Counter (OTC) drugs, supplements and herbal products. An educational brochure had been created and was sent to the elderly patients during the interviews.

**Results** The average age of patients in the study was 72.7 years and 70% (42/60) of patients were males. 95% (57/60) of the patients were expected for outpatient visits and the remaining 5% (3/60) were hospitalised. The most common reason for hospitalisation was cardiovascular diseases 46.6% (28/60). There was an average of two comorbidities and 78.3% (47/60) of patients were in polytherapy (≥4 drugs). Antihypertensives were the most frequently used drugs 63.3% (38/60), 6/60 (10%) patients reported a drug allergy, in particular Betamethasone, Iopromide, Ranolazine, Levofloxacin, Cefuroxime and Amoxicillin clavulanate. 16/60 (26.6%) of patients reported the use of paracetamol as an OTC when needed, 10/60 (16.6%) patients reported the use of supplements and only 2/60 (3.3%) patients the use of herbal products. A good adherence therapy and knowledge of ADR reporting methods emerged from the interviews. 2/60 (3.3%) patients reported diarrhoea and procrastination related to Nintedanib and head and hand tremor related to Tacrolimus. These ADRs have been reported in the pharmacovigilance system.

**Conclusion** This direct approach with elderly patients has been important in focusing on their particular needs, and multidisciplinary teamwork has improved the risk/benefit ratio of the therapies. Further data will be recorded.

**REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

No conflict of interest.

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**Abstracts**

**APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL GERIATRIC QUALITY ASSESSMENT WITHIN FRENCH FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES PHARMACIES IN THE NORTH OF FRANCE: DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF A SELF-ASSESSMENT TOOL**

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Background The organisation of Pharmacies of French Fire and Rescue Department Services (FFRDS) progressively switches to an operating mode currently applied in hospital pharmacies. FFRDS pharmacies have very specific activities and, currently, there is no self-assessment tool available that enables assessment of the quality system (QS).

**Purpose** Primary aim of this study was to develop a QS self-assessment tool compatible with healthcare products (HP) management. Another goal was to set up a state of QS within the different pharmacies of FFRDS in the north of France.

**Material and methods** The first step was to create an expert group. It was composed of 15 members in different professions. Then, an audit checklist made up of 194 items was constructed. Each item was rated according to a risk level (from 0 ‘no risk’ to 3 ‘unacceptable risk’) and to an effort level required to control this risk (from 0 ‘no effort’ to 3 ‘major effort’). Finally, computer modelling was done (Excel file).

**Results** A quantitative analysis was made from the results of five FFRDS pharmacies. This analysis revealed a high risk linked particularly to: pharmaceutical analysis and validation of medical prescriptions (70%), HP preparation and dispensation (67%). However, the risk related to HP purchase was low (20%). Furthermore, 16% of all the studied items showed a risk higher than 80%, whereas 32% showed a risk below 20%.

The qualitative analysis demonstrated a fair balance between the proportion of items categorised as ‘unacceptable’ and ‘bearable’. The result range for the proportion of items classified as ‘unacceptable’ spans 3% to 34%.

As for the effort level required to control the risk, most items that have not been validated required a ‘low intensity’...