days from 314 in 2013 to 252 in 2018 was measured. The main decreases were observed for amphotericin B (ratio=0.3), voriconazole (ratio=0.50) and caspofungin (ratio=0.59). The most important increases have been shown for: flucytosine (ratio=10.25), micafungin (ratio=2.73) and fluconazole (ratio=1.22). Fluctuation in consumption is linked to several factors: drug shortages, evolution in recommendations and patient profiles. French drug market supplies break of oxacillin/penicillin M increases first- and second-generation cephalosporins prescriptions. A local guideline for transplant patients recently replaces fluconazole by mycufungin in antifungal prophylaxis.

Conclusion Both the overall numbers of antibiotics and antifungals DDD/1000 beds-days decrease over the 5 year study period. A multidisciplinary analysis comprehends the consumption evolution in our paediatric ICU. It should be monitored on a continuous basis by pharmacists in healthcare settings.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

4CPS-225 THE ROLE OF CLINICAL PHARMACISTS MONITORING REGARDING THE EFFECTIVENESS AND TOLERANCE OF EXPENSIVE DRUGS PRESCRIBED OFF-LABEL

C Guillot*, L Gutermann, L Djoudi, I Lopez, R Batista, O Conort. Cochin Hospital, Clinical Pharmacy, Paris, France

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4CPS-226 ADHERENCE TO TREATMENT IN OLDER ADULTS ADMITTED TO AN ACUTE GERIATRIC UNIT AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS

1M Gutiérrez-Valencia*, 2M Castresana-Eizondo, 3MP Montero-Gasque, 4L Lacalle-Fablo, 4J Alonso-Renedo, 6M Martínez-Velilla. Complejo Hospitalario de Navarra, Pharmacy Department, Pamplona, Spain; 2Hospital Reina Sofia, Pharmacy Department, Tudela, Spain; 3Hospital San Juan de Dios, Pharmacy Department, Zaragoza, Spain; 5Complexo Hospitalario de Navarra, Geriatric Department, Pamplona, Spain

Background Treatment adherence is a very important issue in ensuring the correct effectiveness of treatments, and it is often compromised in older patients. To assess and improve patients’ treatment adherence is an important role of clinical pharmacists, and knowing which factors are usually associated with a lack of adherence could help to enhance this task.

Purpose To estimate the prevalence of a lack of treatment adherence in older adults admitted to an acute geriatric unit, and to assess associated factors.

Material and methods Cross-sectional observational study of over 75 years old patients consecutively admitted to an acute geriatric unit in a third-level hospital. A clinical pharmacist performed a semi-structured clinical interview with the patients and their families, including the 4-items Morisky–Green test. Socio-demographic and clinical characteristics of included participants were registered from medical records and patient interview. Multivariate logistic regression was used to identify predictors of a lack of adherence. The following factors were included in the analysis: age, sex, polypharmacy (≥5 chronic medications), comorbidities (age-adjusted Charlson Comorbidity Index), functional and cognitive impairment (Barthel Index and degree of impairment: none, mild, moderate, severe), dependence for taking medications, use of weekly pill-box, multi-compartment compliance aid (MCA), visual and hearing deficiency, and changes in treatment in the past 3 months.

Results Two-hundred and fifty patients were included, 150 were females (60.0%) and mean age was 87.6 years (SD 4.6). An important lack of adherence was detected in 55 patients (22.0%, 95% CI: 16.83 to 27.17). Forty-eight patients (19.2%) used a weekly pillbox, multi-compartment compliance aid (MCA), visual and hearing deficiency, and changes in treatment in the past 3 months.

Results Two-hundred and fifty patients were included, 150 were females (60.0%) and mean age was 87.6 years (SD 4.6). An important lack of adherence was detected in 55 patients (22.0%, 95% CI: 16.83 to 27.17). Forty-eight patients (19.2%) used a weekly pillbox to organise their medications and 32 (12.8%) used a MCA; 52 (20.8%) changed their medications recently; 168 (67.2%) were dependent for taking their medications; 39 (15.6%) had visual deficiency; and 71 (28.4%) hearing deficiency. Only two