

The result of the analysis confirms an increase in appropriateness of 7.51%.

In the two periods compared, there was an increase in reports that also produced an economic saving of € 33,619.12.

**Conclusion** The analysis shows that the role of the pharmacist is fundamental, both to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the therapies and to limit the costs of pharmaceuticals and health in general.

#### REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/273647155\\_DD-007\\_Is\\_the\\_Unit\\_Dose\\_Process\\_a\\_tool\\_for\\_patient\\_safety\\_and\\_for\\_implementing\\_27Lean\\_Thinking\\_27\\_in\\_the\\_drug\\_supply\\_chain](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/273647155_DD-007_Is_the_Unit_Dose_Process_a_tool_for_patient_safety_and_for_implementing_27Lean_Thinking_27_in_the_drug_supply_chain)

No conflict of interest.

#### 4CPS-075 CREATION OF AN INNOVATIVE AND ATTRACTIVE TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR PRESCRIBERS TO PROMOTE THE CORRECT USE OF FLUOROQUINOLONES

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**Background** Confronted with the increase in consumption of fluoroquinolones in our hospital during the past 2 years, an evaluation of professional practices of the prescription of fluoroquinolones was done.

**Purpose** Development of an innovative and attractive training programme for prescribers to promote the correct use of fluoroquinolones.

**Material and methods** The training was organised in two parts: a 1 h30 group session and an e-learning over 3 months, available on the intranet of the hospital (one survey per month). The programme was accredited as a Continuing Professional Development programme by the organisation concerned. Prior to this training, a first audit was carried out in 2014 (47 prescriptions) and another was conducted in 2017 (48 prescriptions). Five criteria were analysed: the indication of the prescription, the choice of the fluoroquinolone molecule, the dosage, duration of treatment and the use of intravenous drug.

**Results** Sixty-five per cent of the doctors attended the group session and seven physicians participated in all e-learning. All of participants found this training useful. An increase in the percentage of global conformity of prescriptions was observed in 2017 (18%) compared with 2014 (15%) indicated an improvement in practices. In addition, the audit in 2017 (77 days) was longer than 2014 (43 days) for the same number of prescriptions, showing a decrease of 43% in the use of fluoroquinolones.

**Conclusion** This initiative, conducted by a chemist, a physician specialised in infectious diseases and a quality expert, has led to the development of training for prescribers, combining traditional and digital tools. It responds to one of the strategic objectives of the global plan of action developed by the World Health Organisation which is 'to optimise the use of antimicrobial agents in human health'. Valorisation in a 'Continuing Professional Development Programme' is a real argument

which attracts more participants and allows sustainability of this project.

#### REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Rughoo L, Lacombe K, *et al.* showed an improvement in fluoroquinolones prescriptions after intervention. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=Relevance+of+Fluoroquinolone+Use+in+a+French+Teaching+Hospital> <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=Optimizing+Fluoroquinolone+Utilization+in+a+Public+Hospital+%3A+A+Prospective+Study+of+Educational+Intervention>

Furthermore, the warning issued by the European Medicines Agency of potentially permanent side effects of quinolone and fluoroquinolone antibiotics may continue to influence the restriction in prescriptions. For us, it is an argument to pursue this training programme.

<https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/medicines/human/referrals/quinolone-fluoroquinolone-containing-medicinal-products#key-facts-section>

No conflict of interest.

#### 4CPS-076 ENCOURAGING THE RESPONSIBLE USE OF ANTIBIOTICS: AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING AMONG A UNIVERSITY STUDENT POPULATION OF A COMMUNITY PHARMACY PUBLIC HEALTH CAMPAIGN IN SCOTLAND

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**Background** Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a significant threat to patient safety globally. European Antibiotic Awareness Day (EAAD) is an annual public health initiative, to raise awareness on how to use antibiotics in a responsible way and NHS Scotland has annually supported EAAD with various resources targeting the public.

**Purpose** To explore the awareness and understanding of this national campaign among a university student population.

**Material and methods** A questionnaire was developed comprising: demographics; exposure to media campaign; awareness, knowledge and understanding of campaign; and student recommendations on how the campaign may be enhanced. Question types were a combination of closed, 5-point Likert scales and open response items. Following a review for face and content validity, piloting and ethics approvals, the final version was distributed electronically to all students on all courses registered in a Scottish university. SPSS version 21 facilitated analysis. 15 228 email contacts were sent.

**Results** One-thousand three-hundred and fifty-eight responses were received (9% response). One-thousand one-hundred and forty-three (84%) were resident in Scotland. Seventy-three per cent were undergraduates, 63% female. Responses were received from all nine university schools, 52 (4.5%), predominantly healthcare students, had heard of EAAD, 31 (2.7%) were familiar with posters advertising the safe use of antibiotics and awareness was mainly through posters in pharmacies. The majority who thought that antibiotics should always be prescribed when having a cold were studying a non-healthcare-related course (5.4%, n=72). Eight-hundred and eighty-