and drug related problems (DRPs) from medicines reviews (MRs); and benefits for patients and healthcare professionals (HCPs).

**Materials and Methods** The report builds mainly on studies, mini-audits and questionnaires. Four master thesis/projects completed in 2012 in our region studied the IMM model in hospital and primary care. Two mini-audits were completed during 2012 as benchmarking of daily activities and recording of MEs. Three questionnaire surveys were conducted; one investigating clinical pharmacists’ experiences with the model, the second exploring the attitudes of and usefulness for HCPs and the third was a patient satisfaction survey.

**Results** Up to 70% of patients had one or more discrepancies between the drug lists in hospital and at home. Most discrepancies were due to drug(s) missing in the drug history. On average 2.1 DRPs per patient were identified and acted upon. Most DRPs were classified as: need for additional treatment and choice of drug/dose not appropriate. HCPs and pharmacists rated the service highly (5.1–5.5 on a 6-point scale) with regard to patient benefits and usefulness for HCPs.

**Conclusions** The model has been successfully implemented in hospitals in Central Norway. Further research will be needed to investigate end points such as reduced length of hospital stay and time to readmission. We plan to provide a more extensive service to all patients in our region, also in the community.

No conflict of interest.

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**CPC-053** EVALUATION OF THE MANAGEMENT OF DIABETIC FOOT IN RABTA NATIONAL TEACHING HOSPITAL

P Tavares Almeida, A Alcobia. Hospital Garcia de Orta, Pharmacy, Almada, Portugal

**Background** Capsaicin is commonly used in creams in low concentrations with limited success. More recently it has been formulated in a high concentration patch (8%), indicated for the treatment of peripheral neuropathic pain in non-diabetic adults.

**Purpose** To evaluate the effectiveness of treatment with capsaicin patches in a group of patients in Garcia de Orta Hospital Pain Unit.

**Materials and Methods** This retrospective study, which included 30 patients with neuropathic pain, examined data from the last two years. This treatment was done more than once, with a minimum interval of 12 weeks.

**Results** The mean age was 56.1 ± 16.5, the number of treatments was 2.8 ± 0.7, the number of patches per treatment was 2.4 ± 1.0 with an average cost per treatment of €630.2 ±€262.6.

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**CPC-054** EVALUATION OF THE USE OF CAPSAICIN PATCHES IN GARCIA DE ORTA HOSPITAL

P Tavares Almeida, A Alcobia. Hospital Garcia de Orta, Pharmacy, Almada, Portugal

**Background** Capsaicin is commonly used in creams in low concentrations with limited success. More recently it has been formulated in a high concentration patch (8%), indicated for the treatment of peripheral neuropathic pain in non-diabetic adults.

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