

**6ER-016 CLINICAL TRIALS: THERAPEUTIC OPPORTUNITIES,  
ECONOMIC IMPACT AND SAVINGS FOR THE  
NATIONAL HEALTH SYSTEM**

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**Background** AIFA has certified an increase in the number of nationally authorised trials of the European total (17% in 2015, 20% in 2016): research has become an integral part of clinical activity, as well as essential for the Italian health and economic system.<sup>1</sup>

**Purpose** To describe the activities that a dedicated clinical trial pharmacist carries out in the pharmacy according to Good Clinical Practice: qualitative and quantitative control, traceability, preservation, accountability and preparation of the drugs.

**Material and methods** In order to implement the traceability system and to ensure an easier drug accountability, a database that collects all the main information related to the shipments of incoming experimental samples was created: protocol name and EudraCT, principal investigator and destination department, qualitative and quantitative description of the drugs, ID shipment, arrival and check time, transport and storage temperature. The analysed data was collected from October 2017 to October 2018: the clinical trials managed by the oncology and haematology departments had been assigned an economic value (ex-factory price).<sup>2</sup>

**Results** One-thousand two-hundred and forty-nine shipments had been registered in the pharmacy, 771 of which were at controlled temperature: five times the datalogger was alarmed and the content was kept in quarantine until new directives were issued by the clinical research associate: in none of the cases was the use of the drug prevented after the verifications of competence.

38.35% of the total shipments were addressed to the Unità Farmaci Antitumorali for preparation: the shipments of experimental samples dedicated to oncological trials were 522, while 382 were haematological ones.

The economic value attributed to the drugs was around € 9,800,000 for oncological drugs and € 10,400,000 for haematological ones. The new molecules (without market price) being tested are 16 for oncology and 22 for haematology.

**Conclusion** Onco-haematological drugs are one of the most important items of hospital pharmaceutical expenditure and an important investment by companies. Not all trials will lead to the expected result, however, they can be considered both a new therapeutic opportunity for the patient and a source of savings for the National Health System. However, whether this benefit can be confirmed, even in post-marketing, needs to be verified.

**REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

1. [http://www.aifa.gov.it/sites/default/files/Rapporto-OsSC\\_16-2017.pdf](http://www.aifa.gov.it/sites/default/files/Rapporto-OsSC_16-2017.pdf)
2. <https://www.codifa.it/>

No conflict of interest.

**6ER-017 ABSTRACT WITHDRAWN**

**6ER-018 DEVELOPMENT AND PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF  
THE MEDICINES OPTIMISATION ASSESSMENT TOOL:  
A PROGNOSTIC MODEL TO TARGET HOSPITAL  
PHARMACISTS' INPUT TO PREVENT MEDICATION-  
RELATED PROBLEMS**

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**6ER-019 INTRODUCING YOUNG HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS TO  
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH: AN EDUCATIONAL PROJECT  
SUPPORTED BY A NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CLINICAL  
PHARMACY**

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**Background** Educational programmes for hospital pharmacists in our country are not focused on research activities related to original or unoriginal data analysis. All necessary competencies are rarely part of the educational training for hospital pharmacy students, and during the post-graduate school of hospital pharmacy.<sup>1</sup> Scientific societies should fill these scientific gaps and should give the opportunity to achieve all necessary research skills and competencies.

**Purpose** The main purpose of the project carried out by the Italian Society for Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics (SIFaCT) was to introduce some young hospital pharmacists to meta-analysis, trial-sequential analysis and Bayesian meta-analysis, and support them in publishing original research.

**Material and methods** SIFaCT scheduled 5 days of educational training to introduce young hospital pharmacists to specific data analysis skills. The society provided on the first day a lecture by an internationally-acknowledged leader, followed by a total of four educational days of teamwork activities and data analysis simulations.

For each group of three to four pharmacists, a scientific project was assigned, and each procedural step of data analysis was shared with all the young pharmacists. Participants had deadlines to perform in the following activities: literature review and data collection, data analysis, interpretation of results, choice of journal and type of article, paper drafting and submission.

**Results** Fifteen young hospital pharmacists were selected to be part of the project as participants. They covered the following therapeutic areas: clinical oncology and haematology, diabetes, supplementary dietary intakes in chronic diseases, ancillary therapy and ophthalmology. A month after the end of the project, two papers had been accepted by two different PubMed-indexed scientific journals, while the other three papers were almost ready to be submitted.

**Conclusion** Hospital pharmacists should be more confident with several methodological instruments. There is a lack of education in this field, both from the university programmes and scientific societies. We encouraged 15 young professionals to focus their activities on research, with the purpose of supporting them in a new increased professional awareness. Scientific societies should spend more time, money and energy in improving pharmacists' skills necessary for a higher scientific production.

## REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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[https://ejhp.bmj.com/content/25/Suppl\\_1/A242.1](https://ejhp.bmj.com/content/25/Suppl_1/A242.1)

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6ER-020

### SOCIAL AUTHORITIES CONCERNING #HOSPITALPHARMACY ON TWITTER

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**Background** Twitter has become a useful digital tool for the hospital pharmacy (HP) community.

Social Authority Score (SAS) is a Twitter influence scale (1–100) that considers key performance indicators such as number of followers, user mentions, number of retweets and engagement of the user publications on Twitter<sup>1</sup>.

**Purpose** The main aim was to create a Twitter list including the most influential HP profiles, according to the SAS.

The secondary objective was to analyse the characteristics of the included profiles.

**Material and methods** Twitter users' biographies were examined with the web-based tool FollowerWonk (<https://moz.com/followerwonk>) using the keywords 'Hospital Pharmacy', 'Farmacia Hospitalaria', '#HospitalPharmacy', '#FarmaciaHospitalaria', 'Hospital Pharmacist', 'Farmacéutico Hospitalario', 'Farmacéutica Hospitalaria', 'Farmacéutico de Hospital', 'Farmacéutica de Hospital' and 'Farmacia de Hospital'.

All profile data, including SAS, was exported to a database sheet where descriptive statistical analysis was performed.

Only the profiles with a SAS $\geq$ 50 were included in the final analysis.

The exclusion criteria were:

- Non-hospital pharmacist profiles.
- Non-Spanish or English accounts.
- Inactive user (no tweets posted in the past 3 months).
- Non-European user location.
- Restricted profiles.
- Profiles without pictures.

**Results** One-thousand eight hundred and eighty-three Twitter profiles were obtained after the initial search. After applying inclusion criteria and erasing duplicate records, only 70 profiles met all criteria.

The list has been published as 'Hospital Pharmacy' on <https://twitter.com/Amonterodel/lists/hospital-pharmacy>.

Most of the profiles were males (30 versus 28 females) and 12 were ungendered profiles.

86% of the profiles were Spanish.

The mean SAS was 55.2 (SD 4.28), with a maximum score of 66.8.

The mean number of followers was 1826 (225–10,670) and the mean number of published tweets was 7506 (764–37,388). An average of 3.3 tweets a day (0.7–15) were posted by the selected profiles.

**Conclusion** This list may help to identify HP 'influencers' for new HP Twitter users, to follow trending topics related to HP and to facilitate joining in with the discussions.

Social authorities on HP are mostly Spanish profiles with a publication rate >3 tweets/day and more than 1500 followers.

## REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

1. Social authority: our measure of twitter influence. Moz, <https://moz.com/blog/social-authority> (accessed 15 October 2018.)

No conflict of interest.

6ER-021

### WHY SUCH A LOW PARTICIPATION OF PHARMACISTS IN THE PATIENT EDUCATION PROGRAMMES IN OUR HOSPITAL?

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**Background** Multidisciplinary is a key concept in patient education. A multidisciplinary approach is recommended by