Abstract

Analysis of drug-related problems in a healthcare facility IX

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Introduction: Patient safety culture is one of the basic principles of healthcare provision. One of important focus is the elimination of risks, including problems associated with medicines. DRP (drug-related problem) is defined according to PCNE (Pharmaceutical Care Network Europe) as an event or circumstance related to drug administration that actually or potentially affects the intended therapeutic goals. Therefore, the role of the clinical pharmacist within the multidisciplinary team is key to uncovering the mentioned problems.

Aim: The task of the theoretical part was to create a summary of drug problems associated with the group of opioid analgesics-anodynes (according to Anatomical-Therapeutic-Chemical (ATC) classification group N20A). The basis for processing and structuring was the PCNE 5.01 classification system. The aim of the practical part was the analysis of drug-related problems that were discovered in patients during the review of pharmacotherapy in a healthcare facility, its classification according to the PCNE 5.01 system and monitoring the level of acceptance of the clinical pharmacist's recommendations.

Methodology: Data were collected between October 9 and November 27, 2023, in one hospital in Czech Republic. The research was carried out in the form of processing the healthcare documentation (including records of the clinical pharmacist with an appropriate assessment of each problem and recommendations for treatment adjustments). This was followed by analysis, assignment to individual categories according to the modified version of the PCNE 5.01 classification, and evaluation of the acceptability of the intervention. Data were interpreted using statistical evaluation.

Results: In total, 68 patients were analysed, their average age was 78 years (± 10,98). Women accounted for 61%, men – 39 %. The mean number of medicines used by one patient was 10,82 (±3,73). A total of 136 DRPs were recorded. Mean number per patient – 2,00 (±1,45). In most cases, it was the group "P2" - problems connected with the choice of drugs (55,13 %), most specifically about the missing drug when the indication is clear and inappropriate indication of the drug. The mean number of medicines per problem is 1,04 (±0,55). The most frequent group of drugs associated with drug problems was ATC-group A "Alimentory tract and metabolism" (26,24 %). The majority of DRPs was rated as "moderately severe" (3) – 44,12 %. Only 1 case was classified as "severe" (5). Acceptance of the intervention occurred in 91,18 % of cases.

Conclusion: Currently, drug-related problems occur quite often. In most cases, it can be prevented by a timely review of pharmacotherapy, which is why it is necessary to strengthen the role of clinical pharmacy in the healthcare system.

Key words: drug problems, healthcare institution, opioids, analgesics-anodyne, clinical pharmacy.