prescribing phase and those that occurred during the computerised phase. All steps of the process were assessed using a data collection sheet. Statistical analysis was performed by PSPP software.

Results Fifty pockets of parenteral nutrition were examined during both phases. This study showed a statistically significant improvement in considering both the sodium and fluid intake of the other drugs prescribed with: OR=0.40, 95% CI: 0.30 to 0.58, $p<10^{-3}$, OR=0.30, 95% CI: 0.19 to 0.45, $p<10^{-3}$, respectively.

Regarding the preparation step, the order of components introduced was significantly better when using the software: OR=0.12, 95% CI: 0.04 to 0.35, $p<10^{-3}$. The labelling was significantly more respected with computerisation: OR=0.22, 95% CI: 0.06 to 0.74, $p=0.017$.

No impact was detected in the transcription step when using the software with: OR=1.53, 95% CI: 0.53 to 4.42, $p=0.424$. Likewise, no impact was detected in the administration step with: OR=0.49, 95% CI: 0.04 to 5.58, $p=1$.

Conclusion The implementation of the prescribing software was beneficial in terms of error management, time and traceability. The computerisation of the process, from the prescription to the administration, is necessary to guarantee security and efficiency in the neonatal intensive care unit. Thus, it is recommended to generalise this pilot experiment in the interests of both prescribers and patients.

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No conflict of interest.

5PSQ-019 SWITCHING FROM INDIVIDUALISED NUTRITION TO STANDARDISED OR COMMERCIALISED NUTRITION IN NEWBORNS: ARE THERE ANY POSSIBILITIES?

¹YE Nisse*, ²B Vidal, ²M Lux, ³JM Hascoet, ¹B Demoré. ¹Chru Nancy, Pharmacy, Vandoeuvre-Lès-Nancy, France; ²Maternité Régionale Universitaire, Pharmacy, Nancy, France; ³Maternité Régionale Universitaire, Neonatology, Nancy, France

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Background Newborns often require parenteral nutrition (PN). There are three possibilities from the least secure to the most secure: individualised, standardised and commercialised nutrition. New national guidelines for PN in newborns were published in April 2018.

Purpose To evaluate the substitutability potential of individualised nutrition by standardised or commercialised nutrition in a regional maternity hospital.

Material and methods This was a retrospective chart review of PN in newborns from August 2017 to January 2018. Requirements in the individualised nutrition were compared to the standardised formulations available in our hospital and to the commercialised nutrition adapted in preterm infants. Only glucose and electrolytes concentrations were compared because these are the only elements of our standardised nutrition formulations. Individualised PN were substitutable if the concentrations in standardised or commercialised PN were between -10% and +5% of the prescription. An addition was needed if a concentration was less than -10%. The individualised PN was not substitutable if one or more concentrations were greater than 5%.

Results This study included 2,285 PN prescriptions concerning 263 newborns. There was 1241 individualised PN concerning 130 newborns, including 89% preterm. Medium gestational age was 30 (24; 41) weeks and medium weight was 1462 g (580; 3770). Medium prescription duration was 13 (1-54) days. One-thousand and eleven (81%) individualised nutrition could not be substituted in standardised or commercialised PN because of the inappropriate concentration of glucose or low concentration of electrolytes. None of the individualised nutrition can be substituted without addition. Two-hundred and thirty (19%) individualised nutrition could potentially be replaced: 187 by standardised nutrition and 43 by commercialised nutrition. These standardised or commercialised nutrition bags need, on average, 3.4 adjuncts of electrolytes to maintain the needs of the newborns. Three additions were authorised according to guidelines, so only 108 (9%) individualised nutrition could be substituted.

Conclusion The individualised PN rate of our maternity hospital is in line with the national PN rate. All substitutable individualised PN need some addition but there is no protocol to do that in our hospital. They were then always justified. There are two ways of improvement: use software that suggest the most adapted PN product; or define with the neonatologist which type of addition should be prioritised.

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No conflict of interest.

5PSQ-020 SAFETY EVALUATION OF INJECTABLE POTASSIUM CHLORIDE PRESCRIPTIONS IN HOSPITAL

¹JB Taouk*, ²B Taouk, ¹M Diracca, ¹E Pieri, ¹S Gayetty, ¹F Raymond, ¹C Nassibian, ¹S Salini. ¹Centre Hospitalier Notre-Dame de la Miséricorde, Pharmacy, Ajaccio, France; ²Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Reims, Pharmacy, Reims, France

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Background Errors in the administration of injectable potassium chloride (KCl) is part of a list of 12 events described by ANSM (French drug safety agency). These events are called 'Never-Events', which should never occur in hospital if preventive measures are applied.

Purpose We wanted to know the level of safety of our injectable KCl prescriptions using ANSM safety criteria.

Material and methods We carried out a 2 week transversal-retrospective study. Between 1 July and 15 2018 each nominal prescription of injectable KCl was included using our pharmacy validation software (DXCare). All services were included except the ICU and emergencies. Then an intern in the pharmacy processed analyses of the following safety criteria. A double-check was made by a senior pharmacist. The reference guideline used for the safety criteria was the 2017 ANSM recommendations for injectable potassium chloride. For each prescription, recommended ANSM safety criteria related to intravenous KCl were assessed:

- Indication of severe hypokalaemia (<3 mmol/L) or inability to swallow.
- Prescription of KCl using specific units (g or mmol).
- Use of a slow infusion rate (≤ 1 g/h).
- Use of the available ready-to-use solution.
- Mention of the nature of the dilution solution to be used.