

# ANALYSIS OF PHARMACEUTICAL INTERVENTIONS IN A MULTIDISCIPLINARY TELEPHARMACY PROGRAMME

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L04- Immunosuppressants

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## BACKGROUND

Telepharmacy improves **access** to treatments for **frail patients** with **mobility limitations**.

## AIM

To assess **pharmaceutical interventions** (PI) in a **multidisciplinary telepharmacy programme** (MTP)

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

PI between **February** and **September 2024**

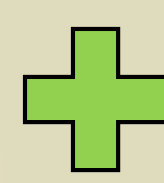
Patients



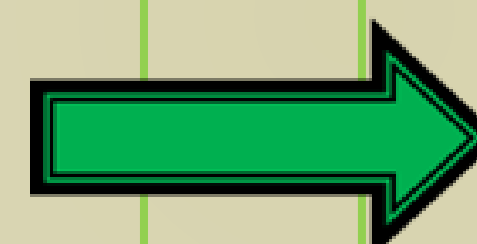
Clinically stable chronic disease on treatment for >3 months, adequate tolerance to medication, adherence >90% and difficulty travelling to hospital

**Multidisciplinary programme (MP):** hospital pharmacists, nurses, trained pharmacy technicians and nursing technicians

Pharmacists checked the **pharmacotherapeutic context** of this entire population



Patients were contacted by telephone (**pharmacotherapeutic interview**) one week before the drugs were sent to primary care centers every 2-3 months.



**Applications:** Farmatools® application and clinical history were used to obtain data for analysis

**Recorded data:** patients in MTP, distribution of PI in patients, therapies, prescribing medical departments and types of PI

## RESULTS

- **Total Patients:** 516
- **Drug distribution:** adalimumab 40 mg (N = 41; 16.6%), etanercept 50 mg (N = 29; 11.7%), tofacitinib 5 mg (N = 16; 6.5%), secukinumab 300 mg (N = 10; 4%) and dimethylfumarate 240 mg (N = 7; 2.8%)
- **Medical departments with the most PI:** Internal Medicine (N = 88; 35.6%), Dermatology (N = 46; 18.6%), Pneumology (N = 29; 11.7%), Neurology (N = 22; 8.9%) and Infectious Diseases (N = 15; 6.1%).

### Pharmaceutical interventions

**Total PI:** 247

**Patients with PI:** 157

#### Types of PI:

- Close pharmacotherapeutic follow-up due to lack of medical follow-up (N = 94; 38.1%)
- Monitoring or information on treatment adherence (N = 51; 20.6%)
- Closer monitoring due to risk of inadequate therapy effectiveness (N = 29; 11.7%)
- Reporting adverse event information (N = 24; 9.7%)
- Review and information on drug interactions (N = 17; 6.9%)
- Information on drug administration (N = 12; 4.9%)
- Others (N = 20; 8.1%)

## CONCLUSION

Numerous **PI** were developed in **MTP**. **Adalimumab 40 mg** and **etanercept 50 mg** were the **most frequently intervened therapies**. The **medical departments** most frequently involved were **Internal Medicine** and **Dermatology**. The **most common PI** were **close pharmacotherapeutic follow-up** due to lack of medical follow-up and **monitoring/provision of information on treatment adherence**. Some **PI** addressed **ineffectiveness, adverse events, interactions** and **drug administration**.

## CONTACT DATA

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