There were two general sessions in the hospital and eight group training sessions for doctors (1–2 per unit/medical subspecialty). Individualised training was done on demand and not counted. A total of 110 hospitalisation beds (65 general paediatrics/31 paediatric surgery/14 ICU) were included in the EAPP and 100% of prescriptions were validated by pharmacists.

Twenty-two protocols were designed to standardise prescriptions, mainly in the paediatric surgery and onco-haematology areas. Eighty-two fixed concentration intravenous infusions were designed for prescription/administration of drugs in the ICU, detailing the preparation, conservation, stability, and dosage and administration regimens.

Conclusion and relevance The EAPP was successfully implemented in the paediatric hospital with a high degree of standardisation and validation of pharmaceutical prescriptions, which will improve patient safety and decrease medication errors. In future studies, we intend to analyse this positive effect.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Uptodate, Pediamedex, Micromedex, and Paediatric and Neonatal Prescription Manual-Taketomo CK Ed-18.

No conflict of interest.

6ER-021 DEGREE OF BURNOUT AMONG PHARMACISTS IN ISRAEL

H Shachaf*. *Bnai Zion medical centre, Pharmacy, Haifa, Israel*

10.1136/ejhp-pharm-2020-eahpconf.456

Background and importance The pharmacy profession has experienced significant changes in recent years. Initially the main tasks of the pharmacist were medicinal preparation, but more recently it involves logistical, clinical and regulatory tasks. Currently, Israeli pharmacists work under increasing workload pressures due to an increase in the ageing population and an increase in drug consumption and regulations. We used a sample of 242 pharmacists to measure the degree of burnout with respect to their working environments and demographic backgrounds.

Aim and objectives To examine the degree of burnout among pharmacists, an issue that has not been studied with respect to the professional transformation that has occurred in the recent decade.

Material and methods The research questionnaire was published in Google Forms, an online survey administration application, and distributed using the social media network. Overall, 242 pharmacists participated in the survey. The questionnaire was based on the MBI-Maslach Burnout Inventory, which is a burnout index that relates to three aspects: depersonalisation, emotional and personal accomplishment. Data analysis was done using ANOVA in Microsoft Excel. A p value <0.1 was considered a statistically significant difference.

Results Substantial lack of professional satisfaction was indicated by the fact less than 50% of pharmacists expressed satisfaction for any of the questions in the questionnaire and 76.8% of pharmacist would not recommend pursuing this profession to a relative. A high burnout index was found among pharmacists who worked in shifts. The Israeli Arab sector expressed the highest burnout index for every parameter.

Conclusion and relevance This preliminary study, although a small sample size, strongly suggests that pharmacists in Israel

have a high burnout index according to the Maslach scale. Future studies are required to better quantify the burnout status and prevalence, in addition to propositions that could potentially confront the modern challenges of pharmacy as a career.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

No conflict of interest.

6ER-022 PERCEPTION OF RARE DISEASES AND ORPHAN MEDICINES

A Serracino-Inglott*, S Vassallo, M Attard Pizzuto. *University of Malta, Department of Pharmacy, Msida, Malta*

10.1136/ejhp-pharm-2020-eahpconf.457

Background and importance In recent years, there has been a notable increase in awareness about rare diseases (RDs) and interest in research and development of orphan medicines (OMs).

Aim and objectives The aim of this project was to assess knowledge, perception and experiences of the public and healthcare professionals (HCPs) regarding RDs and OMs, such as accessibility of OMs.

Material and methods Two questionnaires were developed and validated. The public questionnaire was shared on social media platforms. The questionnaire for HCPs was distributed to different pharmacies and clinics in all districts of Malta and uploaded online. An anonymous random sample of 50 patients with RDs were recruited to complete the questionnaire via the National Alliance for Rare Diseases Support Malta (NARDSM).

Results A total of 229 people completed the public questionnaire. Respondents were aged 18–77 years and 28 respondents were patients with RDs.

- 5 of 28 patients faced problems when accessing OMs.
- 85 of 229 respondents knew or were related to someone with an RD.
- 143 of 229 respondents were aware of the RDs organisations.
- 223 respondents desired more awareness of RDs.

73 HCPs completed the questionnaire, including 62 pharmacists, 8 general practitioners and 3 community nurses. Respondents' years of practice varied from 1 to 36 years.

- 39 respondents had encountered a patient with an RD at a point in their career.
- 56 respondents identified the definition for RD as 'A disease that affects 1 in 2000 patients in the EU'.
- 47 respondents wished to see the ORPHA code system being used in hospitals.
- 23 respondents agreed that these drugs should benefit from the same incentives that OMs do.

Conclusion and relevance The fact that 18% of patients with RDs had problems in accessibility shows there is need to improve the accessibility of OMs. Although awareness of the RD organisations was significant (62%), RD organisations should try to achieve greater awareness. Lack of awareness of RDs perceived by 97% of respondents indicates that HCPs, such as pharmacists, have a role to play to increase awareness. As regards HCPs, a significant suggestion was to include the ORPHA code in hospitals (64%).