counting (MA ratio = real/theoretical doses taken). One point (+1 point score) was attributed for MA if: 1ob >20 ng/ml or UR >4 nmol/mmol or last dose had been taken <24 h before visit or MA ratio >80%. Three MA levels were assigned: low MA (score <2), intermediate MA (score +3), and sufficient MA (score + 4).

**Results** Only 82 patients were sufficiently adherent: 46 and 36 patients among the AB and RB groups, respectively. 52 had intermediate MA (23 and 29, respectively); 30 had low MA (15 and 17, respectively) (inter-groups difference NS). Patients with low MA were younger than sufficient MA patients (50 ± 11 vs. 56 ± 10 yrs, p < 0.011); no difference was ascribed to gender or dASBP (152 ± 14 vs. 148 ± 12 mmHg, p = 0.16). Other clinical characteristics did not differ except the glomerular filtration rate: lower among adherent patients than low MA patients (95 ± 25 vs. 107 ± 28 ml/min, p < 0.02).

Conclusions We propose a score of 3 MA levels (low, intermediate, sufficient) based on 4 complementary quantitative and qualitative methods. A combination approach is essential to balance imprecision of observed data. There were no differences in major clinical characteristics between groups. Further comparisons into each group of treatment and longer duration of treatment might be necessary to observe a significant differential effect among MA groups. Therapeutic education sessions could be useful for RH patients who undertake complex treatment.

No conflict of interest.

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**CPC-067** IMPACT OF A MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM ON THE PROPER USE OF CARBAPENEMS: BEFORE/ AFTER SURVEY AT TENON HOSPITAL
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**Background** The optimization of antibiotic therapy has become a major issue. Indeed, the evolution of bacterial resistance requires prescribers to reserve use of antibiotics and especially carbapenems. Various bodies have made recommendations to improve antibiotic regimens and thus preserve the effectiveness of these major antibiotics. At Tenon Hospital, a multidisciplinary unit was created in May 2011. It includes clinicians, bacteriologists, hygienists and pharmacists. Meropenem and ertapenem were already controlled whereas imipenem and doripenem were given without restrictions before May 2011.

**Purpose** To assess the impact of this new organisation, a study compared the requirements for carbapenems before and after the antibiotic management team was created.

**Materials and Methods** All patients who received at least one dose of carbapenem were included. Bacteriological and biological characteristics of each patient were found. The compliance of each prescription with the available guidelines was assessed studying the duration of treatment, dose and indications. Two periods were defined: the first between January 2009 and September 2010 and the second between June 2011 and May 2012.

**Results** Duration of the treatment was the single criteria that had changed for ertapenem and meropenem. The impact of this team is greater for the prescriptions of doripenem and imipenem. Establishment of that team shortened the duration of treatment: 2 days for doripenem and 4 days for imipenem. The number of unjustified prescriptions of imipenem decreased from 45% to 5% for empirical treatments and from 51% to 20% for documented treatments.

**Conclusions** Reduced length of treatment is important and reduces the selection pressure. This explains why carbapenem-resistant bacteria have been isolated only four times in the past year. Results obtained are similar to those obtained in two Parisian hospitals.

No conflict of interest.

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**CPC-068** IMPACT OF OPTIMISING PRESCRIPTIONS TO REDUCE THE RISK OF FALLS IN ELDERLY PEOPLE
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**Background** The increase in life expectancy increases the risk of falls, leading to dependence and death. Some studies have shown a link between inappropriate prescriptions and falls.

**Purpose** The main objective of this study was to evaluate if we could reduce falls and potentially readmissions by optimising the prescription of drugs in elderly people.

**Materials and Methods** From May to December 2011, we enrolled patients admitted for falls in a geriatric post-acute care ward. Patients received new drugs on discharge needing more counselling about their treatment. Serbian pharmacists can take a proactive role for these patients.

No conflict of interest.