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.¹ 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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No conflict of interest.

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 Twitter¹.

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 ≥ 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.

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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