The ophthalmologists order the drug/s through the online list, then the pharmacist prepares it/them. When the patient leaves the hospital, the pharmacist gives the drug to the patient, along with a leaflet with details about product storage and possible side effects.

Results In the study period, 68 patients received prescriptions for five categories of ocular formulations: antibiotics, antimycotics, immune-suppressors, immune-modulators and oncologic drugs. The hospital pharmacists recorded patient responses to these formulations. Of the 12 patients who received antibiotics, 11 responded positively while one did not provide a response. Antimycotics were prescribed to 25 patients: 20 responded favourably, four unfavourably and one did not provide feedback. Of the 25 patients prescribed immune-suppressors, 10 responded positively, two negatively, two did not respond and 11 are still in treatment. Three patients received immune-modulators, with two responding favourably and one still in treatment. Anticancer formulations were provided to three patients, all of whom responded positively.

This system facilitated analysis of the outcomes of the various treatments.

Conclusion Most of the patients responded to the drug treatment positively and all gave positive feedback about the leaflet. The online prescription system streamlines the work of the pharmacist and the ophthalmologist.

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No conflict of interest.

3PC-036

COMPARISON OF METABOLITE LEVELS IN SERUM AND TEARS: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE DILUTION OF AUTOLOGOUS-SERUM-EYE-DROPS

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Background No general standards exist for the optimal dilution factor of autologous-serum-eye-drops (ASED) to treat dry eye syndrome (DES).^{1 2} While dilution reduces patient burden, simplifies logistics and potentially decreases anti-proliferative effects from TGF- δ , better epithelial healing with non-diluted ASED in Sjögren Syndrome, but not in non-Sjögren DES have been reported.²

Purpose The ratio of serum to tear concentration for a range of metabolites in ASED after prolonged storage time was determined to define dilution that maintains metabolite concentrations equal or above those in tears.

Material and methods After autologous whole blood donation, unit dose ASED were prepared and stored at -20°C for 9 months. Concentration changes of 14 sphingolipids (SLs), 14 lysophosphatidylcholines (LPCs) and 76 phosphatidylcholines (PCs) were determined in ASED on day 0 and day 273 by LC-MS/MS using the Absolute/DQ-p180-Kit (Biocrates Life Sciences) and compared to those in tears of the same person.

Results The concentrations of all SLs in ASED increased by 30%–80% within 9 months. Compared to tears, the concentrations were 10-fold (day 0) to 14-fold (day 273) higher.

The concentrations of all LPCs decreased by 50%–75%, with 20 and five times higher levels on day 0 and day 273 in ASED compared to tears. Most PCs showed a less than two-fold increase, while PC ae C30:1/C38:1/C38:2 increased by five–six-fold. In sum, all PC-concentrations were about 16–19-fold higher in ASED (day 0–day 273) than in tears.

Conclusion We observed an increase in SLs probably through the release of sphingosine-1-phosphate from platelets during blood clotting. The decrease in LPCs may be linked to a shift from LPCs to PCs through the presence of LPC-acyltransferases. After 9 months at -20°C , the LPC levels still exceeded those in tears by five-fold. These data support a dilution up to five-fold as suggested by others (reviewed in ²). Because certain patient populations may benefit from less diluted ASED, an individual approach seems indicated until more clinical information stratified by cause and severity of DES is available.

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No conflict of interest.

3PC-037

DEVELOPMENT OF VIRTUAL DRUG INFORMATION CENTRE FOR PHARMACY COMPOUNDING AREA

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Background Professional use of web 2.0 digital tools is increasing recently in the hospital pharmacy field.

Symbaloo (www.symbaloo.com) is a free web-based tool that allows users to create a virtual desk to organise key information sources (links or documents) in a user-friendly and personalised page for free.

Purpose The main objective of the study was to develop a Symbaloo digital desk for the pharmacy compounding area of a tertiary-level hospital.

Material and methods A descriptive study was carried out in May 2018.

A Symbaloo 'webmix' called 'Farmacotecnia' was created with a pharmacy department profile. The next step was to add links to the web, following the criteria shown below:

- Virtual documents, links and other web resources recommended by healthcare organisations, scientific associations or hospital pharmacy departments.
- Websites that comply with the basic recommendations of reliable health websites of the Health Quality Agency of Andalucía or have any web-quality seal such as 'Health on the Net Code' seal.
- Only Spanish- or English-speaking websites.

Update up to 24 months before its inclusion on the webmix. Links of own documents were obtained to share from Google Drive web service.

The webmix was published open access, after the pharmacy department checked the links and information.