Clinical pharmacy and clinical trials

87.5% of the patients completing the study had repeat MRI scans. Of those, 85.7% were found to have new or gadolinium-enhancing lesions.

JC Virus antibody testing was performed after two years of NAT. Of the thirteen samples, eight (61.5%) tested positive. Two of those (25%) discontinued NAT due to previous IV mitoxantrone treatment. The remaining patients continued treatment under close supervision by the attending neurologist.

No cases of Progressive Multifocal Leuкоencephalopathy were reported.

Conclusions Long-term therapy with natalizumab proved to be safe and effective in our population. Strict follow-up criteria were implemented for JCV antibody-positive patients remaining on treatment with natalizumab for more than two years.

No conflict of interest.

CPC-092 NEUROPSYCHOLOGY OF SAUDI COLON CANCER PATIENTS

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1N Abanmy, 2P Gard, 2A Macadam, O Alomran. 1King Saud University, Clinical Pharmacy, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; 2University of Brighton, Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Brighton, UK

Background Colorectal cancer is a common disease and its prevalence is second to that of breast cancer worldwide. In Saudi Arabia the disease is ranked second after breast cancer and accounts for 8.5% of all tumours. Evaluation of Quality of life (QOL), anxiety and depression of such patients, as well as neurocognitive properties, is important to assess the impact of both malignancy and the disease on patients (18- 60 years) (t(66) = 4.2, p < 0.05). There were no differences between the groups in terms of QOL, anxiety, depression, attention, executive function, oral and visuospatial memory. Healthy controls had significantly better RCF recall task (t(67) = 2.61, p < 0.01) and delayed recall task (t(67) = 3.16, p = 0.002) than colon cancer patients.

Conclusions This study indicates that neither colon cancer, nor its treatment, has any significant impact on the psychological well-being of the patients in comparison to healthy controls. The significant differences in recall may reflect the differences in age between the groups.

No conflict of interest.

CPC-093 NOSOCOMIAL INFECTIONS IN A COHORT OF EXTRA-CORPOREAL LIFE SUPPORT PATIENTS

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1D Lenehan, N Scanlon, J Connick-Martin, O Oghorn, D Oshodi, J O’Brien, M Hannan, M Lynch, E Carton, C Meegan, MMUH, Pharmacy, Dublin, Ireland (Rep.); 2MMUH, Intensive Care Unit, Dublin, Ireland (Rep.); 3MMUH, Microbiology, Dublin, Ireland (Rep.)

Background Extra-Corporeal Life Support (ECLS) is a method of life support used to treat patients with severe respiratory and/or cardiac failure refractory to conventional modes of treatment. Nosocomial infections in these patients are associated with increased morbidity and mortality along with increased lengths of intensive care unit (ICU) and hospital stay. No international best-practice consensus guidelines exist for treatment and/or prophylaxis of infections in this patient group.

Purpose To examine the rate of nosocomial infection in MMUH ECLS patients as well as the consumption of antimicrobials in the treatment and prevention of these infections.

Materials and Methods In a retrospective cohort study, the pharmacy records from a daily multi-disciplinary microbiology round reviewed all patients who are on ECLS. The use of prophylactic and therapeutic antimicrobials in these patients was assessed as well as the background ICU bloodstream infection rate.

Results Data analysis yielded a total of 17 patients over a two-year period, with a total of 44 ECLS days. In total, there were 17 infections in this cohort including 4 (24%) blood-stream infections (yielding a rate of 9.0 per 1000 ECLS days). The first four ECLS patients received antibacterial (vancomycin) and antifungal (caspofungin) prophylaxis for the duration of ECLS, whereas the later cohort of 13 did not. In the cohort of patients who received prophylactic antimicrobials, defined daily doses (DDDs) per 100 ECLS days for vancomycin and meropenem were 49.54 and 49.63 respectively. For the non-prophylaxis cohort this was 25.31 and 37.75 respectively.

Conclusions The infection rate in this cohort was low. In particular, the bloodstream infection rate compared favourably with previously published rates, and was comparable with the ‘background’ bloodstream infection rate of the ICU population as a whole. Antimicrobial use in ECLS patients was high relative to overall ICU antimicrobial use.

No conflict of interest.

CPC-094 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF HOSPITALISED PATIENTS WITH HEAD AND NECK CANCER

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C Vázquez López, M Suárez Santamaría, M Alvarez Payero, D Pérez Parente, MS Ucha Samartin, G Piñeiro Corrales. M. Muxía Hospital (CHUM), Pharmacy, Vigo, Spain

Background Malnutrition is common in hospitalised patients with head and neck carcinoma.

Purpose The aim of this study was to analyse the causes of hospitalisation of patients with head and neck cancer and to evaluate the nutritional status; type and route of nutrition therapy during hospitalisation and at discharge.

Materials and Methods Retrospective study of patients with head and neck cancer, between October 2011 and March 2012 at 420-beds hospital.

We examined demographic data, cause of admission to hospital, type and location of tumour, nutritional status before admission and at discharge by CONUT* (system for early detection and monitoring of clinical undernutrition based on biochemical parameters and immune indicator) and type of nutritional therapy. We used the data source as medical record (IANUS*).

No conflict of interest.