

The estimated annual cost was calculated based on the dosage of omalizumab and compared with the estimated annual cost applying the protocol, which indicated that for treatment of IgE mediated SA and eosinophilia >300 cells/ μ L, the drug used would be selected according to efficiency criteria.

The variables collected were weight, dosage and level of IgE and eosinophils at the start of treatment. The SAP application was used for data extraction. Costs were calculated from the sales price of the laboratory (PVL) applying the Spanish Royal Decree discount (-7.5%) and the discount offered to the hospital.

Results A total of 65 patients were analysed, 71% (46) of whom met the criteria for IgE mediated SA and eosinophilia >300 cells/ μ L.

Median patient weight was 74.5 kg (45–120), median IgE was 219.5 IU/mL (46–1500) and median eosinophils were 630 cells/ μ L (310–1783).

The estimated annual cost according to the dosage for omalizumab was 582 541.95€ while the cost applying the treatment protocol by efficiency criteria was 384 945.81€, an annual saving of 197 596.14€.

Conclusion and relevance Multidisciplinary protocols allow strengthening of partnerships between hospital departments, improve best health outcomes and maintain economic sustainability.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

No conflict of interest.

2SPD-013 APPLICATION OF THE ABC ANALYSIS METHOD FOR OPTIMISING THE STOCK MANAGEMENT OF MEDICAL DEVICES IN COMMON USE

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Background and importance One of the hospital pharmacist's main tasks is to optimise the inventory management of pharmaceutical products to keep costs under control in the supply chain and guarantee a minimal storage cost. A number of tools exist to allow the categorisation of products to be managed in order to focus on those considered most strategic.

Aim and objectives To use the ABC analysis method to optimise the economic management of common medical device stocks at the pharmacy level of our hospital and the importance criteria set in the value of annual consumption.

Material and methods On an Excel board, we calculated the accumulated stock value, accumulated value rate, rank and rank percentage of each medical device intended for common use. This made it possible to draw the cumulative value percentage curve according to the percentage of rank and the 'Pareto histogram'.

Results A total of 234 references were analysed, the total amount of which was 774 888.36€. We distinguished three categories of products:

1. 'Category A': representing 85% of the total value of the stock and 20% of the total number of items. It included articles such as universal kits, sterile gloves or infusers. According to

our criteria of importance, this group of articles was considered the most important.

2. 'Category B': the items represented about 12% of the total value of stock and 30% of the total number of items, including products such as penis cases or plaster strips.
3. 'Category C': the items represented 2% of the total value of stock and more than 50% of the total number of items, such as the case of Guedel cannulas or Y fittings.

Conclusion and relevance The data collected confirmed Pareto's law, according to which 20% of the products stored represent 80% of the value of the stock. This allows better efficiency in decision making and the implementation of actions adapted for each category, such as reducing the value of stocks and the cost of storage, to adapt the ordering method and fix the number of permanent inventories to be made.

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2SPD-014 EVALUATING THE METHODOLOGICAL QUALITY OF PIVOTAL CLINICAL TRIAL PUBLICATIONS FOR ORPHAN DRUGS AUTHORISED IN 2018. ARE THEY RELIABLE?

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Background and importance Most decisions made in clinical practice are based on the results of published clinical trials (CT). A widely used tool for the evaluation of the methodological quality of publications of randomised clinical trials (RCTs) are the guidelines of the CONSORT 2010 declaration. These guides are a checklist of 25 items that allow the evaluation of the publications of RCTs from the point of view of transparency, design, abstract, flowchart of participants and analysis of the results.

Aim and objectives The main objective was to evaluate the methodological quality of all pivotal RCT publications of orphan drugs authorised during 2018 in the European Union.

Material and methods The pivotal CT publications were found in the ClinicalTrials.gov and PubMed databases. Methodological quality was examined using the guidelines of the CONSORT 2010 statement on the publication of RCTs, assigning a score of 0 or 1 to each of the sections that comprised it. They were also evaluated following the CONSORT for abstracts guidelines because many clinical decisions are made based on the conclusions from these sections.

Results Of the 21 orphan drugs authorised in 2018, 24 pivotal CT were located and 33% were not randomised. The pivotal RCTs analysed complied with only 66.13% of the items in the CONSORT guidelines, compared with 82% in high impact journals; 60% of abstracts analysed fulfilled more than 70% of the items in the CONSORT for abstracts declaration. Only 26.6% of the RCTs described the randomisation method selected. Regarding masking, only 40% of the RCTs detailed who remained blinded after performing the corresponding interventions. As for access information to the complete protocol of the RCT, only 20% declared where it can be located.