Abstract

Analysis of drug-related problems in general practitioners office II.

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Background: A Drug-Related Problem – DRP – is according to Pharmaceutical Care Network Europe – PCNE – an event or circumstance involving drug therapy that actually or potentially interferes with desired health outcomes. We can encounter DRP in every general practitioner's – GPs – office all around the world. But with proper cooperation between practitioners and pharmacists we could reduce the number of problems. That would be big benefit for patients and health system as well. This thesis is focused on anticoagulant drugs, mainly on DOAC group – direct oral anticoagulants - and their DRP in it's theoretical part. Practical part of thesis is analysis of DRP in GPs office itself.

Aim: Theoretical part – describe the process of haemostasis and the possibilities of influencing this process by drugs. Discuss DRP of anticoagulants, especially oral anticoagulants and heparins. Practical part – identify and describe DRP. Sort them by PCNE Classification for DRP V5.01. Analyse and describe the most frequent drug-related problems occurring in general practitioner's office. Suggest a solution to the GP, and after consultation write down her rate of acceptance of our intervention.

Methodology: The data collection was held at the GPs office in Olomouc from February 20 to March 29 in 2018. The data was analysed by descriptive statistics. We checked 54 patients. They were selected by the doctor. Selection by GP was based on her own discretion. We continued with the identification of DRP from the medical records, then description and classification of the DRP according to PCNE classification for DRP version 5.01. Finally, we evaluated the problems, and after consultation with the doctor, wrote down her acceptance of the intervention.

Results: We revised medical records of 54 patients, 28 men and 26 women. An average age was 72,6. One patient took 6,9 drugs on average and there were registered 2,8 drug-related problems per one patient on average. Overall there were 150 DRP. The most common DRP were problems with drug choice (50 % of 150 DRP) and its dosage (41 % of 150 DRP). Specifically, it was unclear or inappropriate indication when medication was used without proper indication in medical history. Most of our suggestions for pharmacotherapy changes were accepted by the practitioner.

Conclusion: Identified DRP were categorized, statistically processed and consulted with GP. Our work analysed the most common problems in the GPs office and suggested their management. However, the results were limited mainly by the small number of patients and the inability to speak to other doctors and patients. For next time it would be appropriate reduce the limits as much as possible.

Key words: drug-related problems, clinical pharmacy, ambulant care, PCNE classification, anticoagulants