

of antibiotic prescribing strategies involves close collaboration between the resuscitator, the infectious disease specialist and the hospital pharmacist. Several studies highlight the value of such collaboration. The effectiveness of this collaboration is, however, conditioned by health professionals developing their knowledge of the particularly complex and specific environment of infections.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Clinical and economic impact of an antibiotics stewardship programme in a regional hospital in Hong Kong.

No conflict of interest.

4CPS-038 QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WITH MODERATE-TO-SEVERE ATOPIC DERMATITIS UNDERGOING OUT-PATIENT TREATMENT WITH DUPILUMAB

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10.1136/ejhp-2019-eahpconf.187

Background Dupilumab, a human anti-interleukin-4 receptor alpha monoclonal antibody, is the first biologic therapy to have been approved for the treatment of adult patients with moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis (AD). It is a disabling disease characterised by the presence of severe pruritus which can lead to sleep disturbance, anxiety and depression. Dupilumab is not commercialised in Spain. Hospital pharmacists are responsible for applying this treatment to patients, only after the elaboration of an exhaustive report.

Purpose To assess the improvement in the quality of life of patients with moderate-to-severe AD undergoing out-patient treatment with Dupilumab in our hospital.

Material and methods Retrospective observational study (December 2017 to September 2018), including all patients who received Dupilumab, was conducted. Two specific validated questionnaires were used (Dermatology Quality of Life Index (DLQI) and Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS)), with complete confidentiality assured.

In addition, other variables were analysed: age, sex, severity of AD (Scoring Atopic Dermatitis (SCORAD index)) as well as duration of treatment with Dupilumab.

Results Six patients (83% male) were treated with Dupilumab. The average age was 48.86 ± 14.30 . The average length of treatment with Dupilumab was 27 (20–38) weeks.

The results related to the severity of AD (SCORAD index) and the quality of life (DLQI and HADS) previous to and after treatment with Dupilumab are shown in Table 1 below:

Conclusion In accordance with the results of DLQI and HADS questionnaires, Dupilumab has a substantial impact on the health-related quality of life of patients with moderate-to-severe AD.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

No conflict of interest.

4CPS-039 DUPILUMAB TREATMENT DISCONTINUATION DUE TO LIMITING ADVERSE EFFECTS: A CASE REPORT

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10.1136/ejhp-2019-eahpconf.188

Background Dupilumab is an Interleukin-4 receptor antagonist approved for the treatment of moderate-severe atopic dermatitis (AD) in patients not candidates or refractory to systemic therapy. Dupilumab is not commercialised in Spain so patients must access treatment through the Compassionate Use programme.

Purpose To describe a case of a patient who discontinued dupilumab due to adverse events (AEs).

Material and methods A 50-year-old male patient with severe corticoid-dependent AD for 35 years. He had received cyclosporine, methotrexate, psoralen ultraviolet-A therapy and omalizumab, as well as several cycles of corticosteroids to control outbreaks. Dermatitis manifested mainly as lichenified plaques on the face and trunk. The lack of alternatives motivated the authorisation of dupilumab treatment. Effectiveness at week

Abstract 4CPS-038 Table 1

		Number of patients (%) before treatment with Dupilumab	Number of patients (%) after treatment with Dupilumab
SCORAD index	mild disease score (SCORAD<25)	0 (0%)	2 (33%)
	moderate disease score (25<SCORAD<50)	1 (17%)	3 (50%)
	severe disease score (SCORAD>50)	5 (83%)	1 (17%)
DLQI questionnaire	0–1 (no effect at all on patient's life)	1 (17%)	3 (50%)
	2–5 (small effect on patient's life)	0 (0%)	1 (17%)
	6–10 (moderate effect on patient's life)	0 (0%)	1 (17%)
	11–20 (very large effect on patient's life)	1 (17%)	1 (17%)
	21–30 (extremely large effect on patient's life)	4 (66%)	0 (0%)
HADS questionnaire	depression (D)		
	0–7 (normal)	3 (50%)	5 (83%)
	8–10 (borderline abnormal)	0 (0%)	1 (17%)
	11–21 (abnormal)	3 (50%)	0 (0%)
	anxiety (A)		
	0–7 (normal)	1 (17%)	3 (50%)
	8–10 (borderline abnormal)	1 (17%)	2 (33%)
11–21 (abnormal)	4 (66%)	1 (17%)	

16 would be assessed, considering the main response variable as a 50% reduction in the Eczema Area and Severity Index (EASI), EASI-50. In addition, the intensity reduction of the pruritus according to the Numerical Rating Scale (NRS) as well as the variation in the quality of life according to the Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI).

Results The baseline EASI, NRS and DLQI values were respectively: 23, 6 and 23. Three days after first administration, the patient suffered from headache, low-grade fever and intense itching. One month later lesions were clearer and smaller, but the patient developed intense conjunctivitis requiring treatment with levocabastine. The EASI, NRS and DLQI values at week 16 were respectively: 7, 8.3 and 9. The EASI percentage reduction was 66%. Three months' later conjunctivitis persisted, not improved with antihistamines, and topical corticosteroids. In addition, the patient referred episodes of anxiety and erectile dysfunction. These AEs were reported to the Pharmacovigilance Centre. All this caused treatment discontinuation.

Conclusion Clinical improvement was evident, also quantitatively according to the used scales. Post-injection EAs are common in most patients. In this case, conjunctivitis was limiting and forced treatment suspension. EAs not described in the literature previously were found and associated with dupilumab, given the temporal match. According to subsequent experience with other patients, prophylaxis with artificial tears can be effective in the prevention of conjunctivitis, showing that dupilumab is an effective alternative in patients refractory to other therapies.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to the Dermatology Department for its collaboration.

No conflict of interest.

4CPS-040 OPTIMISING OF ANTIBIOTIC PROPHYLAXIS AT CARDIAC SURGERY CLINIC

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10.1136/ejhp-2019-eahpconf.189

Background Antibiotic prophylaxis (AP) plays an important role in the prevention of surgical site infections in cardiac surgery. Despite the availability of many guidelines, the daily practice of AP is still far from optimal.

Purpose The first aim of the study was to evaluate the management of rational AP by means of a pre-intervention audit. The second aim was to assess whether the clinical practice of AP was improved after pharmacists' interventions.

Material and methods Six parameters of AP (indication of AP, use of appropriate agent, proper initial dose, correct timing of first dose, perioperative redosing, adequate duration of AP) were evaluated by pharmacists during the pre-intervention audit at the Cardiovascular Surgery Clinic between March and April 2015. The data were obtained from medical records and the hospital information system. Based on the results of the pre-intervention audit and regional requirements, the local guidelines (LG) for AP were updated by microbiologists and pharmacists according to the Surgical Antimicrobial Prophylaxis Guidelines of American Society of Health-system Pharmacists. Two years' later a post-intervention audit was performed where implementation of new LG were assessed by measuring

the same six parameters as the pre-intervention audit. The results of both audits were compared at 50 cardiac surgeries.

Results AP was used in all indicated surgeries during the pre-intervention and post-intervention audit. Incorrect antibiotics were used in 11 per cent of all surgeries in the pre-intervention audit, while all antibiotics were appropriately chosen in the post-intervention audit. Appropriate initial doses were given in only 2 per cent in the pre-intervention audit compared with 92 per cent in the post-intervention audit. The correct timing of AP was increased from 76 per cent to 96 per cent after the implementation of new LG. Perioperative redosing was given in none of the indicated cases in the pre-intervention audit compared with 100 per cent after intervention. AP was prolonged for more than 48 hours in 51 per cent in the pre-intervention audit versus 18 per cent in the post-intervention audit. The number of surgeries where all parameters were in accordance with the guidelines was increased from 0 per cent to 80 per cent after interventions.

Conclusion Poor acceptance of international guidelines was identified during the pre-intervention audit. The clinical practice of AP was improved after pharmacists' interventions.

REFERENCE AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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No conflict of interest.

4CPS-041 IMPLEMENTATION OF AN EMPIRICAL ANTIBIOTIC TREATMENT GUIDE: IMPACT ON ANTIOTIBIC PRESCRIPTION IN AN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

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10.1136/ejhp-2019-eahpconf.190

Background An empirical antibiotic treatment guide (EATG) was implemented in our hospital in January 2017. This guide was developed by the antimicrobial stewardship team, composed of infectious disease specialists, microbiologists and pharmacists. The aim was to optimize the antibiotic prescription, avoiding the use of antibiotics associated with resistance development, such as quinolones, third-generation cephalosporins and carbapenems.^{1,2}

Purpose To evaluate changes in the antibiotic consumption and their costs, after the EATG implementation in the Emergency Department of our hospital.

To analyse changes in the antibiotic prescription profile after this implementation.

Material and methods Retrospective study from 2016 to 2017 in a third-level hospital. The antibiotic consumption data and its costs in 2016 (pre-intervention) and 2017 (post-intervention) were compared. The data were obtained from the hospital pharmacy management programme (antibiotic treatment during the stay in the emergency room) and the primary care management programme (prescription at discharge). Antibiotic consumption is transformed into defined daily doses and adjusted to emergencies attended (EMERG) (data provided by the Admission Service).

The analysis was done in an Excel table 1 and statistical comparisons were performed with Fisher's exact test provided