identified: intentional with notification, intentional without notification and unintentional (UD). For each patient included, a prioritisation score was calculated based on age, number of drugs, comorbidities and different therapeutic class prescribed. A threshold of this score was searched to target the patients with high risk of UD. A Chi² test was used to find an association between the score and the presence of UD.

**Results** During this period, 2720 patients were hospitalised in the VSD, with a mean number of patients admitted per day of 12 (min=1; max=22). Among these patients, 233 patients (9%) benefited from MR. Among these patients, 34% had at least one UD. For these patients, the number of medications on admission was nine. Among the 145 UD identified, the main reason for UD was omission (30%) and the most frequent medication was antihypertensive (10%). The median prioritisation score of patients with UD and without UD were, respectively, 11 and 9. There was a significant association between the score ≥11 and UD presence (p<0.01).

**Conclusion** MR could identify UD in 34% of patients included. A threshold score has been identified. Currently, MR has been performed to VSD, mainly to patients with score ≥11. For a better optimisation of MR time, it will be interesting to include other characteristics, such as the number of patients admitted per day.

**REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Vascular surgery department staff.

No conflict of interest.

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**KEY POINTS IN IMPROVING THE RECONCILIATION PROCESS IN AN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT**

**Purpose** Evaluate the benefits of the introduction of a pharmacist into the Emergency Department (ED) to improve the reconciliation process.

**Material and methods** A prospective intervention study (2016–2017). The medication was reconciled at two different times and places: in admission to the geriatric ward (2016) and the admission to the ED (2017).

Patients older than 65 years and six or more drugs admitted to the ward were included. A target was set that ideally 100% of patients admitted would have their medications reconciled within 24 hour of admission.

To calculate the percentage of patients reconciled within 24 hour, the total number of patients who met the inclusion criteria for reconciliation were collected. We did not collect data on Saturdays or Sundays. For the inferential statistics, the Chi-square test was used.

**Results** A total of 394 patients was reconciled, 106 patients in the ward for the first time and 288 patients in the ED for a second time.

The percentage of patients with their medicines reconciled by a pharmacist within 24 hour of admission increased from 38% in the ward to 83% in the ED, and was significant (p<0.001).

The lack of weekend cover resulted in not meeting the target of 100% of patients having medication reconciliation complete within 24 hour of admission.

For those patients in the ED who had been admitted medically but awaited a bed on a ward for a number of hours, the opportunity for their medicines to be reconciled within 24 hour was greatly reduced in the absence of an ED pharmacist.

**Conclusion** The presence of an ED pharmacist improves the number of patients who have their medicines reconciled within 24 hour of admission.

Since this initial project, we must continue working to expand the role of the clinical pharmacist further and to provide an extended pharmacy service to both hospital staff and patients.

**REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

No conflict of interest.