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 PhDP centralization (mainly voriconazole: €78,659) and €66,657 savings from recycling (mainly caspofungin: €33,025).

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

No conflict of interest.

OHP-033 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF INTOXICATIONS BY ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT OF LUGO HOSPITAL IN 2009

doi:10.1136/ejhpharm-2013-000276.407

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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: admission 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)

Abstract OHP-033 Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drugs</th>
<th>Sex distribution (% men)</th>
<th>Band age (years of the week (DW))</th>
<th>Majority of intoxications by day (%) positive</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>Cannabis (12%)</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20–29</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>Opiums (6.4%)</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>weekend consumption</td>
<td>April&gt;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-034 ESTIMATION OF THE ADHERENCE TO BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIASIS

doi:10.1136/ejhpharm-2013-000276.408

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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 psoriasis patients who were prescribed biologicals. Sex, age, type of...