Materials and Methods

- Inclusion of French-speaking paediatric patients (<12 years) discharged from the emergency department (ED, collected for 2 weeks) and a medicine ward (MED, collect for 2 months)
- Semi-structured phone interview of parents (drug supply, knowledge of the treatment) at 72 hours
- Questionnaire for community pharmacists

Results

109 patients were included (ED 64; MED 45). 88% were interviewed (ED 88%; MED 89%). 68% of questionnaires were returned to us (ED 59%; MED 89%).

79% of parents said they obtained all drugs immediately (ED 86%; MED 70%). The main reasons for not obtaining a drug were: drug not in stock (50% of cases; ED 38%; MED 58%), and not going to the pharmacy (20%; ED 25%; MED 17%). 65% obtained them later (ED 50%; MED 75%), of which 60% were obtained within a day (ED 58%; MED 50%). The total number of drugs prescribed was 241 (ED 124; MED 117).

Global parents' knowledge of treatment later (ED 50%; MED 75%), of which 60% were obtained within a day (ED 58%; MED 50%). The main reasons for not obtaining a drug were: drug not in stock (50% of cases; ED 38%; MED 58%), and not going to the pharmacy (20%; ED 25%; MED 17%). 65% obtained them later (ED 50%; MED 75%), of which 60% were obtained within a day (ED 58%; MED 50%). The total number of drugs prescribed was 241 (ED 124; MED 117).

Global parents' knowledge of treatment later (ED 50%; MED 75%), of which 60% were obtained within a day (ED 58%; MED 50%).

Pharmacy questionnaires showed similar results with drugs obtained immediately in 82% of cases (ED 59%; MED 61%). The main reasons for not obtaining drugs were: drug not in stock 48%, obtained immediately in 82% of cases (ED 89%; MED 61%). The main reasons for not obtaining a drug were: drug not in stock (50% of cases; ED 38%; MED 58%), and not going to the pharmacy (20%; ED 25%; MED 17%). 65% obtained them later (ED 50%; MED 75%), of which 60% were obtained within a day (ED 58%; MED 50%). The total number of drugs prescribed was 241 (ED 124; MED 117).

Global parents' knowledge of treatment later (ED 50%; MED 75%), of which 60% were obtained within a day (ED 58%; MED 50%). The main reasons for not obtaining a drug were: drug not in stock (50% of cases; ED 38%; MED 58%), and not going to the pharmacy (20%; ED 25%; MED 17%). 65% obtained them later (ED 50%; MED 75%), of which 60% were obtained within a day (ED 58%; MED 50%). The total number of drugs prescribed was 241 (ED 124; MED 117).

No conflict of interest.

Background

Carbapenems (CBPs) are being used more and more because of the increasing prevalence of extended-spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL)-producing Enterobacteriaceae. Due to the extensive misuse of these antibiotics, some bacteria have developed CBP-resistant mutations. This epidemiological situation should make us wonder about prescribing CBPs.

Purpose

to describe prescribing patterns of imipenem/cilastatin, ertapenem and meropenem in elderly inpatients: context

to the emergency department, obtaining all drugs immediately in 82% of cases (ED 59%; MED 61%). The main reasons for not obtaining drugs were: drug not in stock 48%, obtained immediately in 82% of cases (ED 89%; MED 61%).

Clinical pharmacy and clinical trials

No conflict of interest.

CPC-038 CURRENT SITUATION ON PRESCRIPTION OF CARBAPENEMS IN GERIATRIC CARE UNITS

doi:10.1136/ejhpharm-2013-000276.495

F Chautant, I Bourgeois, C Lebaudy, C Laborde, B Vellas, P Cestac. Toulouse University Hospital, Pharmacy, Toulouse, France; Toulouse University Hospital, Geriatrics, Toulouse, France

Background

Carbapenems (CBPs) are being used more and more because of the increasing prevalence of extended-spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL)-producing Enterobacteriaceae. Due to the extensive misuse of these antibiotics, some bacteria have developed CBP-resistant mutations. This epidemiological situation should make us wonder about prescribing CBPs.

Purpose

to describe prescribing patterns of imipenem/cilastatin, ertapenem and meropenem in elderly inpatients: context

to the emergency department, obtaining all drugs immediately in 82% of cases (ED 59%; MED 61%). The main reasons for not obtaining drugs were: drug not in stock 48%, obtained immediately in 82% of cases (ED 89%; MED 61%).

Clinical pharmacy and clinical trials

No conflict of interest.

CPC-038 CURRENT SITUATION ON PRESCRIPTION OF CARBAPENEMS IN GERIATRIC CARE UNITS

doi:10.1136/ejhpharm-2013-000276.495

F Chautant, I Bourgeois, C Lebaudy, C Laborde, B Vellas, P Cestac. Toulouse University Hospital, Pharmacy, Toulouse, France; Toulouse University Hospital, Geriatrics, Toulouse, France

Background

Carbapenems (CBPs) are being used more and more because of the increasing prevalence of extended-spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL)-producing Enterobacteriaceae. Due to the extensive misuse of these antibiotics, some bacteria have developed CBP-resistant mutations. This epidemiological situation should make us wonder about prescribing CBPs.

Purpose

to describe prescribing patterns of imipenem/cilastatin, ertapenem and meropenem in elderly inpatients: context

to the emergency department, obtaining all drugs immediately in 82% of cases (ED 59%; MED 61%). The main reasons for not obtaining drugs were: drug not in stock 48%, obtained immediately in 82% of cases (ED 89%; MED 61%).

Clinical pharmacy and clinical trials

No conflict of interest.

CPC-038 CURRENT SITUATION ON PRESCRIPTION OF CARBAPENEMS IN GERIATRIC CARE UNITS

doi:10.1136/ejhpharm-2013-000276.495

F Chautant, I Bourgeois, C Lebaudy, C Laborde, B Vellas, P Cestac. Toulouse University Hospital, Pharmacy, Toulouse, France; Toulouse University Hospital, Geriatrics, Toulouse, France

Background

Carbapenems (CBPs) are being used more and more because of the increasing prevalence of extended-spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL)-producing Enterobacteriaceae. Due to the extensive misuse of these antibiotics, some bacteria have developed CBP-resistant mutations. This epidemiological situation should make us wonder about prescribing CBPs.

Purpose

to describe prescribing patterns of imipenem/cilastatin, ertapenem and meropenem in elderly inpatients: context

to the emergency department, obtaining all drugs immediately in 82% of cases (ED 59%; MED 61%). The main reasons for not obtaining drugs were: drug not in stock 48%, obtained immediately in 82% of cases (ED 89%; MED 61%).

Clinical pharmacy and clinical trials

No conflict of interest.

CPC-038 CURRENT SITUATION ON PRESCRIPTION OF CARBAPENEMS IN GERIATRIC CARE UNITS

doi:10.1136/ejhpharm-2013-000276.495

F Chautant, I Bourgeois, C Lebaudy, C Laborde, B Vellas, P Cestac. Toulouse University Hospital, Pharmacy, Toulouse, France; Toulouse University Hospital, Geriatrics, Toulouse, France

Background

Carbapenems (CBPs) are being used more and more because of the increasing prevalence of extended-spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL)-producing Enterobacteriaceae. Due to the extensive misuse of these antibiotics, some bacteria have developed CBP-resistant mutations. This epidemiological situation should make us wonder about prescribing CBPs.

Purpose

to describe prescribing patterns of imipenem/cilastatin, ertapenem and meropenem in elderly inpatients: context

to the emergency department, obtaining all drugs immediately in 82% of cases (ED 59%; MED 61%). The main reasons for not obtaining drugs were: drug not in stock 48%, obtained immediately in 82% of cases (ED 89%; MED 61%).

Clinical pharmacy and clinical trials

No conflict of interest.

CPC-038 CURRENT SITUATION ON PRESCRIPTION OF CARBAPENEMS IN GERIATRIC CARE UNITS

doi:10.1136/ejhpharm-2013-000276.495

F Chautant, I Bourgeois, C Lebaudy, C Laborde, B Vellas, P Cestac. Toulouse University Hospital, Pharmacy, Toulouse, France; Toulouse University Hospital, Geriatrics, Toulouse, France

Background

Carbapenems (CBPs) are being used more and more because of the increasing prevalence of extended-spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL)-producing Enterobacteriaceae. Due to the extensive misuse of these antibiotics, some bacteria have developed CBP-resistant mutations. This epidemiological situation should make us wonder about prescribing CBPs.

Purpose

to describe prescribing patterns of imipenem/cilastatin, ertapenem and meropenem in elderly inpatients: context

to the emergency department, obtaining all drugs immediately in 82% of cases (ED 59%; MED 61%). The main reasons for not obtaining drugs were: drug not in stock 48%, obtained immediately in 82% of cases (ED 89%; MED 61%).

Clinical pharmacy and clinical trials

No conflict of interest.