was the most contaminated area, where the 5-FU, Gem, MTX and CP levels were above the German reference value (0.1 ng/cm²) and the Ifos and Doc contamination levels were also high. The levels detected on the other three surfaces, ranked in descending order were as follows: workbench, floor and transport box. 5-FU, Gem and CP were present on these surfaces in large quantities.

After seven months the levels of surface contamination showed significant improvement on every surface. MTX, CP, Ifos, Doc were not detectable in the LAF cabinet and the levels of 5-FU and Gem had reduced dramatically.

Conclusions The results suggest that implementing an appropriate decontamination method and preparing with closed system drug transfer devices can minimise environmental cytostatics contamination.

No conflict of interest.

**OHP-029** EFFECTS OF A PHARMACIST’S INTERVENTIONS IN A SURGICAL UNIT

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1M Merchante, 1S Martinez, 1A Izquierdo, 1AP Zorrona, 1S Sanchez-Rubio, 1MF Hurtado, 1MA Alfaro, 1J Cañamero. 1Hospital San Pedro, Hospital Pharmacy, Logroño, Spain; 2Hospital La Princesa, Hospital Pharmacy, Madrid, Spain

**Background** In the hospital setting, preoperative and postoperative stages can be considered as vulnerable moments when patients receive multiple drugs before, during and after surgical procedures. A pharmacist’s inclusion in the clinical routine can contribute to detecting and solving drug-related problems (DRPs) in these patients.

**Purpose** To implement and develop a working method that enables DRPs to be detected and solved in patients admitted for scheduled surgery.

**Materials and Methods** Prospective study design over a two-month period. (June–July 2012).

The pharmacotherapy of general surgery inpatients was evaluated by a pharmacist. For each patient, current and home medicines were reviewed. If detected, DRPs were mentioned to the doctor so he/she could assess the need for correction. Any DRPs identified were classified using the Pharmaceutical Care Network Europe (PCNE) system. (Latest revision, January 2010)

**Results** Average age of patients: 63 years.

Number of prescriptions looked through: 167 (Corresponding to 105 patients)

DRPs identified: 77 DRPs (68 in hospital pharmacotherapy and 9 in home medicines): 42 –Related to Treatment effectiveness (P1), 13-Related to Adverse reactions (P2), 19 Related to treatment costs (P3), and 3 in the group of other problems (P4).

Abstract OHP-029 Table 1 Causes of the DRPs identified

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Number of interventions*</th>
<th>Outcome of intervention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1-Drug selection</td>
<td>27 (7-Inappropriate drug, 11-No indication for drug, 2-Indication not noticed, 7-Preventive drug not given)</td>
<td>Problem totally solved (PTS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2-Drug form</td>
<td>10 (Inappropriate drug form used)</td>
<td>PTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3-Dose selection</td>
<td>12 (5-Dose dose too low, 7-Dose dose too high)</td>
<td>PTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4-Treatment duration</td>
<td>10 (4-too short, 6-too long)</td>
<td>PTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C5-Drug use/ administration process</td>
<td>8 (5-Inappropriate timing of administration, 3-Drug under-administered)</td>
<td>PTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C6-Logistics</td>
<td>7 (5-Prescribing errors, 2-Dispensing errors)</td>
<td>PTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C7-Patient</td>
<td>3 (2-Patient forgot to use the drug, 1-Patient used an unnecessary drug)</td>
<td>PTS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*64 interventions at prescriber level, 9 interventions at patient (or carer) level, 4 at drug level.

**Conclusions** The inclusion of a pharmacist in surgical units can lead to a more efficient and safe use of medicines. Moreover, suggestions were given due consideration by most of the doctors.

No conflict of interest.

**OHP-030** EFFICACY OF HEALTH LITERACY IN THE SELF-EDUCATION OF DIABETIC PATIENTS

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S Bonotto, T Ferlito, D Spadaro, D Sgajrata, S Guzzardi, N Avola, G Cacciaguerra, S Italia, 1ASP SIRACUSA P.O.Umberto I, Farmacia Clinica, Siracusa, Italy; 2ASP SIRACUSA P.O. di Miral, Internal Medicine, Avola, Italy

**Background** The increased prevalence of chronic diseases, including diabetes, requires a critical review of models of care and the introduction of new strategies of intervention. Health Literacy (HL) is a tool for educating patients in order to increase their understanding of medical information and thus educate them about their treatment. Diabetic patients are educated to manage the disease in accordance with the perceived needs for better compliance with drug treatment and its outcomes.

**Purpose** To adopt a diagnostic-therapeutic protocol shared between the diabetologist and the pharmacist, and to promote the active inclusion of people with diabetes in the course of their treatment. The secondary aim was to activate an information, monitoring and evaluation system through clinical indicators.

**Materials and Methods** Overall, 70 patients (32 women and 38 men) aged between 35 and 87 used the HL tool themselves and were monitored in this study. Ten patients were treated with insulin + oral hypoglycaemic agents (OHA), 53 with OHA alone and 7 with insulin alone. All patients received a sheet containing clear instructions for the proper management of the disease and treatment. The patient underwent monthly clinical monitoring, and were urged to adopt the right behaviours at home: frequent monitoring of blood glucose, a healthy and balanced diet, moderate activity and preventive screening for diabetes complications.

**Results** Values of blood glucose test, HbA1c, body weight and waist circumference were reduced by 42.2%, 15.2%, 6% and 3.5%, respectively. Compliance was improved in 30% of patients (screening tests carried out on time). Overall patient satisfaction was high.

**Conclusions** Our experience confirms that the multidisciplinary HL tool is useful for improving the communication between doctor/pharmacist and the patient. It is important to consider that the patient learning should focus on simple terms and on the knowledge of complications, in order to obtain good management of diabetes.

No conflict of interest.

**OHP-031** EFFICIENCY AND PROCESS QUALITY INDICATORS ON THE PREPARATION OF ANTIFUNGAL INTRAVENOUS MIXTURES IN A PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

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B Feal Cortizas, L Margusino Framiñán, L Martinez López, I Martín Herranz. Hospital Universitario A Coruña, Farmacia, A Coruña, Spain

**Background** Our pharmacy department (PhDp) prepares IV mixtures (IVMs) centrally, for example antifungal drugs. 2 quality indicators (QIs) assess the prescription, distribution and administration process: %IVMs returned from clinical units (standard <20%) and %IVMs recycled (standard <80%), considering that all returned IVMs are validated by a pharmacist to ensure their validity in terms of stability and storage conditions. Also, 2 efficiency indicators assess cost savings: savings from centralised PhDp preparation compared with preparation in clinical units, and savings from recycling antifungal IVMs. Global median %IVM returned is 11%.

No conflict of interest.
Purpose To describe and evaluate this process and the efficiency of quality indicators.


Results 3,643 antifungal IVMs were prepared: 35% caspofungin, 32% voriconazole, 21% liposomal amphotericin B, 12% anidulafungin. Process QI: 6.40% antifungal IVMs returned (mainly voriconazole: 10%) and 87% antifungal IVMs recycled (mainly caspofungin: 100%). Total savings: €222,351. Efficiency of the QIs: €155,694 savings from PhD centralization (mainly voriconazole: €78,659) and €66,657 savings from recycling (mainly caspofungin: €53,025).

Conclusions The fact that process quality indicators comply with standards and the very large cost savings for the institution, support PhD antifungal IVM centralization. Voriconazole IVM centralization allows more cost savings and caspofungin is the most recycled.

No conflict of interest.

**OHP-033**

**EMTRICITABINE AND TENOFUVR DISOPROXIL FUMARATE IN HIV-NAIVE PATIENTS: A PHARMACOECONOMIC STUDY**

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G. Nota, S. Cirillo, G. Cinnirella, A. Leggieri, L. Poggio, L. Cattel. Università degli Studi di Torino, Scuola di Specializzazione in Farmacia Ospedaliera, Turin, Italy; Presidio Ospedaliero Amedeo di Savoia Figaro di Vioche ASL02, Farmacia Interna, Turin, Italy; Ospedale M. Vittorio – Ospedale S. G. Bosco ASL02, S.C. Farmacia Ospedaliera, Turin, Italy; ASL 005, S.C. Farmacia Ospedaliera, Turin, Italy; Università degli Studi di Torino, Dipartimento di Scienza e Tecnologia del Farmaco, Turin, Italy.

**Background**

Truvada, a fixed-dose combination of antiretroviral drugs (emtricitabine and tenofovir fumarate) indicated for HIV-1, was the 12th most expensive drug prescribed in Piedmont during 2009–2010, with a growth of 12%.

Since July 2011 the School of Hospital Pharmacy in Turin has developed a two-year pharmacoeconomic project regarding high-cost drugs.

**Purpose**

To provide to the decision-makers with a management tool to evaluate the treatment costs of HIV patients.

**Materials and Methods**

The legislation and articles in epidemiology and pharmacoeconomic journals were reviewed. Drummond’s Weighted Checklist method was used to evaluate the pharmacoeconomic articles. A Budget Impact model, based only on the drug costs, was built. The treatment-naive population (290) was extrapolated from the incidence data in Piedmont in 2010. The treatment options relied on the US Department of Health and Human Services guidelines and on the pharmacoeconomic studies. The model suggested a combination of Truvada with: i) efavirenz (NNRTI, Sustiva), ii) atazanavir (PI, Reyataz) + ritonavir (PI booster, Norvir); iii) darunavir (PI, Frezista) + ritonavir (PI booster, Norvir).

**Results**

The daily treatment cost for a treatment-naive patient varies from €21.78 to €30.64, while the annual expenditure varies from €7,949.17 to €11,184.45. The Budget Impact was calculated assuming that the 290 new HIV cases had been treated for one year with one of the therapeutic strategies provided. The variation in comparison with association i) were respectively +24.64% for combination ii) and +40.70% for combination iii). Treatment ii) was the most expensive (€324,349.17) and increased the annual expenditure by 40.70% (€398,233.25) as compared with treatment i) (€230,258.14).

**Conclusions**

The Budget Impact analysis will be used to perform pre-assessments of expenditure in order to set up health care programmes for the allocation of the economic resources. A pharmacoeconomic analysis of cost-effectiveness will be performed between the associations Truvada + Reyataz and Truvada + Sustiva. No conflict of interest.

**OHP-034**

**EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF INTOXICATIONS BY ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT OF LUGO HOSPITAL IN 2009**

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AM Bermejo Barrera, AL Cachafeiro Pino, AM López-Vizcaino castro, P Sempere Serrano, MPM Formoso Lavandeira, TV López García. Hospital Lucas Augusti, Toxicología USC, Santiago de Compostela, Spain; Hospital Lucas Augusti, Servicio de Farmacia, Lugo, Spain; Hospital Lucas Augusti, Servicio de Análisis Clínicos, Lugo, Spain.

**Background**

Acute poisoning is a condition that generates great demand for care in emergency departments of hospitals.

**Purpose**

To find out the epidemiology of severe acute intoxications and study the profile of the intoxicated patients in our hospital.

**Materials and Methods**

Retrospective observational study. Inclusion criteria: patients with final diagnosis of acute intoxication during 2009. Sources: administration management software, clinical histories. Data recorded: age, sex, date of entry, type of toxic agent(s) involved, existence of psychiatric background and previous intoxications. Global analysis: SPSS package.

**Results**

During the study period 1052 requests for analysis were processed with the following results: (see the table below)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Sex distribution (% men)</th>
<th>Band age (years)</th>
<th>Majority of intoxications by day of the week (DW)</th>
<th>Months of the year with highest numbers of positives (M)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl alcohol (65%)</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>50–59</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>August, June, November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzodiazepines (36%)</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>40–49</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>June and August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabiss (12%)</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>26–29</td>
<td>Sunday&gt;Friday&gt; Saturday</td>
<td>June and August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine (6%)</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>weekend consumption</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opiates (5.4%)</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>weekend consumption</td>
<td>April=August</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amphetamines (0.19%): 2 men under the age of 20 and 30 years, M: January; DW: weekend. Barbiturates (0.38%): 4 positive, 75% men, A: 42–54. A temporal distribution (week, month year day) cannot be significant in so few cases.

**Conclusions**

For a better understanding of the Spanish reality in terms of acute intoxication referrals, systematic multi-centre, clinical and epidemiological studies are necessary to demonstrate changes in the toxic substance used, the distribution by age, characteristics of subjects, etc. In order to adapt the health care resources, we need to know the diagnosis and any treatment that would contribute to improving the care of intoxicated patients. See table.

No conflict of interest.

**OHP-035**

**ESTIMATION OF THE ADHERENCE TO BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIASIS**

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**Background**

Biological agents have changed the treatment of psoriasis, and are used for long-term treatment. For this reason adherence to the treatment is a marker of success.

**Purpose**

To quantify the adherence of patients with psoriasis to treatment with biologicals (adalimumab, etanercept and infliximab).

**Materials and Methods**

Retrospective observational study of patients with psoriasis. Patients were prescribed biologicals. Sex, age, type of