Methods

- ✓ Prospective, longitudinal and observational
- ✓ 9-month period
- ✓ Emergency department



Pharmacotherapeutic review



Detection of drug-related problems (DRP)

Pharmacotherapeutic intervention

DRPs severity (NCC-MERP)

- Category A: no error
- Category B-D: error without harm
- Category E-H: error with harm,
- Category I: death



Sex, age, chronic medication, polymedication, patient clinical complexity level(low, moderate, high), drug involved.

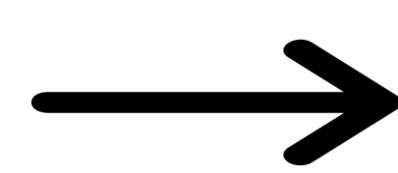


A Chi-squared-test was applied for categorical variables. For quantitative variables, t-Student-test or the equivalent non-parametric Mann-Whitney U-test was used. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS®V22.

Results



809 patients with AD



237 interventions were performed in 227 patients (28.05%)



- ✓ 59.9% ♂
- ✓ 79 ± 12.4 years
- ✓ 59% had medium-high complexity level
- ✓ 60.8% had extreme polymedication



72,6% were accepted



14.35% were rejected

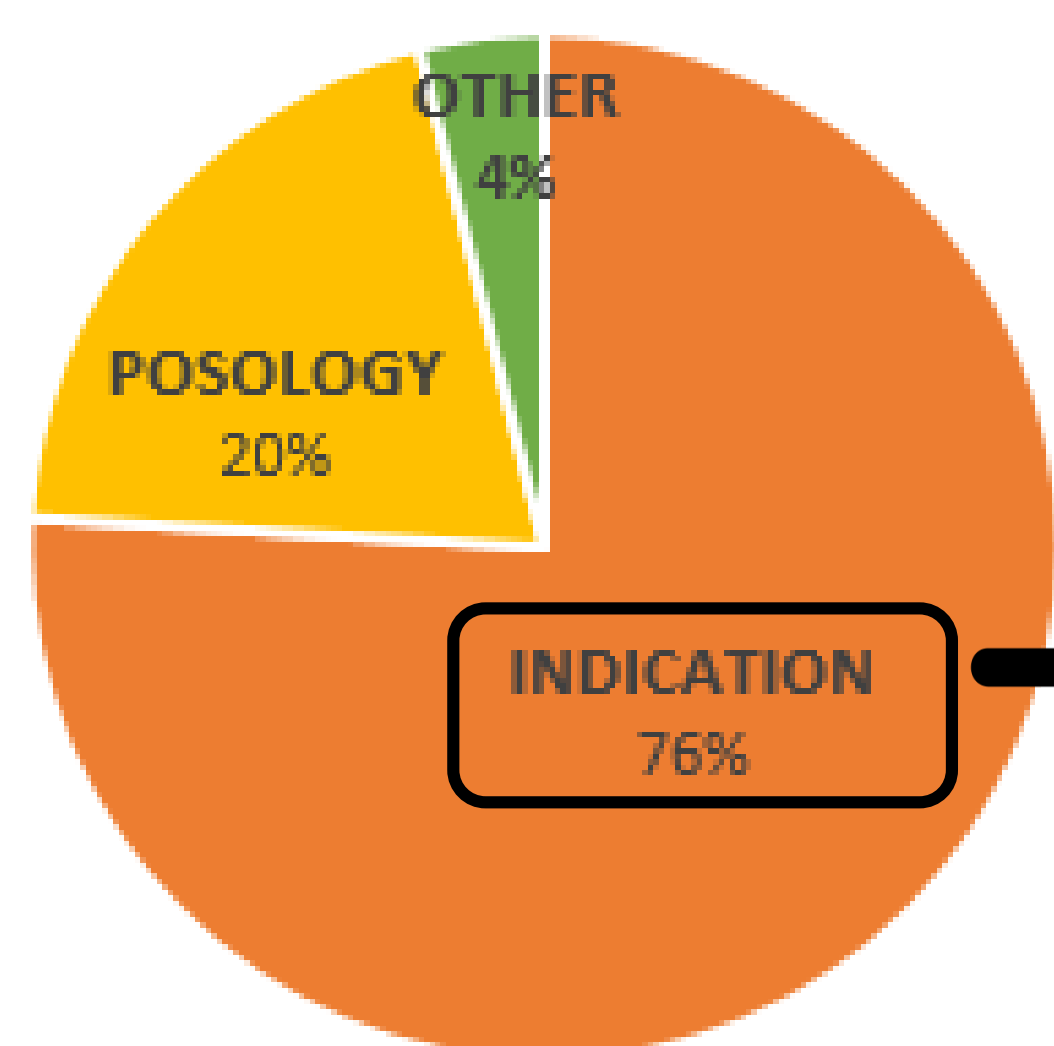


13.1% were related to patients whose clinical situation had changed



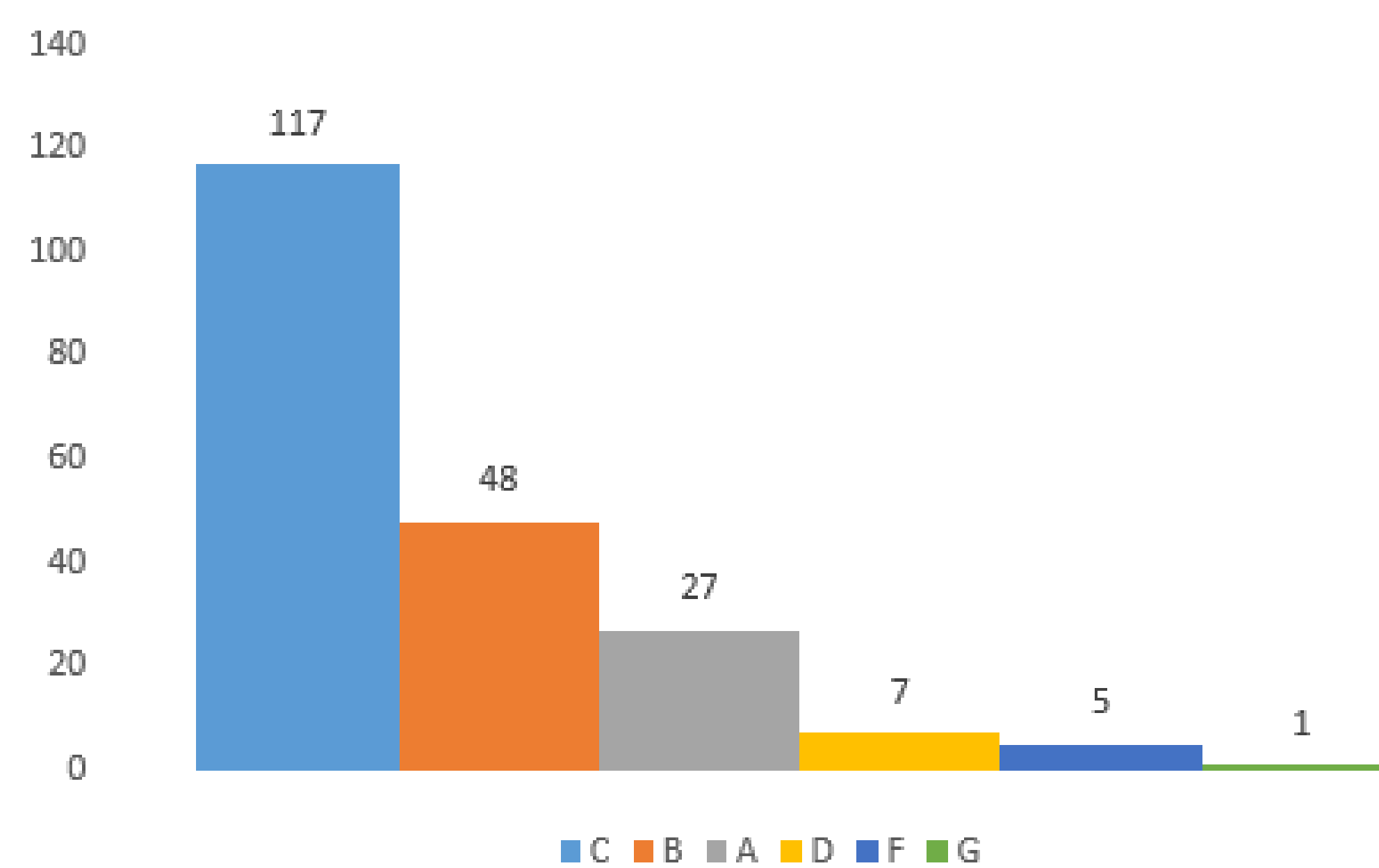
There was a non-significance trend for type C error severity to be accepted more frequently (OR2.03 CI95% 0.91- 4.52) p=0.07.

PHARMACEUTICALS RECOMMENDATIONS



57.7% start new medication
13.3% discontinuing medication

DRP SEVERITY (NCC-MERP Classification)



Conclusion and Relevance

Acceptance rate of pharmaceutical interventions was high. Most of the interventions were related to drug indication. More than a half of the DRPs were errors that reached the patient without causing harm. None factors had an influence on acceptance ratio.

