

Development of pharmacy CRRT solutions service at King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, Image: Character of the train of the tr



Background

- CRRT solutions are defined as High Alert Medicine
- 8-10 AKI patients receive CCRT daily

Primary Objective

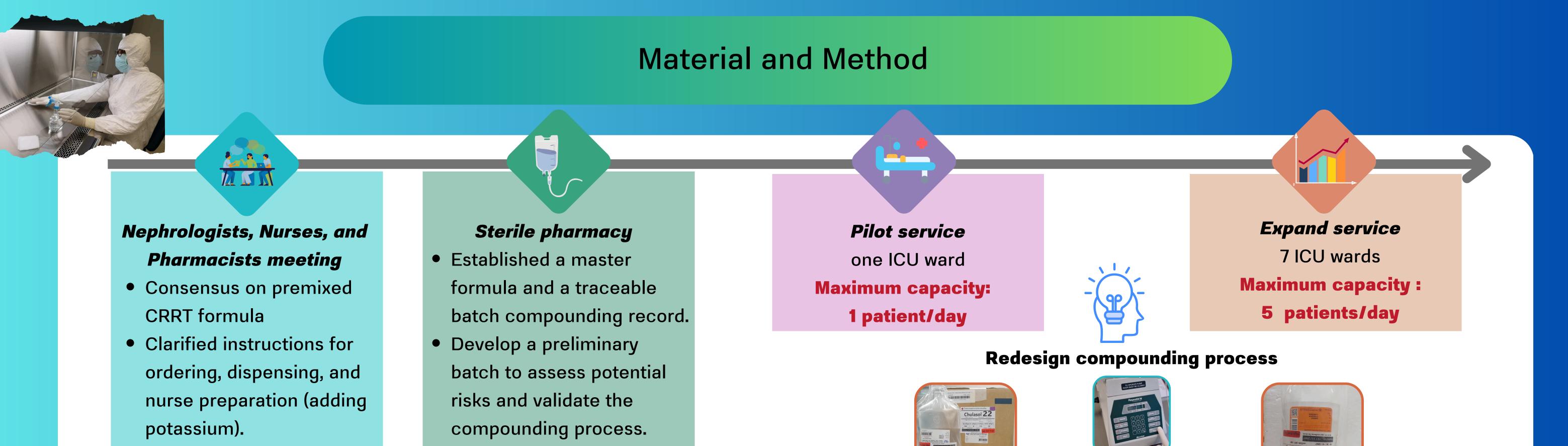
: To develop a pharmacy CRRT solution service

- 250-300 liters of customized CRRT solution were prepared daily in the ICU wards
- Conventional compounding presents risks that may compromise the quality of care for ICU patients

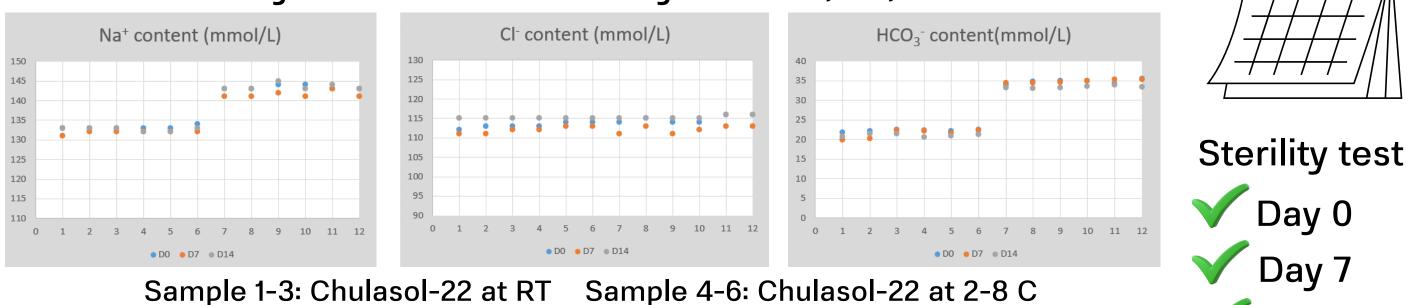
Secondary Objectives

 To evaluate the cost-effectiveness of pharmacy compounding compared to conventional compounding and commercial products
 To evaluate service satisfaction

Objective



Electrolyte concentration analysis at D0, D7, and D14



Sample 7-9: Chulasol-35 at RT Sample 10-12: Chulasol-35 at 2-8 C



Steps for compounding a 1-liter bag:

Draw 100 mL of 0.45% NaCl and discard it.
Add 85 mL of 3% NaCl
Add 25 mL of 7.5% NaHCO3
All steps are prepared manually.



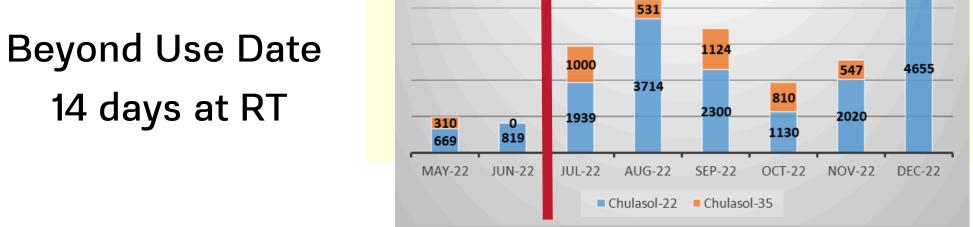
Steps for compounding a 1.2-liter bag:

Add 109 mL of 3% NaCl to a 0.4% NaCl bag.
Add 61 mL of SWI
Add 30 mL of 7.5% NaHCO3
Steps 1 and 2 are done with a repeater pump, step 3 is done manually.



V Day 14

satisfaction with the product quality and noted increased time available for patient care



2.2 Commercial vs Pharmacy product (Per 1.2 liter)

6.42\$

Commercial product

3.71 \$ Pharmacy compounding

Conclusions

- An efficient and effective pharmacy CRRT solution service, accommodating up to five patients per day
- The cost of pharmacy compounding was lower than that of conventional methods and commercial products
- Most nurses were satisfied with the product quality, and multidisciplinary collaboration enhanced patient care

Acknowledgement

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