

Abstract (english)

ANALYSIS OF DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS IN HEALTHCARE FACILITY IV.

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Introduction

Drug-Related Problems (DRPs) occur in lots of clinical areas.¹ They are defined as pharmacotherapy related events, which actually or prospectively interfere with a therapeutic purpose.²

Aims

The goal of the theoretical part of the work is to become familiar with the problem of DRPs and analyze in detail the problems of benzodiazepines and atipsychotics. The practical part of the work is focused on obtaining and evaluating of DRPs in the specific healthcare facility.

Methods

The data was obtained in Hamzova odborná léčebna pro děti a dospělé (Luže-Košumberk) which is the important center of rehabilitation in the Czech Republic. The audit was taking place from February 13, 2017 to February 16, 2017. The data of 94 patients from the three departments of the rehabilitation center was analyzed. The all necessary information was obtained from the medical documentation. The data was collected using the special online application and finally was statistically evaluated by the descriptive statistic. The most occurred DRPs were discussed with physicians.

Results

Patients used together 672 drugs (i.e. 7.15 drugs per patient). Overall, 272 DRPs were registered and 84 (91 %) patients had at least one DRP. Most of them were related to drugs from the anatomical groups *C Cardiovascular system*, *N Nervous system* and *A Alimentary tract and metabolism* in accordance with ATC classification of drugs. According to PCNE classification the most problems were recorded in groups P3 (Dosing problem, 47 %) and P2 (Drug choice problem, 33 %). The most frequent were DRPs regarding to unclear drug indication, drug absence despite the clear indication, bad dosing scheme, too high drug dose

and the unclear drug signature. DRPs had a prospective character. Because of the methodology this study contains no information about undesirable side effects. Most of the DRPs were considered of little or medium importance. Two cases of patients with serious DRPs are mentioned in casuistics.

Conclusion

The pharmacist is an important part in the reduction of DRPs.³ The influence of pharmacotherapeutic audits is very important because they help to detect and solve DRPs frequently occurring in healthcare facilities.

Keywords: drug-related problems, health facility, clinical pharmacy

References:

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