

National poster winner abstracts

NP-001 DEVELOPING THE ROLE OF PRIMARY CARE CLINICAL PHARMACIST

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Background Primary healthcare has a significant role in promoting the rational use of medicines. Finland's health and social services reform aims to strengthen primary healthcare services and prevent diseases with multi-professional teamwork. Pharmacists should be involved in the development of the medication management process in primary care.

Purpose The aim was to identify risk factors in the medication management process in primary care to target a clinical pharmacist's work tasks which could improve medication safety.

Material and Methods This study was conducted in public health centers in Espoo, Southern Finland. First, a medication safety audit tool for primary healthcare was developed based on the audit tool for hospitals. Second, medication safety audits were conducted at four public health centers. In the audits, the pharmacotherapy plan and the medication management process were observed, and the renewal process of electronic prescriptions was evaluated. Based on the audit results, a proposal was made on the key development areas of the medication management process and the role description of the clinical pharmacist.

Results The key development areas identified with the medication safety audits were 1) updating and implementing the unit-based pharmacotherapy plans, 2) standardizing the medication reconciliation protocol, 3) documenting and utilizing the patient's pharmacotherapy plan, 4) standardizing the protocol for reviewing and documenting drug allergies, and 5) a need for medication safety protections in emergency care services. Furthermore, the lack of up-to-date medicines information when renewing electronic prescriptions was identified, as most of the prescriptions are renewed outside physicians' appointments without direct contact with a patient. The suggested core task areas of the primary care clinical pharmacist at public health centers to improve medication safety were: 1) pharmacotherapy plan and quality control; 2) medication risk management; 3) development of the medication management process; and 4) other work tasks related to clinical pharmacy.

Conclusions With medication safety audits, it was possible to identify the medication safety risks in the medication management process and prioritize a clinical pharmacist's work tasks that improve medication safety. The identified development areas and medication safety work would suit the primary care clinical pharmacist's role.

Conflict of Interest No conflict of interest

NP-002 'CAPSULE PHARMA', AN INNOVATIVE DIGITAL TRAINING TOOL TO LEARN ABOUT IMPORTANT STERILE MEDICAL DEVICE (SMD) CONCEPTS

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Background and Importance Staff knowledge of Sterile Medical Device is weakened by staff turnover, acute understaffing, constant changes in the SMD field, market changes, and numerous marketing shortages and discontinuations. However, the daily use of medical devices is a source of misuse if important concepts are unknown. Comments and questions from hospital staff reveal a need for training sessions. We had to innovate and build new communication tools for staff that be better trained.

Aim and Objectives The main objective of this work is to remind SMD staff of important notions to improve the quality and safety of SMD use by a video tool.

Materials and Methods We defined 50 technical or practical notions thanks to our interventions history about SMD. They have been classified into 5 themes: general information, bandages, digestive approach, parenteral approach, and miscellaneous. Their knowledge was evaluated among hospital staff with a web-based survey. A rate of knowledge (RK) was calculated for each notion and theme, considered known if the RK>70% or unknown if the RK<40%. The unknown themes will be the subject of a series of training videos produced with Adobe Première Pro®.

Results We obtained 266 answers to the survey. The average rate of knowledge of the 50 concepts was 47%. Only 11 concepts were well known, while 19 are unknown. For example, the interviewed staff did not know the meaning of the two stripes logo or what -ENFit connectivity is. The two topics with the lowest level of knowledge were general information (RK=37%) and the digestive approach (RK=36%). The first video of the 'Capsule Pharma' explains generalities in 4 minutes. It was sent online and the overall satisfaction score was 9,5/10.

Conclusion and Relevance This study shows how important continuous training is the key for hospital staff to better understand SMD. The format of short videos has been chosen for its attractiveness and its unlimited quick playback on different media. «Capsule Pharma» will become an innovative and institutional communication tool for SMD and other health products.

NP-003 PHARMACEUTICAL INFUSION SCHEDULES AS A TOOL TO IMPROVE FLUID RESTRICTION IN PICU PATIENTS

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Background Children in intensive care unit (PICU) are at increased risk for fluid overload, which is associated with increased morbidity. Therefore, unnecessary fluid administration should be avoided. The volume needed for flushing infusion lines during IV drug administration is often not considered in the daily calculation of fluid intake.

Aim and Objectives The aim of our study was to reduce the daily flushing volume and thereby fluid overload in PICU patients.

Materials and Methods A prospective intervention study was conducted in our PICU (control period: Jan-July 2020; intervention period: Oct 2020- Aug 2021). Patients with ≥ 2 i.v. medications, >24h length of stay, and age 0-18 years were included. Primary outcome was the occurrence of fluid overload. The intervention was the preparation of patient-specific infusion schedules by a clinical pharmacist. The schedules