

Abstract

Analysis of the Pharmacotherapy in Patients in Aftercare Health Facility I.

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Introduction: Falls of hospitalized patients are one of the most common problems in the healthcare institutions. In terms of prevention of drug related problems (DRP) including falls is necessary to search for all risk factors that may contribute to the emergence and clinical manifestation of DRP actively and subsequently minimize these risk factors.

Objectives: The aim of the thesis was to describe a group of patients who experienced a fall during the hospitalization in a certain rehabilitation institution, to analyze the possible drugs and other causes of falls and to identify and analyze other non-fall DRP.

Methods: The evaluated group of the retrospective cross-sectional observational study consisted of patients who experienced a fall during the hospitalization in an institution providing rehabilitation care in the term from 21 March 2014 to 30 November 2014. The basis for the analysis was medical documentation containing personal and medication history and information about the falls. The analysis of falls and their relationship to the pharmacotherapy was performed in patients. The effect of pharmacotherapy on the risk of fall was classified into five groups. Other DRP was analyzed independently of the fall. The identification, analysis and solution of individual cases was described by the SAZE principles. The data was processed by frequency analysis.

Results: There were evaluated 150 patients (53.3 % women). The average age was 66.2 years (SD = 18.4). Evaluated group of patients used 1 286 drugs of which 55.1 % was identified as potentially risk for falls and 9.3 % was identified as individually risk for falls. A total amount of DRP except the falls was 290. Each patient experienced 1.9 (SD = 1.49) DRP in average. The most common DRP included problems with indication of drugs and problems with the dosage of the drugs.

Conclusion: The signal of potential DRP and the cases in which the effect of pharmacotherapy for falls cannot be excluded were identified by the analysis. If the patient experiences the fall, it is necessary to look for the risk factors especially in administered

pharmacotherapy. It is useful to use the knowledge and experience of a clinical pharmacist who can help identify, solve and prevent DRP including falls in collaboration with other health professionals.