

Abstract

Analysis of the Drug Related Problems in Facilities for Seniors I.

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Introduction and aim: The aim of the thesis was to revise the medical documentation in the aftercare health facility, to classify the identified drug related problems (DRP) and to describe the chosen DRP by the SAZE principals.

Methodology: The data collection for this thesis took place in ONLP in the time period from the 27th of August to the 30th of August 2019. The aim of the auditors was a revision of phamacotherapy of all 76 patients. A complete electronic and printed medical documentation was provided. The DRP were identified based on the information about a patient and described by the SAZE principals. The DRP were reported in the electronic database according to the modified PCNE classification V5.01. All obtained data was exported to the Microsoft Office Excel in the form of tables and processed by frequency analysis. Six case studies with the detailed description of the patient and the pharmacist's analysis by the SAZE principals were demonstrated. The conclusion of the audit was presented to doctors and the DRP were discussed at educational seminar.

Results: From total of 76 patients, the majority were women (65.8 %). There were mostly patients aged over 65 years (89.5 %). All patients were taking 669 drugs, of which the majority were drugs for the therapy of nervous (29.4 %) and cardiovascular (CV) system (26.7 %). Each patient used 8.8 drugs on the average. A total amount of identified DRP was 295. Each patient experienced 3.9 DRP on the average. The most common type of the DRP was P2—problem with the choise of the drug (48.1 %).

Conclusion: The medical documentation was revised which focused on DRP. To increase the quality of medical care, the periodical revisions of the pharmacotherapy, ideally implemented by a clinical phamacist associated with the education of healthcare professionals in the facility, would be useful. The result should be the involvement of the clinical pharmacist in the professional team that cares of the patients.