procarbazine, spironolactone, sunitinib, tacrolimus, thalidomide and topotecan) compounding oral information was found. No information was obtained for 12 API (20.3%) (bexarotene, bosutinib, cabozantinib, fingolimod, fludarabine, ixazomib, lenalidomide, nilotinib, pazopanib, pomalidomide, regorafenib and vinorelbine) for which avoiding their handling and seeking other therapeutic alternative was advised. For the remaining 79.7% of API, priority was given to the recommendation of the lowest dust inhalation risk handling alternative.

Conclusion and relevance Safe handling alternatives were found for most of the analysed oral HD in the sample, with potential to minimise workers' handling risk and ensure safety measures in hospital units.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

No conflict of interest.

5PSQ-117 ANALYSIS OF MEDICATION ERRORS IN AN ONCOLOGY SETTING USING AN INTERNAL REPORTING SYSTEM

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Background and importance The last 20 years have seen a growing awareness of the effect of human error in healthcare in oncology practice. Despite global advances in healthcare practices, an estimated 1 in 10 patients is still harmed while receiving care. In 2017, the World Health Organization published 'Medication without harm, global patient safety challenge', calling for action to reduce patient harm due to unsafe medication practices and medication errors. The Italian Ministry of Health issued the 'Raccomandazione 14' to provide the Italian health system with shared unequivocal procedures for anticancer drug supply, compounding, storage, prescription and administration. Although some progress has been made, error measurement methods and prevention strategies remain important areas of research.

Aim and objectives Our main aim was to evaluate the effectiveness of the pharmacy occurrence-reporting system and to study which procedures can be put in place to minimise drug preparation errors in oncology.

Material and methods In two oncology settings, the effectiveness of the pharmacy occurrence-reporting system was determined over a period of a year and a half to increase occurrence reporting within the pharmacy and allow administrators to identify specific areas for improvement within the chemotherapy drug preparation process. These events were identified according to the number and type of near misses documented by pharmacy staff. A web based error reporting form was developed for all steps of the pharmacy preparation process. The pharmacy staff was asked to complete the form when a new error occurred.

Results During the evaluation period, eight errors were reported to the hospital's error reporting system. In contrast, 401 total pharmacy events were documented using the pharmacy's internal occurrence-reporting system: 46.6% were classified as errors, 25.2% as non-conformity errors, 23.2% as near miss errors and 5.0% of the reported events involved high alert medications according to the institution's high alert medications policy classified as sentinel events.

Conclusion and relevance A pharmacy internal occurrence-reporting system increased staff reporting and identified areas for improvement within the medication distribution process that may not have been recorded by a hospital based reporting system. Oncology preparation therapy must be regarded as a high risk activity and improvement in risk management procedures to minimise risk to patients has to be seen as a priority of the pharmacist's work.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

No conflict of interest.

5PSQ-118 DESCRIPTIVE COMPARATIVE SAFETY ANALYSIS OF PALBOCICLIB AND RIBOCICLIB IN METASTATIC BREAST CANCER HER2 NEGATIVE WITH POSITIVE HORMONAL RECEPTORS

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Background and importance Palbociclib and ribociclib are equivalents in terms of effectiveness in the treatment of metastatic breast cancer (mBC) HER2 negative with positive hormone receptors (RH). The randomised studies PALOMA-2/3 and MONALEESA-2/3 concluded that the most frequent AE is neutropenia of any degree with an incidence of 75.8% and 71.5% for palbociclib and ribociclib, respectively.

Aim and objectives To determine the long term safety profile of palbociclib and ribociclib in real clinical practice.

Material and methods This was an observational, descriptive, retrospective study. All patients diagnosed with mBC HER2 negative and RH positive who started treatment with palbociclib or ribociclib between November 2017 and October 2019 were selected. The main outcomes were percentage of patients that required dose reduction due to AE, causes of AE and time of onset. Other outcomes were percentages of dose delays and their causes. The clinical and analytical data were obtained from the history clinical electronic programme (Diraya) and the treatment data from the prescription programme (OncoFarm).

Results During the study period, 22 patients were treated with palbociclib (4 as firstline therapy) and 44 with ribociclib (22 as firstline therapy). Median duration of treatment was 17.1 months in the palbociclib group and 5.0 months in the ribociclib group. In the palbociclib group, 36% (n=8) of patients the dose was reduced to 100 mg due to neutropenia (6/8), thrombocytopenia (1/8) and unknown cause (1/8); one of these patients required a second dose reduction to 75 mg due to neutropenia 71 days after the first reduction. In the ribociclib group, 6% (n=3) of patients had their dose reduced due to AE, 4% due to neutropenia and 2% to nausea. In 52% of patients treated with palbociclib there were 18 delays: neutropenia (n=11), leucopenia (n=2), thrombocytopenia (n=2), unknown (n=2) and rash (n=1). In the ribociclib group, 6% (n=3) of patients had a dose delay due to AE: 2 due to neutropenia and 1 to nausea and vomiting. At the time of analysis, 7 and 12 patients, respectively, had discontinued treatment for any cause.

Conclusion and relevance In our sample of patients, tolerance, in terms of AE, of ribociclib was better than that of palbociclib. These data are not consistent with previous studies and

it cannot be ruled out that the differences were due to differences in the profile of the patients.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

No conflict of interest.

Section 6: Education and Research

6ER-001 PCSK9 INHIBITORS: VARIATION IN THE LIPID PROFILE IN A REAL WORLD SETTING

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Background and importance The proprotein convertase subtilisin kexin type 9 inhibitors (PCSK9i), evolocumab and alirocumab, approved by the European Medicines Agency in 2015, are a new approach in obtaining a large reduction in serum low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), which is traditionally linked to cardiovascular events.

Aim and objectives This study was conducted to shed light on the variation in lipid profile of patients treated with PCSK9i, in a setting that differed from clinical trials.

Material and methods An observational retrospective study was conducted of all patients treated with a PCSK9i in our hospital (September 2016 to February 2019). The following data were obtained from the electronic clinical record: demographic variables, diagnosis, drug, posology, previous treatments, prescription for primary or secondary prevention and adverse events. Before (1 determination) and after (1–3 determinations) PCSK9i, total cholesterol (TC), LDL-C, high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) and triglyceride (TG) concentrations were obtained and statistically analysed using R statistical software.

Results Fifty-three patients were included, 33 men, with a median age of 64 years (range 35–83). Diagnoses were heterozygous familial hypercholesterolaemia (64%), homozygous familial hypercholesterolaemia (2%) and dyslipidaemia (34%): 70% received evolocumab (140 mg/14 days, except for 1 patient who received 420 mg/month) and 30% received alirocumab (75 mg/14 days except for 2 patients who received 150 mg/14 days). Regarding previous treatments, 83% had been treated with ezetimibe and 73% with a statin. Eight patients suffered adverse effects of whom four discontinued treatment. Analytical data were obtained from 51 patients (table 1).

Abstract 6ER-001 Table 1

	Before iPCSK9 (mg/dL) (mean ±SD)	After iPCSK9 (mg/dL) (mean ±SD)	% change	Mean differences (mg/dL)	95% CL (mg/dL)	P value
TC	268±84	163±75	40	107	90 to 124	<0.001
LDL-C	188±79	85±68	55	105	90 to 121	<0.001
HDL-C	49±16	52±17	4	–3	–6 to –1	0.011
TG	161±95	149±103	7	19	–7 to 44	0.156

Conclusion and relevance A large decrease in TC and LDL-C, which is agreement with commercialisation trials, was observed. A slight increase in HDL-C levels can be assumed, although clinical trials referred to a higher increase. Moreover, no statistically significant reduction in TG was observed in this study in contrast with the clinical trials. These findings reveal the importance of real world data studies, in a context where all the variables are not controlled, unlike in clinical trials, to disclose the real efficacy of new drugs.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

No conflict of interest.

6ER-002 A COMPARATIVE REVIEW OF THE IMPACT OF THE INTRODUCTION OF ON-SITE MOLECULAR TESTING ON THE MANAGEMENT OF ADULT PATIENTS HOSPITALISED WITH SUSPECTED INFLUENZA VIRUS INFECTION

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Background and importance Hospitalised influenza positive patients should be isolated and prescribed antiviral treatment. During the flu season of 2017–2018, influenza screens were processed off-site. On-site molecular flu testing was introduced prior to the 2018–2019 season. This study investigated its impact on the clinical management of hospitalised adult patients with a high suspicion of influenza virus infection.

Aim and objectives This retrospective cohort study investigated the impact of on-site influenza testing on adult inpatients by comparing key clinical parameters over the flu seasons before and after its introduction.

Material and methods Data from influenza peaks in January 2018 and January 2019 were used to compare: (i) uptake of influenza testing, using laboratory records; (ii) turnaround times (TATs), recorded using iLab; (iii) infection control isolation data; and (iv) oseltamivir use, as prescribed in inpatient drug kardexes.

Results Number of flu tests performed: 2018=47; 2019=73 (55% increase).

Median TAT (days): 2018=7.2 (range 4–11); 2019=0.5 (range 0–3).

Appropriate isolation of flu positive patients: 2018=36% (8/22); 2019=78.3% (18/23).

Flu exposure (bed nights): 2018=48 (48/98, 49%); 2019=12 (12/110, 10%).

Flu exposure in coronary care (no isolation facilities) (bed nights): 2018=7 (2 patients); 2019=10 (4 patients).

Inappropriate isolation of flu negative patients (bed nights): 2018=41 (results unavailable during treatment); 2019=0.

Appropriate oseltamivir use in flu positive patients: 2018=63.6% (14/22); 2019=95.7% (22/23).

Oseltamivir use in flu negative patients: 2018=60% (15/25) and median duration=5 days (range 2–7); 2019=28% (14/50) and median duration=1 day (range 1–3 days).