

MEDICATION ERRORS AT DISCHARGE SEVERITY AND ROOT CAUSES WHAT DO OUR DOCTORS THINK?





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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Transition points between Community and Hospital are known to generate medication errors (MEs). Medication reconciliation is a robust action to intercept MEs.

The MEDISIS care pathway secures the medication management of hospitalized patients aged ≥ 65. It involves medication reconciliations at admission, during transfers, and at discharge.



AIM AND OBJECTIVES:

Analyze medication errors at discharge: roots causes and potential severity

MATERIAL AND METHODS

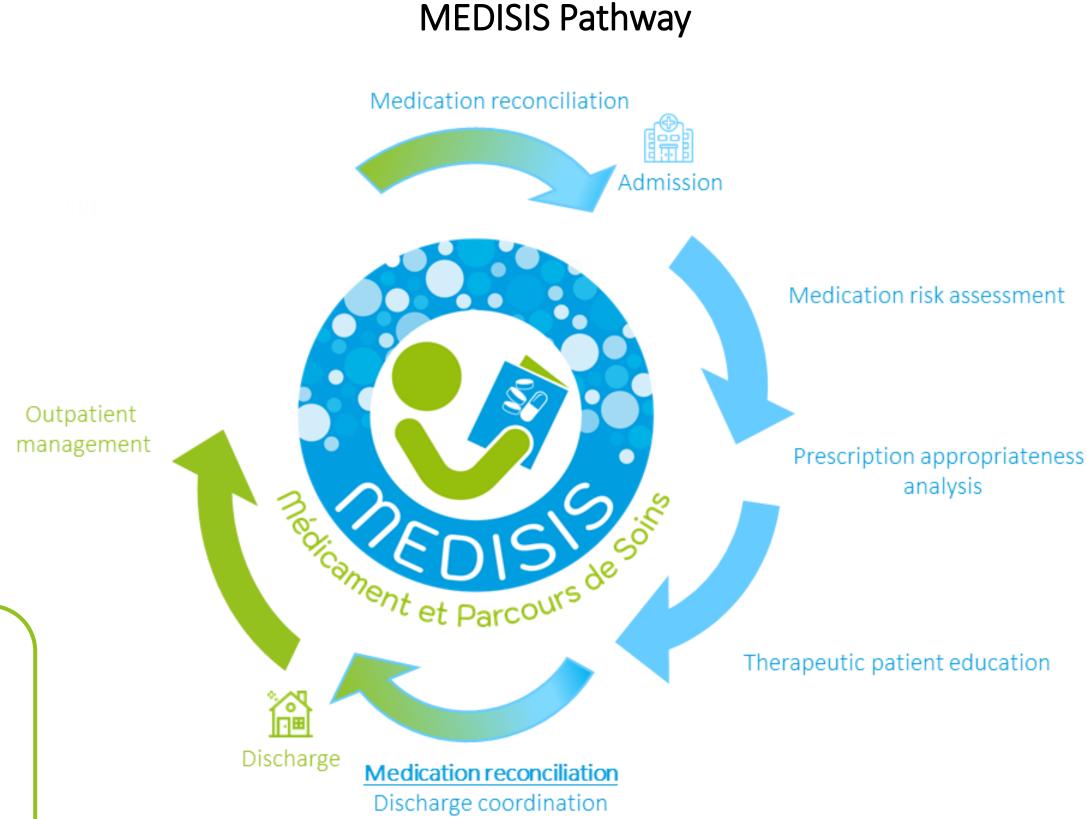


In medicine/surgery departments over 2 months for MEDISIS patients





physician/pharmacist pair With scale on the severity of MEs





RESULTS

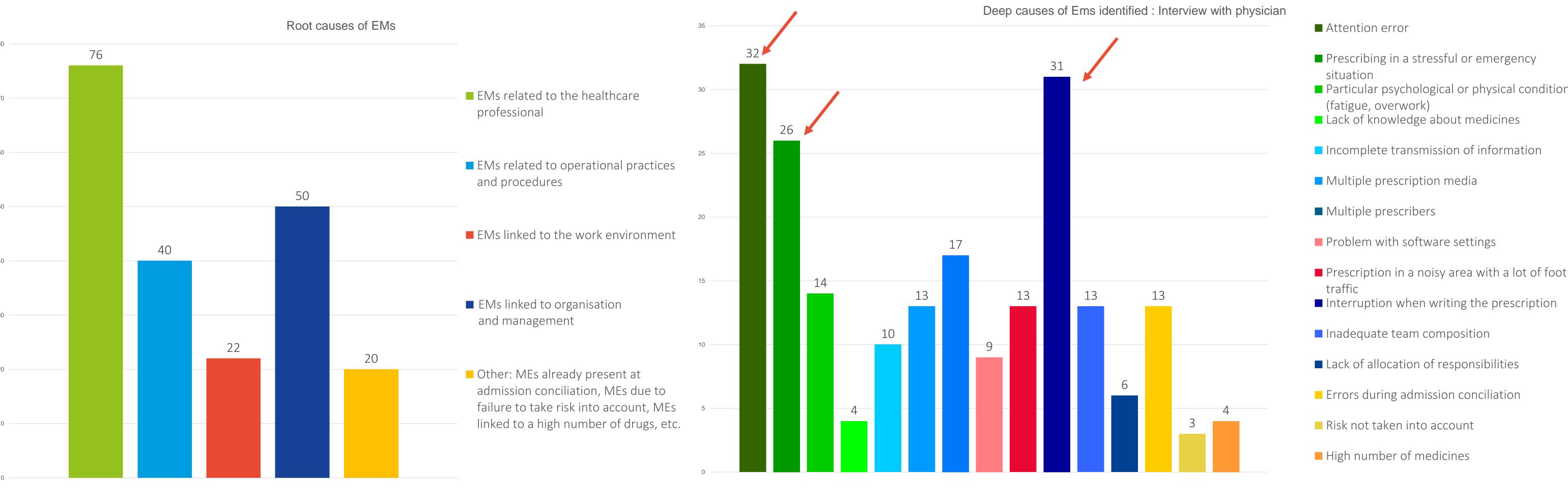
107 patients reconciled at discharge - 51 EMs intercepted

1 in 5 patients (N=21) with at least 1 EM Up to 8 EMs per patient!

³/₄ of EMs corrected (N=39)

Root causes

All EMs are multifactorial

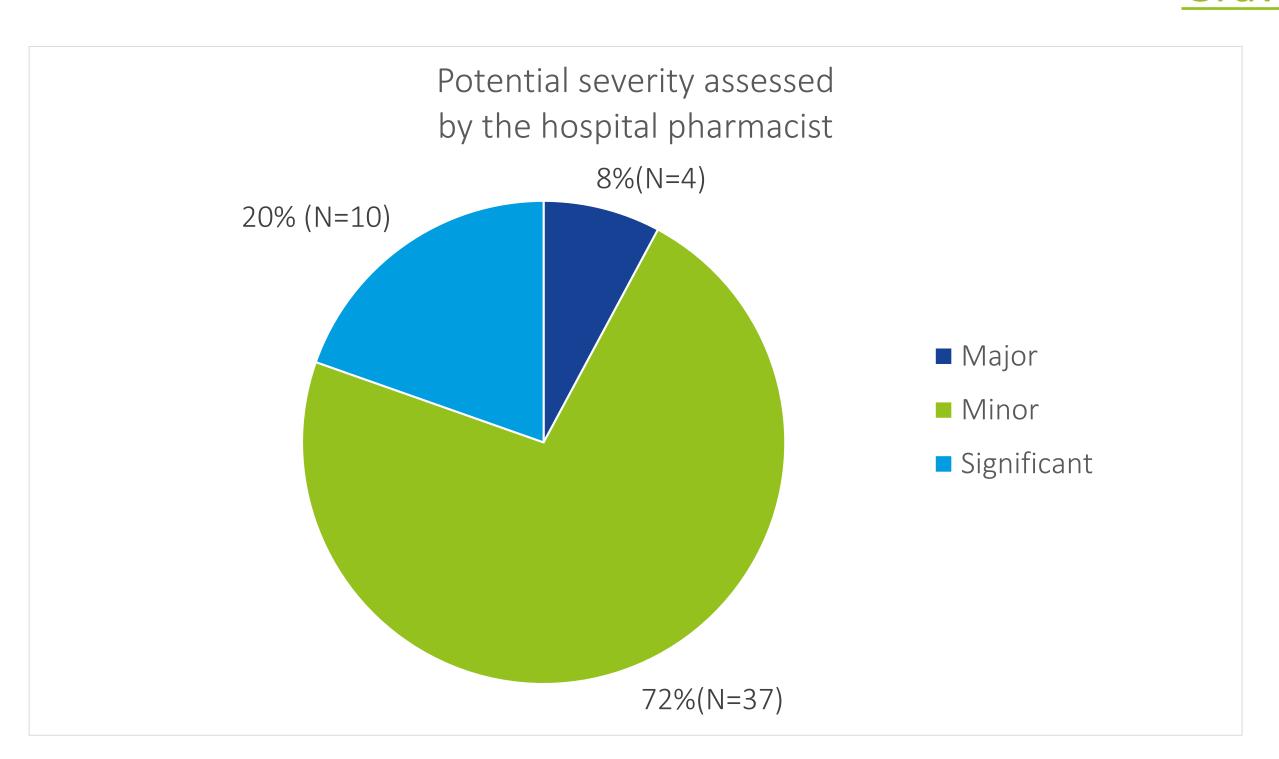


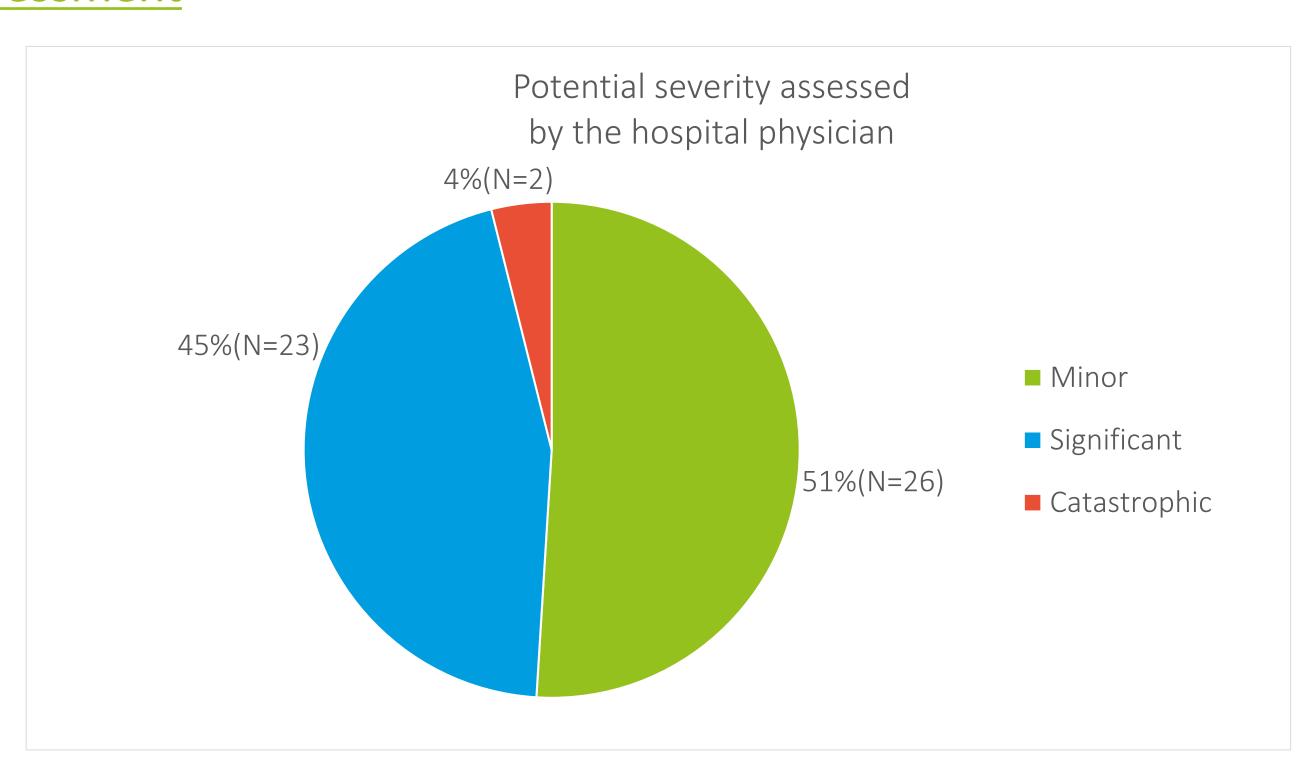
Attention error

- Prescribing in a stressful or emergency
- Particular psychological or physical condition
- Lack of knowledge about medicines
- Incomplete transmission of information

- Problem with software settings
- Interruption when writing the prescription
- Inadequate team composition
- Lack of allocation of responsibilities
- Risk not taken into account
- High number of medicines

Gravity assessment





CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

Many stressful and emergency situations, task interruptions and attention errors occur during hospital discharge. Theses situations are linked to a general disorganization of this high-risk stage. Leading to MEs...

Although most MEs are labeled as minor, the presence of potentially major or catastrophic MEs draws attention to the importance of a secure discharge process.

Implementing a care pathway that includes medication reconciliation at each transition point is an effective way to limit adverse events related to health products.



