

Aim and objectives The aim of the study was to examine PMS behaviours among adults living in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA).

Material and methods This was a cross sectional survey study. The eligibility criteria were an ability to communicate in Arabic or English and age ≥ 18 years. An online survey (Gascoyne's questionnaire)¹ was distributed during December 2018 to a convenient sample of 760 participants by the university email network and social media via an internet link leading to a web based survey platform in QuestionPro. Emails and WhatsApp messages were sent by the researcher to her contacts and professional colleagues working in different sectors across KSA. They were encouraged to post the online survey on relevant social media forums using their personal accounts (ie, Twitter, Facebook, WhatsApp). Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) 22 was used for data analysis. Ethics approval was obtained from Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University.

Results Twenty per cent of participants revealed they would borrow a prescription medication and 32% would lend a prescription medication. The prevalence of borrowing and lending prescription medications were found to be 14% and 16% in 2018 (past year), respectively. Twenty per cent of participants revealed that they had given a medication prescribed for one child to another child in their care, and 75% reported having leftover prescription medicine at home. The majority (90%) had borrowed or lent on 1–3 occasions. A wide range of medications were borrowed and lent, mainly between immediate family members. Different reasons have been identified for medicine borrowing or lending behaviours, such running out of medicines, having the same medical problem and being in an emergency situation.

Conclusion and relevance The findings are consistent with the literature which support the need for further research into the development of successful approaches or interventions to reduce medication sharing behaviour.¹

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No conflict of interest.

5PSQ-077 PERCEPTIONS ABOUT PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION SHARING AMONG ADULTS IN SAUDI ARABIA: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Background and importance Prescription medication sharing (PMS) among patients and their family members and friends is a common practice that can lead to serious health risks.¹ However, very little research has investigated PMS from the general public's perspective.¹

Aim and objectives The aim of the study was to examine the general public's attitudes towards, and experiences of, PMS in Saudi Arabia.

Material and methods Qualitative interviews were carried out using Beyene's questionnaire¹ in the Eastern Province of

Saudi Arabia, with 60 Saudi participants, selected via a snowball sampling strategy. Researchers of this study recommended potential participants from their relatives and friends, who met the inclusion criteria, to take part in the study. Those participants then recommended additional participants who met the inclusion criteria for possible study enrolment. Once referred, the researchers then contacted potential participants to explain the study and assess their interest and eligibility. Interviews were conducted either on the telephone or face to face, at a mutually agreeable time and place from November 2018 to April 2019. The eligibility criteria comprised the ability to communicate in Arabic or English, age ≥ 18 years and taking a prescribed medication. Interviews were conducted as needed until data saturation was achieved. Interviews were audio recorded, transcribed verbatim and analysed thematically using NVivo 10 software. Ethics approval was obtained from Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University.

Results Sixty individuals took part in the interviews. The majority of participants were women (75%) and aged 18–24 (48%) years. Five overarching themes were identified in this study: types of shared medications, perceived advantages of sharing medicines, negative experience of sharing medicines, factors influencing medicine sharing practices and diverse approaches used by participants to help them evaluate whether the sharing was risky or not. An exploration of these overarching themes demonstrated many similarities in line with evidence from the international literature, although some differences were also identified which may appear to be specific to the Saudi population.

Conclusion and relevance The findings of this study can be used to inform the development of successful interventions to reduce PMS behaviour.

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5PSQ-078 HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS' PERCEPTIONS OF PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION SHARING AMONG ADULTS IN SAUDI ARABIA: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Background and importance Prescription medications can have serious negative health outcomes when they are misused or abused, such as when they are shared.¹ Very little research has investigated healthcare providers' perceptions of prescription medication sharing (PMS) among adults.¹

Aim and objectives The aim of the study was to examine healthcare providers' (HCP) attitudes towards, and experiences of, PMS among adults.

Material and methods Qualitative interviews were carried out using Beyene's questionnaire¹ in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia, with 31 HCPs, selected via snowball sampling. Researchers of this study recommended potential participants from their relatives and friends, who met the inclusion

criteria, to take part in the study. Those participants were then asked to refer to one or more colleagues for possible study enrolment. Once referred, the researchers then contacted potential participants to explain the study and assess their interest and eligibility. Interviews were conducted either on the telephone or face to face, at a mutually agreeable time and place from May to September 2019. Participants were eligible to take part if they were doctors, pharmacists or nurses, able to communicate in Arabic or English, and were aged ≥ 18 years. Interviews were conducted as needed until data saturation was achieved. Interviews were audio recorded, transcribed verbatim and analysed thematically using NVivo 10 software. Ethics approval was obtained from Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University.

Results Four overarching themes were identified in this study: 'types of shared medications' such as antibiotics, antihypertensives, cardiovascular, diabetic and cholesterol medicines; 'perceived benefits of sharing medicines' such as social support and saving time and money; 'negative experience of sharing medicines' such as personal and public health risks; 'reasons for medication sharing' such as lack of access to healthcare services or medicines, lack of medication knowledge, cost of medication, forgetfulness, medication non-adherence and altruistic reasons. Cultural influence, excessive amount of medication supply and lack of information about safe disposal were reasons that appeared to be specific to the Saudi culture.

Conclusion and relevance PMS was perceived as a behaviour with positive and negative outcomes. Interventions should be established to reduce PMS behaviour.

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5PSQ-079 IMMUNOTHERAPY IN METASTATIC MELANOMA: A MIRACLE OR POISON

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Background and importance Very significant therapeutic advances have been made with regard to immunotherapy in the treatment of metastatic melanoma. The use of monoclonal antibodies, particularly pembrolizumab, has shown encouraging results in terms of efficacy and survival in cancer patients, but some patients develop adverse reactions that can sometimes be fatal, or their management may require temporary or permanent interruption of treatment.

Aim and objectives We report the case of a patient who had immunological adverse reactions to pembrolizumab for metastatic melanoma.

Material and methods A 59-year-old patient was managed for lower limb melanoma in advanced locoregional evolutionary pursuit classified as T3b N3 M0. The absence of a BRAF mutation led to the introduction of immunotherapy with the

anti-PD1 antigen pembrolizumab. Two weeks after the second injection, an initial and transient increase in tumour size with the appearance of new small lesions was noticed, associated with intense fatigue, taste alteration with loss of appetite and constipation. After the third injection, a false progression of the tumour was noticed, requiring discontinuation of treatment. The patient was hospitalised for undernutrition with sudden weight loss, asthenia and general deterioration. Biological examinations revealed anaemia with severe undernutrition. Fatigue and altered condition did not allow the patient to undergo scheduled chemotherapy. The patient died within 3 months. The accountability study was carried out in accordance with the French method.

Results In this case, pembrolizumab was implicated with an imputability score of I5 B4, according to the French method.

Conclusion and relevance New immunotherapy approaches are characterised by a range of new toxicities that must be known, not only by medical oncologists and by all those involved in the management of oncology patients. Early detection of immunological toxicities and early application of available algorithms allow for complete resolution of symptoms in the majority of cases. However, if these symptoms are neglected, the development can lead to serious toxicities, including death of the patient.

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5PSQ-080 ASSESSMENT OF DOSE PREPARATION PRACTICES FROM LIQUID ORAL FORMS BY MOTHERS OF CHILDREN HOSPITALISED IN OUR PAEDIATRIC DEPARTMENT

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Background and importance In our paediatric department, we welcome low income populations, it is the mothers who take care of the administration of oral treatments to their children. Because of the high rate of illiteracy among these mothers, this situation can lead to administration errors, particularly when it comes to oral presentations with a liquid administration device.

Aim and objectives To study the dose preparation errors of liquid oral forms by the mothers of hospitalised children.

Material and methods This prospective observational study was conducted in our paediatric department, between March and June 2019. During this period, interviews including a questionnaire in dialectal Arabic on how to use the liquid oral forms they administer to their children (administration schedule, preservation and interchangeability of graduated pipettes) were conducted. Subsequently, the preparation of drug intake of the two most prescribed liquid oral