

**Conclusion and relevance** The pivotal publications of RCTs of orphan drugs met most of the items in the CONSORT 2010 guidelines, particularly the abstracts. However, many pivotal CT were not randomised and compliance with the guidelines was not as high as that of other high impact journal publications. Therefore, more quality and transparency criteria should be required in pivotal CT publications of orphan drugs, such as randomisation, detailed masking and where to locate the complete protocol.

#### REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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#### 2SPD-015 COST OF STOCKOUT. A GROWING PROBLEM

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**Background and importance** In the past few years, medicines stockout has become a main problem in hospital management systems. To resolve this situation, different alternatives have to be used, taking resources from other commercial laboratories located in or out of the country through the health ministry. This directly affects demand and price, and most times these cannot be quantified.

**Aim and objectives** To quantify the cost of using other commercial laboratories as an alternative to cover medicines stockout in a local hospital.

**Material and methods** A review of those medicines out of stock during the period January 2016 and October 2019 was made. In order to achieve this goal, the database of the Spanish Agency for Medicines and Health Products (CIMA), Foreign Medicines database and the Andalusian Health System purchases system (SIGLO) were used.

**Results** During the study period, the CIMA recorded 1044 notifications of stockout, of which 146 affected purchases in the pharmacy service: 3 (2.05%) in 2016, 6 (4.11%) in 2017, 30 (20.55%) in 2018 and 107 (73.29%) in 2019, with 32 cases having a direct economic impact (15 by requesting foreign medicines and 17 by changing to an alternative).

The increase in cost due to ordering foreign medicines was 20 332.55€ while the increase produced due to a laboratory change was 58 868.12€ for the 4 year period, representing 0.5% of the total amount of purchases during that period.

The drugs that had the greatest economic impact, due to purchase from another national laboratory that was more expensive, were piperacillin/tazobactam (37.24% of the total cost increase), docetaxel (25.64%) and paclitaxel (17.16%). In the case of purchases of foreign medicines, the drugs with the greatest economic impact were intravenous levothyroxine (34.77% of the total cost increase) and docetaxel (25.42%).

**Conclusion and relevance** Stockout is a growing problem in our hospital management. Based on our study, this generates an increase of 0.5% in our total purchases in a 4 year period. Greater input from the competent authorities is mandatory to avoid this problem.

#### REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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#### 2SPD-016 FUTURE DISTRIBUTION MODELS FOR PAID PHARMACEUTICALS: THE PATIENT'S PERSPECTIVE

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**Background and importance** In Denmark, some expensive pharmaceuticals are given to patients for free by the hospital (paid pharmaceuticals, PP). A total of 35 000 patients receive PPs from the hospitals in the Central Denmark Region, either by picking them up from the hospital ward or by shipment from the hospital pharmacy. In the near future, the hospital pharmacy will be required to handle all PP deliveries. To ensure high quality and that patient needs are met, the distribution model has been reworked.

**Aim and objectives** The objective was to identify patient needs and preferred delivery model for the distribution of PPs.

**Material and methods** In an electronic questionnaire, patients were asked to prioritise five predefined factors for distribution of PPs. For example, “there is a maximum of 25 km to the pickup spot” or “possibility for pick up at all hours” (it was possible to prioritise more than one factor). Furthermore, patients in the habit of picking up PPs at the hospital ward (n=145) were asked to evaluate the importance of being able to converse with a healthcare professional (HCP) when picking up the medication.

The questionnaire was distributed to patients from different hospitals around the Central Denmark Region, receiving PPs.

**Results** A total of 190 patients responded to the questionnaire. Of the five predefined factors, 47% prioritised “there is a maximum of 25 km to the pickup spot” and 47% “I can pick up PPs when going for a scheduled visit at the hospital ward”; 40% choose “possibility for pickup at all hours”; and 26% choose “I can converse with a HCP when picking up PPs” and “next of kin can pick up my PPs”.

Other factors, identified by the patients, were: “possibility to park my car”, “home delivery”, “discretion” and “larger quantity in each delivery”.

Asked specifically, 55% choose “important” or “sometimes important” when asked the importance of speaking to a HCP; 35% could not imagine having such a conversation by phone.

**Conclusion and relevance** Distance to the pick up spot and flexibility in the hours available for pick up were identified as important factors for patients receiving PPs. These are important findings and will be taken into account when decisions are made on the future distribution model for PPs.

#### REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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#### 2SPD-017 IMPACT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FALSIFIED MEDICINES DIRECTIVE AT THE LISBON PORTUGUESE INSTITUTE OF ONCOLOGY (FG, EPE)

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**Background and importance** To prevent the introduction of falsified medical products into the supply chain, on 9 February 2019, the directive 2011/62/EU was applied. This legislation