The most common RE was omission of drugs (81%) followed by different dose, regimen or route (14%). According to the Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical Classification, the main groups involved in the RE were benzodiazepines with 36% of the RE, HMG Co-A reductase inhibitors (11%), cardioselective beta blockers (7%), proton pump inhibitors (4%), antidepressants selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (3%), and insulins and analogues (3%). Regarding the severity of errors, 100% reached the patient without damage (severity C).

Conclusion Medication reconciliation by a pharmacist in the ED is an effective procedure to identify and resolve medication errors.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
No conflict of interest.